ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, March 14, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£1 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ACLAND.—On March 12, 1930, at 20, Cadogan-court, S.W.3, to the wife of PETER BEVIL EDWARD ACLAND, Sudan Political Service—a son.

ASPINALL.—On March 12, 1930, at Sunlands, Hamnton Hill, to Mr. and Mrs. DONALD AYTHEUK ASPINALL—a daughter.

BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN.—On March 12, 1930, at Newcastle Vicarage, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to JEANIE, wife of JOHN BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, Vicar of Newcastle—a son.

BLYTH.—On March 12, 1930, at Brayfield House, to BARBARA, wife of JAMES BLYTH—a daughter.

CLARKE.—On March 7, 1930, at Bovington, to LYN, wife of W. S. CLARKE, Royal Tank Corps—a son.

GIBSON.—On March 11, 1930, at Amalfi, Torquay, to MARGARET, wife of PAUL C. GIBSON, M.D.—a daughter.

GREENE.—On March 12, 1930, at Hendre, Saundersfoot, to MARJORIE, wife of IVAN A. GREENE—a son.

HADWEN.—On March 11, 1930, at Old Dene, Tranzie, Yorks, to HALLIE, wife of FREDERICK GUY HADWEN—a daughter.

HARDWICK.—On March 2, 1930, at a London nursing home, to Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT ALAN HARDWICK, of Bridge of Earich, Perthshire—a daughter.

HILLABY.—On March 12, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to MARY, the wife of HECTOR HILLABY—a son.

JONZEN.—On March 13, 1930, at Cowleymore, Caterham, Surrey, to IRENE, wife of B. JONZEN—a son.

McBRIDE.—On March 11, 1930, at Hankow, to NITA (*née* Franco), wife of PAYMASTER LIEUT.-COM. W. MCBRIDE—a son.

MACKENZIE.—On March 13, 1930, at Newbury, to WINIFRED (*née* Buller), wife of CAPTAIN FLEMING MACKENZIE, 15th Punjab Regiment—a daughter.

McORRIS.—On March 12, 1930, at "The Poplars," Port Talbot, to GWYNNYTH, wife of MYRDDIN MORRIS —a son.

NIVEN.—On March 13, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to DOROTHY (*née* Mason), wife of C. R. NIVEN, M.C., Nigerian Political Service, D.O.—a daughter.

PEDLEY.—On March 10, 1930, to BEATRICE, wife of J. W. DENZIL PEDLEY, of Kenya Colony—a daughter. Kenya papers, please copy.

READ.—On March 13, 1930, at 16, Langham-street, to KATHLEEN, wife of CECIL READ, 49, Crediton-hill, Hampstead—a son.

RUSSELL.—On March 13, 1930, at Felden Close, Boxmoor, Herts, to MARGERY, wife of E. D. RUSSELL—a son.

SARSON.—On March 11, 1930, at Portmore, Simla, to DIDSY, wife of Lt.-Col. E. V. SARSON, D.S.O., R.A. —a son.

STAPLEDON.—On March 11, 1930, at Port Said, EGYPT, the wife of CHUDLEIGH WILLIAM STAPLEDON, of a daughter.

STRATTON.—On March 12, 1930, at Lour Cyndon, Thame, Oxon, to KATHLEEN, wife of CHARLES G. STRATTON—a son.

WARDROP.—On March 9, 1930, at 13, The Boltons, S.W., to VERA, wife of HEW M. WARDROP, of Torbane Hill, Barrowby, Grantham—a son (prematurely, who only survived his birth a short time).

WEBSTER.—On March 12, 1930, at Brallan, 64, Walton-road, Chesterfield, to MURIEL MARY (*née* Harcourt), wife of JOHN REGINALD WEBSTER—a son.

MARRIAGES

ANDERSON : McCLELLAND.—On March 12, 1930, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. Dr. D. C. MACGREGOR, ALASTAIR IAN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. I. G. ANDERSON, of Lossiemouth, formerly of Wimbledon, to MARGARET ANDERSON, only daughter of the late Oswald MCCLELLAND and Mrs. McClelland, of South Shields.

GARRITT : GADSBY.—On March 13, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Ashley-place, by the Rev. E. St. G. Schonberg, ALFRED NEWSON, late 4-7th Dragoon Guards, only son of the late EDITH CAROLINE and Mr. E. R. GARRITT, to FRANCES ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. GADSBY.

CLEMENT : TEMPLETON.—On March 10, 1930, at Karachi, WILLIAM LAIDLAW CLEMENT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. CLEMENT, of Falkirk, to MARGARET ANNIE TEMPLETON, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. Brigstocke, Karachi.

DIGHTON : RICE.—On March 12, 1930, at New York, ANTHONY EDMUND DIGHTON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Dighton, of 66, Curzon-street, W.1, to ELIZABETH RICE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rice, of Granville, New York.

PICKUP : SHUTTLEWORTH.—On March 12, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Edwin Brook Jackson, M.A., Vicar, JAMES HARVEY, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES KERSHAW PICKUP, to JOAN FRANCES, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. SHUTTLEWORTH.

DEATHS

ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR.—On March 12, 1930, suddenly, at Admiralty House, Chatham, JULIA MARGARET, the beloved wife of ADMIRAL SIR EDWYN ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR, K.C.B., M.V.O. Funeral at Berriedale, Caithness, on Monday (Saturday) afternoon. Memorial services will be held at 11 o'clock Monday, March 17, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, and at St. George's Church, R.N. Barracks, Chatham, to which all her friends are invited.

ARMIT.—On March 12, 1930, in Sydney, HENRY WILLIAM ARMIT, M.B., B.S., late of Melbourne, Victoria, *Medical Journal of Australia*, younger son of the late William Armit, formerly Secretary to the Hudson's Bay Company, aged 59.

ARNOLD.—On March 11, 1930, at Pook Hill, Chiddingfold, Surrey, MINNIE MARGARET, wife of EDWARD A. ARNOLD, of Pook Hill. Wedding day. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

BAGWELL PUREPOY.—On March 10, 1930, in London, WILFRED BAGWELL PUREPOY, of Greenfields, Tipperary, eldest son of the late Colonel Edward Bagwell Purefoy. Cremation took place at Golders Green on March 14.

BINGHAM.—On March 10, 1930, at 29, Colebrooke-road, Thornhill-on-Sea, Sussex, PERCY MOORE BINGHAM, M.I.C.E., late Public Works Department, Ceylon.

BREITMEYER.—On March 13, 1930, at Rushton Hall, Kettering, LOUIS BREITMEYER.

BRIDGEMAN.—On March 12, 1930, at "Weston," Blakeney, Gloucestershire, ALFRED ORLANDO HENRY BRIDGEMAN, formerly of "Hinton," Abbey-road, Malvern, the first issue of the first Earl of Bradford, aged 75. Funeral at Blakeney Parish Church, Monday, March 17, at 2.30 p.m.

CHARTERIS.—On March 12, 1930, after a long illness, LADY LOUISA, widow of CAPTAIN the HONBLE. FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARTERIS, R.N., and daughter of the sixth Earl of Aflemarle, in her 94th year. Deeply beloved. Funeral at Slaugham, Sussex, on Monday, March 17, at 2.45 p.m. The 1.20 train from Victoria will be met at Haywards Heath. Friends intending to be present please notify Funeral Department, Harrods, Limited. A Memorial Service will also be held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on same date at same hour. Flowers to Slaugham Rectory, Handcross, or will be called for at Haywards Heath Station on Monday morning.

CHATFIELD.—On March 11, 1930, at The Copse, Alma-road, Reigate, JOHN CHATFIELD, for 40 years the faithful servant and friend in the family of Miss Wilson.

DICKIE.—On March 12, 1930, at Stratford-on-Avon, ANN ALLEN, second daughter of the late JOHN TOD DICKIE.

EDWARDS.—On March 10, 1930, at Charing Cross Hospital, CHARLES LEONARD EDWARDS, Vicar of Weobley, Herefordshire, aged 61. R.I.P.

FLAHERTY.—On Thurs., March 13, 1930, at Chapel Cleeve, Washford, ELLEN FLAHERTY, of pneumonia, for 23 years the loyal servant and faithful friend of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lyndall. Deeply mourned.

FOREBREW.—On March 10, 1930, at 53, Grove-road, Wanstead, EMILY ADA FOREBREW, wife of George Forebrew.

FOSTER.—On March 8, 1930, at San Remo, MARGARET MANNING RUSSELL, beloved wife of MICHAEL GEORGE FOSTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., and widow of the Hon. H. E. Russell, sometime Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FOX.—On March 12, 1930, at "Rosehill," Falmouth, OLIVIA BLANCHE, widow of HOWARD FOX, in her 86th year. No flowers, by request.

FRENCH.—On March 11, 1930, at Cannes, LIEUT.-COL. FITZSTEPHEN JOHN FETHERSTON FRENCH, R.M. (retired), beloved husband of Susanna French. R.I.P.

HARTREE.—On March 10, 1930, in Military Hospital, Quetta, MAJOR ALAN HARTREE, M.C., Royal Artillery, beloved son of Una Kathleen and the late William Hartree, aged 42.

HAWKES.—On March 11, 1930, suddenly, at Bordighera, Italy, CLARA MURRAY HAWKES, aged 64 years.

HELLYER.—On Sunday, March 9, 1930, at Wolborough, Brixham, S. Devon, CHARLES HELLYER, in his 93rd year. Funeral service at Brixham Parish Church to-day (Friday), at 11.30 a.m., leaving the house at 11 o'clock. No flowers, by request. Friends, please accept this as the only intimation.

HOWARD.—On Thursday, March 13, 1930, after long illness, GERTRUDE BEATRICE, daughter of the late WILLIAM HOWARD, R.N., of The Grange, Heathdene-road, Wallington. First part of funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Wallington, 10 a.m., Monday, March 17, afterwards at Parish Church, Hampstead, 11.30.

HUMPHRIS.—On March 12, 1930, at Grove Mount, Ilkley, FRANCIS HOWARD HUMPHRIS, J.P., aged 93. Funeral at the Parish Church, Ilkley, on Monday, March 17.

HUSKISSON.—On March 12, 1930, suddenly, at Hill Brow, Warlingham, FRANCIS SAMUEL, younger son of the late FRANCIS HUSKISSON, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and of Warlingham, and great-nephew of the late Rt. Hon. William Huskisson, aged 68. Funeral All Saints', Warlingham, 4 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

JACOBSON.—On March 12, 1930, at a nursing home, ALFRED JACOBSON, late 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), aged 94.

JONES.—On March 10, 1930, at Kildermorie, Highgate, MAJOR ROBERT THOMAS JONES, J.P., late Queen's Westminster Rifles, aged 72 years. Funeral service at St. Anne's Church, West Hill, Highgate, to-day (Friday), at 12 noon. Interment afterwards at Highgate Cemetery.

KESTEVEN.—On March 12, 1930, at 11, Wolverton-avenue, Kingston Hill, BEATRICE, wife of WILLIAM HENRY KESTEVEN, M.R.C.S., aged 75. Funeral, Highgate Old Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 10 a.m.

KINGDON.—FLORENCE MARY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. C. F. KINGDON. R.I.P.

LANCASTER.—On March 12, 1930, at his residence, Wentworth, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, CHARLES LANCASTER, J.P., in his 87th year. Funeral arrangements later.

LESTER.—On March 12, 1930, at his residence at Monte Carlo, WALTER LESTER, the beloved husband of Frances Lester, aged 58.

LOCKE.—On March 12, 1930, at Heathfield, Sussex, HAROLD, youngest son of the late JOHN ARTHUR LOCKE, of Northmoor, Dulverton, Somerset, aged 50. R.I.P.

MAJOR.—On March 12, 1930, at Red Gables, Crouch Hill, London, N., THOMAS, beloved husband of ALICE MAJOR, aged 58 years. Funeral on Monday, March 17, at Whitgift Church, Yorkshire, about 2.45 p.m., leaving King's Cross at 10.10 a.m. to Goole.

MILLS.—On March 12, 1930, at "Kendal," 8, Villiers-avenue, Surbiton, NANCIE (*née* Tolhurst), beloved wife of the late RICHARD MILLS, of the London and County Bank, aged 79.

MONSON.—On March 11, 1930, in London, HENRY JOHN, well-beloved husband of THEO MONSON, son of the late the Rev. T. J. and the Hon. Mrs. Monson. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m.

MORRIS.—On March 12, 1930, at Reigate, JULIA BERTHA, younger daughter of the late GEORGE MORRIS, aged 77. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

MOXON.—On March 12, 1930, suddenly, at 3, Hathorn-road, Cheltenham, FRANCES MOXON, widow of James Moxon, of Swindon Hall, Cheltenham.

PRICE.—On March 8, 1930, at 4, Broad Park-avenue, Ilfracombe, very suddenly, MARY CECIL FREME (*née* Lillingston), wife of the Rev. E. DICKINSON PRICE.

RADMALL.—On March 13, 1930, after long illness patiently borne, ETHEL NINA, wife of the late A. C. RADMALL, R.I.P. Flowers care of 181, Ladbroke-grove, W.10.

RANSFORD.—On March 12, 1930, at 169, Julian's Farm-road, S.E.27, ELLEN, wife of the late CUNOS RANSFORD, aged 88. Funeral at St. Paul's, Upper Norwood, to-morrow (Saturday) at noon. No flowers and, by her own request, no mourning.

ROBERTSON GRANT.—On March 10, 1930, at Estancia Santa Catalina, Azul, Argentina, EDWARD JOHN ROBERTSON GRANT, late of Tarndune, Colinton-road, Edinburgh.

SCOTT.—On March 11, 1930, FLORENCE BUCKLIN, widow of JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Keith Weeks, Headley Park, near Epsom, Surrey. Funeral service at Headley Church at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday). Cars will meet the 2.5 train from Waterloo at Epsom Station.

SCUDAMORE.—On March 12, 1930, at Yarrowfield, Maylord, Surrey, from anesthaliitis lethargica, GERTRUDE CROMWELL, widow of HENRY-GERVASE-CLIFTON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Bircham. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at Brookwood Cemetery, at 3 p.m. Train leaves Waterloo Main Line 1.38 for Brookwood.

SOAMES.—On March 12, 1930, at 3, St. Petersburgh-place, JOSEPH CHARLES SOAMES, Solicitor, aged 59. No flowers, by request. Memorial service St. Clement Danes, Strand, on Monday, March 17, 2 o'clock.

SOLLY.—On Monday, March 10, 1930, at Menton, France, GEORGE EDWARD SOLLY, of Bells House, Wimborne, and Parkstone, Dorset, aged 75. Funeral at Wimborne Minster, at 2.30 on Monday, March 17.

WALTERS.—On March 13, 1930, AMELIA JANE WALTERS, aged 87. Funeral at Brookwood, on Tuesday. Train leaves Necropolis station 11.30 a.m.

WEBB.—On March 12, 1930, at a nursing home, JONAS MARSHALL WEBB, of The Bays, Crawley Down, aged 70. Funeral at Copthorne Church, Sussex, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m.

WILLETT.—On March 12, 1930, at The Lodge, Birchington, EMMA TALBOT WILLETT, widow of Thomas Willett, aged 85 years. Funeral at Margate Cemetery on Monday (Saturday), at 2 o'clock.

WOODNUTT.—On March 12, 1930, at Grasmead, Reigate, VICTORIA SHEARMAN, wife of the Rev. A. H. WOODNUTT. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday). Private service at Grasmead, followed by interment in Reigate Cemetery at 12.15.

BENNETT.—In ever-loving memory of our father, ALFRED BENNETT, who entered into rest March 14, 1929.

FORBES.—In ever-present memory of my beloved husband, JAMES FORBES, of Forbes, Abbott, and Leonard; who passed to eternal life, March 14, 1913.

Blessed are the peacemakers.

GEE.—THOMAS GEE, of Wrydelands, Thorney, Peterborough, passed away Sunday morning, March 10, 1929.

GLOVER.—In dear memory of MARY SLAIDEN GLOVER, who died March 14, 1929, beloved wife of the late Thomas Glover, devoted mother of Betty, Peggy, and Maggie, and daughter of the late Arthur Robert and Mrs. Chamberlayne.

OLSEN.—In ever loving memory of a dearly loved husband and father, LEIF ANDR. OLSEN, died March 14, 1929. Also our darling JOHNNY-BOY, died Jan. 6, 1929.

TURTON.—In tender memory of a beloved and only daughter, CECILIA MARION, who passed into God's Holy Keeping, March 14, 1919, aged 20 years.

"She loved and was beloved."

WARING.—In grateful memory of SARAH WARING, who died March 14, 1916, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

WESTMORE.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, WALTER W. WESTMORE, March 14, 1927.— L. M. W.

FUNERAL

BARKER, WILLIAM ARTHUR.—Service at St. James's, Garlickhithe, E.C.4., to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m. Burial Monday, March 17, at 11.30 a.m., at Coverack, Cornwall. Flowers to 11, Baker-street, W.1.

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fee £6 5s. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from Cremation Society, 239, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Wedding anniversary to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

BAGWELL PUREPOY.—On March 10, 1930, in London, WILFRED BAGWELL PUREPOY, of Greenfields, Tipperary, eldest son of the late Colonel Edward Bagwell Purefoy. Cremation took place at Golders Green on March 14.

BINGHAM.—On March 10, 1930, at 29, Colebrooke-road, Thornhill-on-Sea, Sussex, PERCY MOORE BINGHAM, M.I.C.E., late Public Works Department, Ceylon.

BREITMEYER.—On March 13, 1930, at Rushton Hall, Kettering, LOUIS BREITMEYER.

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IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CHAPMAN.—In ever-loving memory, on this his birthday, of our darling ROGER, Lt., 6th M.G.C., who was killed in action at Cambrai, Dec. 2, 1917. Also to the dear memory of his beloved Mother, who was called to join him March 9, 1927.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond Park by competent masters. Specially trained hacks for Sale or Hire.—Cadogan Riding School (Industry), Little Cadogan-place, S.W. (Sloane 8201); or King's Head Stables, Rochampton-lane (Putney 4488). W. J. Smith, Ltd.

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PERSONAL

X.—Grieved by constant misunderstandings. No progress made. Complete estrangement preferable.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 1s. 6d. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST.—CANADIAN SABLE FUR STOLE, between January 22 and February 10.—£10 reward to finder returning it to the Owner, 25, Grange-road, Bushey, Herts.

LOST, about 6.30 on March 12th, Westbourne-terrace, light brown SALUKI DOG wearing buff coat lined with blue, collar and lead; reward.—Write Box N.150, The Times, E.C.4.

£2,000 REWARD.—Stolen 12th inst., from house in Hill-street, Mayfair, a QUANTITY of JEWELLERY, comprising Platinum and Diamond Watch on Platinum and Diamond Bracelet, Platinum Watch on Diamond and Platinum Chain, Emerald Ring with Diamond Pendant, Diamond Ring (about 9 cts.) Diamond Ring, Ruby and Diamond Cluster Ring, Flexible Diamond and Emerald Bracelet (three rows diamonds in collets and three emeralds in centre), Bracelet, Diamond, rim set chain with seven pendants, Diamond and Sapphire Brooch (three sapphires in centre and one at each end), one Diamond and Emerald Clip, Pearl Necklet (415 pearls and ruby emerald and diamond snap), Pair of Emerald and Diamond Earrings, Diamond and Ruby Bar Brooch (14 rubies), &c., &c. The above reward will be paid by Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3, to the first person giving them information which will lead to the conviction of the thief and the recovery of the stolen property, or pro rata to the value recovered.

£50 REWARD.—LOST on or about Feb. 21, in West End, platinum and diamond BROOCH with large diamond in centre, with pins of pearl and black pearl adjoining, and with white pearl drop.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£15 REWARD.—LOST, Tuesday, 4th inst., in a shop, restaurant, or street in West End of London, DIAMOND WEDDING BROOCH WITH WHEEL OF FORTUNE IN CENTRE, of great sentimental value. —Apply Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

£3 REWARD if CORRESPONDENCE left in taxi on March 7 RETURNED.—W. J. C., 15, Beaumont-crescent, W.14. Tel., Fulham 3771.

EVERY Day children find solace under protecting wing of N.S.P.C.C., whose work extends throughout England, Wales, and Ireland.—Please send a gift to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

BACHELOR occupying furnished modern MANSION FLAT, Hampstead, five bed, two reception rooms, &c., ent. rent £300, would CONSIDER SHARING with other City gentleman.—Write Box T.1457, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA.—MIXED FARM for SALE with house, cattle dip, stream frontage; four miles from station. —For details write Box T.1461, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLE seeking nicely appointed HOME in gentleman's house or flat; offering staff; Town 30 miles.—Write Box T.1462, The Times, E.C.4.

COASTGUARD'S COTTAGE, between Herne Bay and Whitstable, for Sale; in very good condition. FREEHOLD £1,100 or near offer, apply Christensen, 3, Coastguards, Swalecliffe, Whitstable, Kent.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on page seven.

BROWNING (Mrs.)—SONNETS, 1847, wanted; high price offered.—Write Box G.818, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of the best Properties apply MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

"I WAS VERY HAPPY at your Training Farm and I am sure my brother, too, will learn a lot there." From a letter to Empire Farmer settler in Ivanhoe Area in the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 100, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

SALMON FISHING, RIVER WYE.—Excellent stretch (No. 3) to be LET till end of October.—Write Box G2836, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HAP.—I can never forget your sacrifice. My thoughts are always with you. May God keep you safely.—P.B.

TINY IDEAL COTTAGE to be LET at PILTON (between Shepton Mallet and Glastonbury); two bed rooms (one double), sitting room; central heating; hall, sitting room, kitchen (independent boiler); bath room; inside sanitation; electric light; every modern convenience; absolutely clean; small garage; lovely garden; also splendid water supply (66 gals. per hour). Rent 4 guineas weekly, including plate, linen, and gardener's wages.—Apply Calder, Pilton. Key at Post Office.

FLATS at REIGATE, self-contained; garages; hot water; 2 minutes from station; 1 hour London.—Write Box N.96, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY owner-driver, Austin 16 Saloon CAR; Town, country trips 6d. per mile.—Tele., Padd. 7632.

MICROSCOPES URGENTLY NEEDED for students in nurses and research at King's College Hospital, London, S.E.5; microscopes from 45 to 250 may be addressed to the House Governor.

CONTRACT BRIDGE taught on cheerful and commonsense lines by ex-Varsity man; very reasonable terms.—Telephone Hampstead 2566.

CAREFUL TENANTS SEEK comfortably FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE with garage, year or longer, Surrey, Walton-on-the-Hill, Leatherhead District preferred.—Write Box N.136, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE MEWS REQUIRED for six cars and living accommodation for two families by conversion or otherwise; long lease only; neighbourhood of Cavendish-square.—Write Box X.21, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS, 15 minutes Paris; large house in own grounds; up-to-date comfort; excellent cooking; French private lessons.—Madame Mandel, Villa Mandel, Meudon (S. & O.).

WOMAN of experience, athletic and very desires opening in sound business concern offering scope for initiative and possibilities for the future.—Write Box T.1464, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL high-class GIRLS' SCHOOL offers TWO VACANCIES for boarders; reduced fees.—Write Box G.826, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHWOOD PRIVATE DORMY HOUSE.—MEN and WOMEN; golf, tennis, squash rackets, golf, practice nets; comfortable terms; excellent position, opposite entrance to golf course.—Gordon Jones, Bexhill.

QUAYSIDE SLUM desperately needs building for social work; £1,000 necessary. PLEASE HELP the destitute.—Rev. T. W. Davis, Church House, Quayside, St. Peters, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will gladly acknowledge.

GEORGIAN HOUSE, nine acres ground, tennis courts, garage, preparatory school, near Southsea, to LET UNFURNISHED August and September.—Write Box T.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

NINE-ROOMED HOUSE, touching golf links, close to sea; large garden; facing South; garage; North Cornish coast; to be LET FURNISHED, short or long let.—Write Box T.1450, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes STUDY DRAMATIC ART; premium; particulars.—Write Box G.824, The Times, E.C.4.

SAN REMO (near).—Lady with lovely villa, large garden, will ACCEPT PARTY of FOUR or FIVE as PAYING GUESTS; English cooking, every comfort; bathing, tennis, dancing, golf; 41½ guinea week; all extras, from April 16th.—Write Box P.1094, The Times, E.C.4.

OFFICER, 29, just retiring, seeks appointment where experience, organising ability, and strong personal initiative would be required.—Write Box P.1092, The Times, E.C.4.

MERIONETH, NORTH WALES.—To be LET FURNISHED charming OLD WORLD COTTAGE overlooking sea, situated on private estate; lovely scenery, three reception, five bed rooms, box room, bath (hot and cold), inside sanitation; old-world garden; garage, stable. Rent £100 per month.—Write Box P.1095, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN.—BUICK six-cylinder English Coupé; cost £550; splendid condition; must sell or consider exchange.—Tudor 5880.

LET or SELL, artistic COTTAGE-STUDIO; three L rooms, two reception, bath.—Studio, Cuckfield.

BARGAIN.—PLEYEL BOUDOIR GRAND, beautiful condition and tone; £75.—Write Box G.819, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FARMHOUSE, to be FURNISHED, TO LET; six months delightfully situate under South Downs; 10ins. per week; 3-mile fishing, River Arun; five bed, bath room (hot and cold), inlet installation; ½ mile main line station; farm supply. Ideal summer retreat. Further particulars write Box T.1438, The Times, E.C.4.

SMART TEA ROOMS in provincial town, 40 miles S London, Lease for SALE; suit lady partner, Capital about £1,500.—Write Box G.1083, The Times, E.C.4.

RETRIEVERS, Golden.—Two splendid working Bitches for SALE; both fast and real game finders; steady and useful; one a field trial winner; aged 18 months and 2 years.—Full particulars write Box P.1079, The Times, E.C.4.

NICELY FURNISHED HOME, including grand piano; semi-detached, Freehold; five bed rooms; good condition; Surrey; owner, going abroad, must sell.—Write Box P.1078, The Times, E.C.4.

TENNIS COACHING.—Experienced Tournament and County Player (lady) desires engagement as visiting Coach to schools in the South, or privately.—Write Box 3895, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, SUFFOLK (Waveney) Valley; summer months, moderate-sized COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception rooms, seven bed, bath.—Write Box T.1454, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN PARENT personally RECOMMEND TUTOR (and wife living Switzerland or Germany for charge delicate backward boy 16?—Write Box T.1455, The Times, E.C.4.

THE SERVICES of a recently retired or retiring SENIOR OFFICIAL of the Income Tax Department of the Inland Revenue are REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY. Replies will be treated confidentially.—Write Box G.820, The Times, E.C.4.

MASSAGE. Special diets and other treatments; in bath and private apartments. Travelling nurse-companion.—Write Miss Critchley, 34, Cavendish-square, W.1.

TRAILER CARAVAN.—To be LET, comfortably fitted four, automatic brakes, two tents, electric light; or two-berth Sock and Buskin; Cornish or any chosen site.—Hankey, Tarrant Hinton Rectory, Dorset.

HAZEL, VISCOUNTESS COMBERMERE, has a charming SMALL FREEHOLD HOUSE at RUISLIP, Middlesex, for SALE; containing four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; central heating; electric light, gas, telephone; company's water, main drainage; 20 minutes Baker-street, three minutes local station; charming garden. PRICE £1,450.—For full particulars write Viscountess Combermere, 33, Sackville-street, W.1.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Feed your stock pheasants liberally in the pens. Place clean eggs in artificial nests about the coverts and fences for wild birds. Trap and shoot vermin.—This is the month. Poison rats now—natural food is scarce.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—A .410 gun and an Eley Fourtons or Fourten cartridge (British made) will deal with vermin without disturbing pheasants.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and **PEARLS.**—OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash.—ROBERT HOLLOWAY and SON, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

AT BAYLE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. Also Overcoats, Dress Suits. LEE and SON, 1, Bayle-row, Edmund-street, W.C.1. Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3504.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
‡Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Rohilla	11,000	Fleming	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,600	Harrison	May 2	May 9
*Cathaio	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Mora	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
*Karmala	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
*Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Maloja via	17,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 1	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Nalhar	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Perim (cargo)	7,649	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
*Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for *Algiers, †Malta, ‡Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,900	Higgett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
¶Lalpura (cargo)	—	—	Mar. 24	—
Shiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Apr. 30	—
Mora	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA	7,561	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,975	Apr. 5	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD	6,000	Apr. 29	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANIRA	8,293	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
MIRKARA	8,288	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	Apr. 5
MARGHA	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA	8,195	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MALDA	9,066	—	Mar. 22	—	Mar. 31
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MAHANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Societe Francaise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.L.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesboro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gemmell and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	LONDON to SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 27
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 31
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	17,500	May 30
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., C. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Australia-house, Strand, W.C.2; Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	April 2	—
MARAMA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE-CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Firm'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
†R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	14,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
†R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONTES	20,000	May 9	May 16	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 23	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda	7,129	Mar. 15	Calcutta
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	6,984	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Poona	7,846	April 7	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT

City of Lancaster	2,926	Mar. 25	Malta and Alexandria
Roumelian	2,886	Mar. 25	Smyrna and Constant.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Valencia	7,329	April 12	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9225

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BY COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	10,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Mar. 22	Mar. 28	Mar. 31
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 BERENGARIA .. Mar. 22

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 CARONIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ASCANIA - - - MAR. 14

*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 †AUSONIA .. Mar. 28

* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANDANIA - - - MAR. 15

†ANTONIA .. Mar. 22 *CARONIA .. Mar. 29

* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow. ‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar.29th To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA. 16 days, from 50 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow). August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 29-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; City Booking Office, 15, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

via Queenstown.

(2) Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 15 | Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 29
(2) †Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 | (2)*Albertic Sat., Apl. 5

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29.

Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 29

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne.)

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	Mar. 15	Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Mar. 29	Apl. 26

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	..	Mar. 22	Apl. 19

*Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER." BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (e)	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

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UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	Cabin Class only £39 10s. With bath £52 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington	Mar. 18	America	Mar. 26
Pres. Harding	Apl. 2	Geo. Washington	Apl. 11

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First-class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
Next sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 29 | *EDAM .. .. Apr. 20

From Boulogne. * Not calling Halifax.

Apply 29, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 2440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†BRITANNIA	Mar. 27	*CIRCASSIA	May 30
*ELYSIA	May 16	*CASTALIA	July 1

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan. ‖ Leaves Marseilles April 2.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Governmental Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 | TRANSYLVANIA Mar. 29
CAMERONIA .. Mar. 22 | CALIFORNIA .. Apl. 4
ANCHOR LINE, 18, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	12,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 1	May 10

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

SPHINX	Mar. 21	and April	GEN. ZEDE
	MOMBASA	MADAGASCAR.	
LECONTE DE LISLE	Mar. 14	and Apr. 2	CHANDERNAGOR
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.			
LAMARTINE	Mar. 24	and April 6	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.			
ANKOR	Mar. 18	and Mar. 25	MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and all particulars apply:—

LONDON 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

FABRE LINE CRUISE

By S.S. PROVIDENCE, 16,000 tons.

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Calling at KRIELLA to visit GALLIPOLI cemeteries.

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PLEASURE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN

from British ports.

	Tons.	Days.	From
March 29 s.s. "Laconia"	20,000	19	£36 0 0
April 10 s.s. "Meteor"	4,000	18	£26 0 0
April 12 s.s. "Arandora Star"	15,000	24	52 guineas
April 17 s.s. "Otranto"	20,000	28	60 guineas
April 25 s.s. "Atlantis"	16,000	31	60 guineas

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EXPRESS SERVICE.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.

TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.

By the Large Steamers of the HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne .. Mar. 15
S.S. CANTONO FORTINO, from Boulogne .. Mar. 29
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. April 9

Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

For particulars apply: STELFF and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Telephone: Monument 4241.

Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff. Or principal passenger Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	RIO PANUCO .. Apr. 10th
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. May 28th
TAMPICO	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
GALVESTON	21, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3.
HOUSTON	

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to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
†ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 22	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via Panama Canal. PERU,
BERMUDA, Spain. PANAMA
HAVANA, CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,073	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April, from Villefranche, 26th March, visiting MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c. 60th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

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Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

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SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.G.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apl. 4

(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL Mar. 15	D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29
MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24	MELITA .. .. Apl. 5

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.	
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apl. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI .. .. Apl. 2 | MAKURA .. .. Apl. 30

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

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103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
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51, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham.
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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Large Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton	Apl. 2
Morston Bay	14,145 tons	from Southampton	Apl. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,139 tons	from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS SERVICES

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ascanius"	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, and all Main Booking Offices.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL
(2) S.S. EURYDES	Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.

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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

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	London.	Southampton.
*WINDSOR CASTLE	..	Mar. 14
‡‖EDINBURGH CASTLE	Mar. 20	—
‡BALMORAL CASTLE	..	Mar. 21
‡BAMPTON CASTLE	Mar. 27	—

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FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Mar. 21 from	GENOA	"CONTE
" 22 "	NAPLES	BIANCAMANO."
" 24 "	GIBRALTAR	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 9, May 30, June 13.

Mar. 25 from	TRIESTE	"VULCANIA."
" 26 "	NAPLES	COSULICH LINE, LTD.
" 28 "	CANNES	

Other Sailings: Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13, June 5, June 17.

Mar. 27 from	GENOA	"ROMA."
" 28 "	NAPLES	N.G.I. LINE.
" 29 "	GIBRALTAR	

Other Sailings: Apl. 10, Mar. 2, May 22, June 6, June 24.

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Regular Services to India and Far East.

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EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE	Thursdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on
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No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

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"ANDALUCIA STAR"	LUXURY	10 APRIL
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"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY

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Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

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BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

Various Cruises to the Most Delightful Countries of SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	APRIL 12th	24 days
	MAY 7th	22 days
	MAY 31st	17 days
	JUNE 18th	14 days
NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS for LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.	JULY 5th	12 days
	JULY 19th	20 days
	AUG. 9

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THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT. WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
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Write for Tariff.
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A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring Overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
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Rooms and bath. Very quiet. Moderate terms.

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Greatly improved. Four tennis courts, six croquet courts.

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ST. RAPHAEL.—HOTEL DU PARC. First class. Lovely Park. Full South. Quiet situation. Near tennis and Casino. Excellent French cooking. 55 to 80 frs.

TAMARIS-SUR-MER. (Var).—Grand HOTEL. All comforts. All year. 100 rooms. 25 baths. Inclusive 50 to 90 frs.

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Ideal winter and spring resort. Bright sunshine. Marvellous scenery. Hotels of all classes.—Information about Hotels and Excursions: "Fomento del Turismo de Palma de Mallorca" and Tourist Offices.

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First Class. Full South. Beautiful grounds; near lake. From 14frs.

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Every comfort. Golf 18 holes. O. Hausen, Proprietor.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—
SCHEDULE 1. 70 Camber Jacks for bridges.
SCHEDULE 2. 700,000 Cresat Containers with disc type lids.
SCHEDULE 3. Printed Cans and Tin Fastener Rings for "Connoisseurs" milk bottles.
For Schedules 2 and 3, samples are required with tenders.
Tenders due as follows:—
Schedules 1 and 2, 4th April, 1930.
Schedule 3, 22nd April, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. or each Schedule.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALFRED FARQUHAR Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of ALFRED FARQUHAR late of 11 Belgrave Square and 16 St. James's Street both in the County of London and White Way Chudleigh in the County of Devon (who died on the 28th day of December 1928 and whose Will was proved by Sydney Alexander Ponsonby and The Honourable Edward Granville Eliot the Executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 4th day of March 1929) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Administrator, on or before the fifteenth day of May 1930 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 13th day of March 1930.
WALTERS & Co., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

ALMERIC GEORGE SPENCER Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ALMERIC GEORGE SPENCER late of 2, Walpole Gardens, Twickenham in the County of Middlesex Colonel (Retired) in His Majesty's Army who died on the 5th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 19th day of November 1929 by Ada Spencer (since deceased) and Frank Harold Stollard the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of May 1930 after which date the said surviving Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 18th day of March 1930.
STOLLARD & LIMBREY, Midland Bank Chambers, 1, York-street, Twickenham. Solicitors for the said surviving Executor.

ENGINEERS CLUB (LONDON) Ltd. Take Notice that in pursuance of Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 36 Coventry Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday the 19th March 1930 at 4 p.m. for the purposes named in the said Section.
Dated this 11th day of March 1930.
W. A. RADLEY, Secretary.

BERTA GEISLER. Deceased. Notice pursuant to The Trustee Act. 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons interested in the Estate of BERTA GEISLER late of 27 Gertrude Road Canonbury in the County of London deceased (who died on the 23rd day of October 1929 and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 28th day of February 1930 to Henry Leonard Graham) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Administrator, on or before the fifteenth day of May 1930 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and demands of which he shall then have had notice.
Date4 this 14th day of March 1930.
P. A. GASCOIN Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitor for Henry Leonard Graham. the Administrator.

COMPANIES ACT. 1929. ESHER VILLAGE HALL, Limited. (In Vol. Liqn.)
Notice is hereby given that Anyone Interested beneficially or otherwise, in the following List of Shareholders (registered names and addresses, with number of shares held) whose present addresses cannot be traced should COMMUNICATE without delay to the LIQUIDATOR.
MAITLAND CHATER, F.C.A., 74, Cheapside, E.C.2.
Major General Henry Charles Adlam, Percy House, Esher, Surrey. 6.
Andrew Alford, Burnside Road, Plumstead, 5.
John Bristow, Esher, Surrey.
Miss Mary Davy, West End, Esher, Surrey, 5.
Henry Mann, 5, South View, Esher, Surrey, 1.
Mary Portes, Thames Ditton, Surrey, 5.
Frank Porter, Thames Ditton, Surrey, 5.
Charles Tod Pullen, Alias, Manor Road, Selsey on Sea, Sussex, 10.
Miss Winifred S. Richardson, Weyles, Burpham, Guildford, 15.
William Russell, Ruxley Lodge, Claygate, 1.
Henry J. Russell, Domem, Lower Green Road, Esher, Surrey, 1.
Exors of Edmund Charles Tisdall deceased, Copsehan, Esher, Surrey, 20.
Rev. Samuel L. Warren, Esher, Surrey.
Mrs. Matilde Whittaker Wigram, Esher Place, Esher, Surrey, 15.
Alfred Money Wigram, 29, Upper Grosvenor-street, S.W., 10.

ELIZA ISABEL DOYLE, deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925, Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS, CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of ELIZA ISABEL DOYLE deceased late of 14 Bedford Street Brighton in the County of Sussex who died on the 19th day of January 1930 and to whose estate Probate was granted on the Fifth day of March One thousand nine hundred and thirty out of the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, to Barclays Bank Limited the Executor, are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the Trustee Department, Barclays Bank Limited 170, North Street, Brighton or to the undersigned on or before the Fourteenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and thirty after which date the said estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this Fourteenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and thirty.
GATES & McCULLY 32, New Road, Brighton. Solicitors for Barclays Bank Limited.

No. 00147 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham in the Matter of BAIRD TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 5th day of March 1930, the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the Members and classes of Members of the above named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the holders of the said Ordinary Shares and that such Meetings will be held at Five Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. on Monday the 7th day of April 1930 at 11.30 o'clock, 12 noon and 12.30 o'clock respectively.
The said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen at and forms of proxy obtained from the registered office of the Company, 133 Long Acre, London, W.C.2, during usual business hours on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said meetings.
The said Members may attend such meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy. In the case of joint holders of Ordinary Shares the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
All forms appointing proxies must be deposited with the Company at 133, Long Acre, London, aforesaid not later than Saturday the 5th day of April 1930.
By the said Order the Court has appointed The Right Honourable Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., or failing him Sir Edward Manville to act as Chairman of the said Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court. The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated the 14th day of March, 1930.
LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4. Solicitors to the above named Company.

Particulars of Meetings ordered to be convened	Time appointed for Meeting.
1. Members of the Company.	1. At 11.30 a.m.
2. Holders of Preferred Participating Ordinary Shares.	2. At 11.45 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded;
3. Holders of Deferred Ordinary Shares.	3. At 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have concluded.

No. 00138 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of BRITISH TALKING PICTURES Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 12th March 1930 the Court has directed a Meeting of the unsecured Creditors of the above named Company including Debenture Holders to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the said Company and such Creditors and that such Meeting will be held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus London, E.C.2, on Wednesday the 26th March 1930 at 12 o'clock noon at which place and time all the aforesaid Creditors are respectively requested to attend.
A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the Registered Office of the said Company River Plate House Finsbury Circus London aforesaid and at the Office of Messrs. Wedlake Letts & Birds, 11, Serjeants' Inn Temple, London, E.C.4, the Solicitors of the said Company at any time during usual business hours on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meeting.
The said Creditors may attend the Meeting and vote thereat either in person or by proxy.
All proxies must be lodged with the Secretary of the said Company at its Registered Office River Plate House Finsbury Circus London aforesaid not later than 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday the 25th March 1930.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Henry Morgan (representing the Plessey Company Limited) of 54 New Broad Street London, E.C.2, or failing him Charles Arthur Seymour Rothwell (representing Baird Limited) of 3 Soho Square London W.1, to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 13th day of March 1930.
WEDLAKE LETTS & BIRDS of 11 Serjeants' Inn Temple in the City of London Solicitors to the above named Company.

No. 00147 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of the MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 5th day of March 1930, the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of—
(a) The Holders of the First Preference Shares;
(b) The Holders of the Second Preference Shares;
(c) The Holders of the Preferred Ordinary Shares; and
(d) The Holders of the Deferred Ordinary Shares

issued by the above-named Company, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above-named Company and the holders of the above mentioned Preference and Ordinary Shares respectively, and that such Meetings will be held at the registered office of the Company, Battersea Works, Church Road, Battersea, London, S.W.11, on Wednesday the 26th day of March, 1930, at the times following namely:—
The Meeting of the holders of the said First Preference Shares at 11 a.m.;
The Meeting of the holders of the said Second Preference Shares at 11.15 a.m., or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded;
The Meeting of the holders of the said Preferred Ordinary Shares at 11.30 a.m., or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded; and
The Meeting of the holders of the said Deferred Ordinary Shares at 11.45 a.m., or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded;

at which place and respective times all the holders of such shares are respectively requested to attend.
A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen at the offices of the Company, Batteresea Works, Church Road, Batteresa, London, S.W.11, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on any week-day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
The holders of the said respective shares may attend such meetings respectively and vote either in person or by proxy provided that all forms appointing Proxies are deposited with the Company at the registered office of the Company aforesaid, not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 24th day of March, 1930.
Forms of Proxy may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company.
The Court has appointed Stanley Beeton Esq., or failing him, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., O.B.E., or failing him, Alexander Rudolph Forbes Nosman Esq., to act as Chairman of the said respective Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the result of the respective Meetings to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1930.
JOHNSON, WEATHERALL, STURT & HARDY, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of WHITTINGTON MATTRESS COMPANY Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd March 1930.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—
Creditors 25th March 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.
G. D. PERYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
12th March 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 14th day of March, 1930.

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD.	
Land in road leading from Askrigg to Lest Green, Askrigg, Yorkshire. (P.58856.)	Francis Clapham, of Askrigg, Yorks.
Part of East Tilbury Marshes, East Tilbury, Essex. (P.59251.)	Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Company, Limited, of Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W.1.
88, 90, and 92, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, Middlesex. (P.59268.)	Mark Frederick North, of North House, Weybridge, Surrey.
77a, Montpelier Road, Brighton. (P.59275.)	Mary May Seed, of 77A, Montpelier Road, Brighton.
Land in Broken Gate Lane, Denham, Buckinghamshire. (P.59277.	Isabell Lee-Roberts, of Meadowgate, Oxford Road, Denham, Bucks.
44, Strawberry Vale, Twickenham, Middlesex. (P.59279.)	Robert Stanhouse Anderson, of 44, Strawberry Vale, Twickenham, Middlesex.
Land in road leading from Great Missenden to Hallinser, and in King's Lane, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. (P.59280.)	Edward Mosley and Florence Mosley, both of South Heath, Great Missenden, Bucks.
Brickfield House and land adjoining Bridport Road, Edmonton, Middlesex. (P.59284.)	Commercial Structures, Limited, of 61, City Road, E.C.1.
Lorne Lodge, South Road, Southall, Norwood, Middlesex. (P.59288.)	The Gas Light and Coke Company, of 84, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.
Waverley, Iona Crescent, Burnham, Buckinghamshire. (P.59304.)	John Ernest McCulloch, of 222, High Street, Slough, Bucks.
4, Hill Road, Carshalton, Surrey. (P.59308.)	James Henry Hopper, of Warmiuster, 4, Hill Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
Land in Watford Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (P.59313.)	Wembley (C. and W.) Land Company, Limited, of 25, Court Parade, North Wembley, Middlesex.
Land at junction of London Road and Wickham Avenue, Cuddington, Surrey. (P.59316.)	William Hallett Davies, of 62, Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W.2.
50, Queen's Road, Wimbledon, Surrey. (P.59345.)	Sydney Ernest Peake, of Lal-Imli-Koti, 50, Queen's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Land in Stanstead Road and Church Road, with sites of Manor Avenue and Church Avenue, Caterham, Surrey. (P.59348.)	Dudley Montagnu Thomas, of Elsmont, Court Hill, Chipstead, Surrey, and Frederick William Thomas of Kenmore, Riddlesdown Road, Purley, Surrey.
12, Albany Road, Hastings. (P.59354.)	Edith Audrey Sparke, of Tower Lodge, Gilbert Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
6, Woodgrange Drive, Southend-on-Sea. (P.59361.)	Richard Raymond and Alice Mary Raymond, both of 6, Woodgrange Drive, Southend-on-Sea.
Land in Rothwell Street, Newbury Avenue, and Lyndhurst Avenue, together with the site of Starbeck Avenue and part of Dorset Street, Blackpool. (P.59371.)	Marr Harding, of Harlow, Wilson Avenue, Blackpool.
Netherleigh, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, Middlesex. (P.59376.)	Alice Jane Robinson and Edith Robinson, both of Netherleigh, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, Middlesex. Margaret Byron, of Savernake Lodge, Savernake Forest, Marlborough. Wills, and Gertrude Baker, of Chatham, Kent.
Land in Organ Lane, Chingford, Essex. (P.59428.)	William George Lee, of 45, New Road, Chingford, Essex.
117, High Street, and The Crown P.H., 119, High Street, Old Town, Sanderwell, London. (383945.)	Barclay Perkins and Co., Limited, of Park Street, Southwark, S.E.1.
LEASEHOLD.	
40, Pepys Road, Wimbledon, Surrey. (P.59351.)	Ellen Sutherland, of 107, Hampton Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00146 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of BAIRD TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 5th day of March 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the Members and classes of Members of the above named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the holders of the said Ordinary Shares and that such Meetings will be held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. on Monday the 7th day of April 1930 at 11.30 o'clock, 12 noon and 12.30 o'clock respectively.
The said Meetings may be attended and vote thereat either in person or by proxy. In the case of joint holders of Ordinary Shares the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
All forms appointing proxies must be deposited with the Company at 133, Long Acre, London, aforesaid not later than Saturday the 5th day of April 1930.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Sir Edward Manville to act as Chairman of the said Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof to the Court. The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated the 14th day of March, 1930.
LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4. Solicitors to the above named Company.

Particulars of Meetings ordered to be convened	Time appointed for Meeting.
1. Members of the Company.	1. At 11.30 a.m.
2. Holders of Preferred Participating Ordinary Shares.	2. At 11.45 a.m. or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded; and
3. Holders of Deferred Ordinary Shares.	3. At 12 noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have concluded.

IN the ESTATE of ALICE MAUD BOOTH Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the Court of Appeal for the RESEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of ALICE MAUD BOOTH late of Ulverstone in Tasmania in the Commonwealth of Australia Married Woman deceased granted by the Supreme Court of Tasmania (Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction) on the Seventh day of August One thousand nine hundred and twenty nine.
Dated this 13th day of March 1930.
TAMPLIN & JOSEPH, 3, GOODBY RYDE & FLUX 45 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Attorney of the Executors.

LEWIS DEYMAN, deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of LEWIS DEYMAN, late of the Village of Fenelon Falls in the County of Victoria in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada Merchant deceased granted by His Majesty's Surrogate Court of the County of Victoria in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada aforesaid on the Twenty-eighth day of August One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.
Dated the twelfth day of March One thousand nine hundred and thirty.
T. N. ALMAN, Solicitor for William Henry Short of the Village of Langtree in the County of Devon England Farmer the lawful Attorney of Peter Cecil Deyman (Merchant) and William Andrew McFarland of Merchant both of the Village of Fenelon Falls in the County of Victoria in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARGARET VICKERS of 67, Cleveland Road, Burton-upon-Trent, in the County of Stafford lately called Margaret Hill has ASSUMED and intends henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and subscribe her name and known by the NAME of VICKERS in lieu of and in substitution for her former name of HILL and that such intended change of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed under her hand and seal dated the 14th day of February 1930 duly executed and attested.
Dated this 11th day of March 1930.
MANNING & MANNING, 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. Solicitors for the said Margaret Vickers.

RE PHILEMON RUMP deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of PHILEMON RUMP late of "Sherborne" Shadwell Lane Moortown in the City of Leeds Retired Builder deceased (who died on the 16th day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 22nd day of February 1930, by George Frederic Crawford the surviving Executor therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to me the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executor, on or before the 31st day of May 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 11th day of March 1930.
G. F. CRAWFORD 17 East Parade, Leeds Solicitor for the said Executor.

RE CECIL GEORGE BOTTING late of "Binsdicht," Partridge Green, near Horsham, Sussex who died on the 26th day of November 1929. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Mr. N. B. Warner Bromley of Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.2, who is Solicitor to the Executors of the Will of the said Cecil George Botting deceased within two months from the date hereof after which time the Exe-utors intend to distribute the estate of the said Cecil George Botting deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the Executors or their Solicitor.
Dated this fourteenth day of March 1930.
N. B. WARNER BROMLEY, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.2. Solicitor to the said Executors.

RE RICHARD EDMUND SMITH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the Estate of RICHARD EDMUND SMITH late of The Manor Arms, High Street, Swindon in the County of Wilts, Licensed Victualler deceased (who died on the 18th day of November 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 21st day of February 1930, by Alfred Richard Tyler and William Gerald Adams the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 14th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of March 1930.
TOWNSEND WOOD & CALDERWOOD, Swindon, Wilts. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ANNETTE DEORY deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925, as amended by the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1926 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of ANNETTE DEORY, late of 3, Square le Fontaine, Paris, France, but formerly of 134, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park in the County of London, Widow, deceased (who died on the 28th November 1929, and Probate of whose Will with the Codicil thereto was granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 8th day of March 1930 to the National Provincial Bank Ltd., the Executor named in the Will of the Deceased) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 13th day of May 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to dispose of the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice And the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of March 1930.
CLARKE SQUARE & MILLS, 28, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.1. Solicitors for the Executor.

RE Mrs. MARY SIMPSON Deceased, late of 53 Grange Park, Ealing in the County of Middlesex, Widow who died on the 2nd day of February 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undermentioned as Solicitors for Alfred Thomas Scott and Hugh Marley the Executors of the Will of the said Mary Simpson deceased after the expiration of 14th May 1930 after which date the Executors intend to distribute the Estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitors.
Dated this 11th day of March 1930.
MORGAN PRICE MARLEY & RUGG, 23 Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE WILLIAM ACWORTH Deceased late of "Cleve don" 49 Darnley Street, Gravesend, Kent of no occupation, who died on the 8th day of December 1929. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of the above Deceased are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to us Messrs. Martin & Son, 5 Bolone Street, Gravesend, Kent. Solicitors to William George Acworth the sole Executor of the Will of the said William Acworth deceased (which Will was duly proved by the said William George Acworth in the said District Probate Registry on the 6th February 1930) on or before the 31st May 1930 after which date the said Executor intends to distribute the assets of the said William Acworth deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims or demands of which notice has then been received by the said Executor.
Dated this 12th day of March 1930.
MARTIN & SON.

STANLEY WILDASH Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of STANLEY WILDASH late of "East Hill Lodge" Low Fell in the County of Durham Retired Bank Manager who died on the 18th day of January 1930 and to whose estate Probate was granted on the 6th day of March 1930 by the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice to Barclays Bank Limited the Executor are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the Trustee Department, Barclays Bank Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3 or to the under-signed on or before the 19th day of May 1930, after which date the said estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 13th day of March 1930
VYVYAN WELLS Church End Plumstead Solicitor for Barclays Bank Limited.

SUMMONS. At the request of Doctor AUBREY HORACE HAMILTON, employed in the Service for Public Health of the Government of the Dutch East Indies, residing at Seranz. I. Frederik Hendrik de la Rambeltje, bailiff at the Court of Justice, Batavia, living at Weltevreden, by order

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

LADY seeks post as Travelling Companion or Governess; French, English; good references; free in May.—Mlle. Cherbourg, Malvern.

LADY, 32, smart personality, requires responsible post, receptionist, to doctor, or companion; good reader, musician, traveller, French, good correspondent, knowledge typewriting; good organiser; drive car.—Write Box P.1058, The Times, E.C.4.

NO Salary—Devoted Graduate, own income, fluent French and German, music, offers part-time secretary, Companion, Teacher for home (good family).—Miss Dane, 2, De Vere-gardens, W.8.

SCOTCH Lassie, with highest references, desires post as Secretary-Companion; experienced traveller and correspondent.—Write Box 8810, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SPANISH Gentlewoman, Lady (26), fluent Spanish, seeks post, family or school, Companion; fond of children.—Miss J., "Ruibois," Orpington, Kent.

WILL any lady going India before middle April pay part passage, experienced children's nurse for services voyage?—Mrs. Lake, Orchard Hill, Bulford Village, Wilts.

YOUNG Lady requires post as Companion to lady or gentleman; musical; travelling.—Write G. C., 37, Montague-road, Cambridge.

YOUNG lady travelling Singapore in the autumn offers services as Companion to lady or care of child in return for passage; references exchanged.—Write Box T.1446, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG German girl, excellent references, seeks post as nair for the Easter Holidays.—Write Box T.1446, The Times, E.C.4.

BOYS' Governess; prepares private schools; free May; entire charge; country preferred; can drive car.—Write Box 02859, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAVENDISH Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square, supplies recommended Lady Nurses, Nurses, Nursery-maids, Daily Governesses and Helps. Trained Nurse Companions, Attendants, Maids. Sloane 5007.

ENGLISH Governess (27); good French, Latin, music, painting, games; £100.—L. Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

EXCELLENT Daily or Resident (permanent and holidays) Governess required; also Nursery Governess (modern methods); recommended; also Schools.—Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

EXCELLENT French Nursery Governess, 28; no 'Fr. English; entire charge children, any age. Others. Swiss, also Mothers' Helps, &c., £24-£80.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

MENTAL Nurse (certificated), 27; five years' experience; lady or gentleman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

HELPS AND NURSES

YOUNG lady urgently desires daily occupation, any capacity; refined, capable, domesticated; experienced dental attendant; references.—Write Box P.1078, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, 30; temporary or permanent; thoroughly trained; nine years' experience babies; will go abroad.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

FIRST-RATE Babies' Nannie, 34; 10 years' reference; good needlewoman; excellent with health and training, &c.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

A 6 Maid-Attendant, middle-aged, to aged lady; kind and willing to assist house duties where cook kept; good wardrobe; country or London; wages £40.—38, Santos-road, London, S.W.18.

LADY recommends French-Swiss Maid; very obliging, good traveller, packer, dressmaking; can valet.—Write Box 8815, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, refined, middle-aged; well recommended; R.C.; London or near preferred.—M. O., 11, Cambridge-gardens, Ramsgate.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; employers going abroad for five months; highly and personally recommended; age 38; fully experienced. All descriptions of male and female staff; highest references.—Miss Bowden, 3242, dinner cooks always available.—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1. Museum 3242.

LADY Housekeeper, also Useful Helper, willing to undertake duties with some help; references (overalls worn), can be supplied by Regina Bureau (Dept. 47), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

DON'T worry about the maid.—Write Essex County Registry, Romford, Essex. Trained moderate.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid sisters, ages 32 and 30; seven years' highest personal; superior cooking; good house and table work; any part.—Domestic Agency, 64, High-street, Ilford. Valentine 1914.

COOK-GENERALS disengaged now; personal references; thoroughly experienced.—Josie Fraser (Agent), 114a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6836 (four lines). Illustrated Guide, 6d. Stamps 5007.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; superior well-trained country servants of old-fashioned type; free. Many other exclusively recommended servants.—Cook's Agency, 8, Sheet-street, Windsor. Phone 993.

A Cook-General, Parlourmaid, Friend's Parlourmaid require post together, ages 38 and 41; wages £60 and £55; 5½ years' references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3564.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; well up in all duties; good waitress, needlewoman; nursery; used to country. Many excellent Applications.—Phone 693.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (25), clean, efficient; Yorkshire girl; excellent references. free.—Miss Mackinnon's School Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (lady), disengaged; good references.—Write Box 8805, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOUSEMAIDS (experienced) disengaged shortly; good references.—Josie Fraser (Agent), 114, Church-street, W.8. Western 6836.

HOUSEMAID, age 25-30; good; first years' reference; free now; Bognor preferred.—Apply Johnson's Agency, 112, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

WANTED, Situation, Housemaid or House-Parlourmaid; suit small family.—M. H., 3, Copperfield, Kensington, W.8.

KITCHEN, Scullery, Between and Under Housemaids required; free now; Town or country.—Johnson's Agency, 112, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GENERALS disengaged; personal references; thoroughly experienced.—Josie Fraser (Agent), 114, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6836 (four lines). Omnibuses stop at door.

GENERAL (22), London, well trained, hardworking, superior.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tel. 504.

GARDENERS

LADY Gardener, young, requires post; college trained; four years' experience; used to Atco mower.—Write Box P.1084, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple; first-class three and eight years' personal references; thoroughly experienced, living servants; Cook-General and Gardener-Handyman; £90-£100; no family; any part; no boarding fee.—British Agency, 3, Regent-street, S.W.1. Gerrard 9242.

MARRIED Couple, age 38; highest seven and three years personal references; experienced, capable, efficient; Cook-General and Gardener-Valet; tall; £100; no family; any part; no boarding fee.—Bristol Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone, 404-5.

AN educated, gentlemanly, refined man seeks employment as valet, chauffeur-valet; willing to help with secretarial, typewriting, &c.—Write Box G.622, The Times, E.C.4.

RESPECTABLE tall lad, age 16, seeks situation as Household; knowledge cat and garden; willing; driving; country; lives in.—Maguire, Fawley, Hereford.

YOUNG Man seeks situation Housework, assist cook-housekeeper; can drive car; town work; seven years' experience.—Write Box P.1105, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER with Footman (recommended), in Hants, wants Town or Town and country near London; 28, 50, 70-80; £80; £60; £50; highest references; previously four years footman with boy; third footman, prefers no hunting; free April 1st.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 9d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR, age 25-35; single; tall, smart appearance, scrupulously clean; lives in; Sussex, but must know London; none need apply who have not been in good private service and hold excellent references.—Write Box M.79, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEURS supplied.—First-class drivers of all types are supplied by the Employment Medium for the Motor Industry. Phone, Victoria 6091 (Ext. 2.)—B.S.M. Agency, 124, Victoria-street, S.W.

CHAUFFEUR seeks re-engagement in London; 10 years' driving experience; clean licence; running repairs; A.A.C.C. Certificate.—Write C., care of 39, Belsize-park, Hampstead, N.W.3.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, age 28, single; trained valet and good mechanic; £4 or £2 15s. live in. Several others recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; long experience, Rolls, &c.; clean licence; personal reference; married, no rooms required.—C., 8, Hemstal-road, West Hampstead.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged, passed Rolls-Royce tests; keen, capable, willing worker; anxious to give utmost satisfaction at all times; single; full, smart appearance; careful driver; would quickly prove worth.—M. C. Nice, 21, Lothaire-road, Lee, S.E.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 43, married; Minerva, Chrysler, &c.; also mechanic; accustomed good private service; recommended Town preferred; £4.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

A Gentleman wishes highly to recommend his late uncle's Chauffeur-Mechanic; sober, willing and trustworthy; Town or Town and country; Rover well; careful driver; married.—Write Box P.1063, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Chauffeuse requires position in or near Marlow, Maidenhead; willing to help with duties; highest references.—Write Box P.1017, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, 17, would look after lady or gentleman's car, also wait, table, valet.—C. Mole, 25, Eaton-mews North, S.W.1.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

MANNEQUIN.—Academy, Delaporte, 66, Regent-street, London; training courses; also Glasgow and Manchester.—Write or phone details (Gerrard 6792).

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

AN EFFICIENT LAUNDRY. Promises and performs. Mayfair clients bus to celebrate opening.—Apply to Manageress for particulars.—CLAXTON LAUNDRY, Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pay Hoose Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1675. On parle français.

COAL, COKE, &c.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY! COMMUNITY ANTHRACITE NUTS, 56s.; STEVENS' GOOD COAL, 42s.; NEW COALITE NUTS, 55s. 6d.; WASHED COKE, 58s.—Stevens, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 0419.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

T.S. "WARSPITE."

Four boys of good character are trained on board and found a style.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, Clark's-place, E.C.2.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with new sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed wirebstands; everything new and first class. Single 37s. 6d., double 51s. each; including breakfasts, service and electric light; gas fires, dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

A RARE Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 51, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4220.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; pending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch), from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 30s. 6d. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A RARE Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English host, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Family, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 3½gns., single 3½gns., quite inclusive, or 2gns. and 42 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.894, The Times, E.C.4.

STRATHALLAN.

A RARE four minutes Earl's Court Tube.
88, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

THE MADRID,
SOUTH KENSINGTON (Prohibitee 4907).
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

SAYES COURT,
2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central, all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers best possible facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE, hard tennis court, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibus pass the ground; and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Raton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square. 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 2½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1412.

A BOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent, good cooking; last cooking (optional) 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. Phone, Padd. 3599.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonette, W.2. Bed-Sitting Rooms, double-sprung divans, &c., from 22s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English food. Personal supervision of cooking and service. Winter terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot water opened; running hot and cold water; from 30s. to 3½gns.; meals optional. Padd. 5861.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibus all parts, 10 minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor lounge with private baths. Continental cuisine. Specialty. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; hot springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

A LARGE Unfurnished BALCONY ROOM facing gardens shortly vacant; gentlewoman's house; also charming Bed-Sitting Room; moderate terms; breakfasts, dinners as required.—82, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Frob. 3168.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.
ALL newly decorated, BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted with hot and cold running water, gas fires; one minute Tube, omnibus and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. with breakfast. Park 7975.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.—Park 2622.
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Part 1073.)

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

SURREY HILLS, CROYDON.

AMERICANS, Overseas Visitors and those desiring refinement, service, good food. A beautifully furnished COUNTRY MANSION in delightful position, facing Victoria, five station; golf, tennis, central heating; hot, cold water all bed rooms.—"Hillcroft," Park-hill-rise, Phone, Croydon 2689.

ELGIN COURT, CROYDON.

A N Ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL managed by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 17 minutes London, four golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; nearest hotels, The Addiscombe (Park 2051) and Croydon Club.

Newly decorated and modernised house, near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

A NEWLY-OPENED GUEST HOUSE in quiet but convenient position, furnished by Maple, minute bus and tube, eight minutes to West End; central heating and cold; divans; gas fires; from 3gns.—55, Holland Park, W.11. Park 9346.

APARTMENTS.—25, INVERNESS-TERRACE, near Queen's Road Station; three; constant hot water, gas fires, rings; single 24s., double 36s. Park 4250.

APARTMENTS, also suite with bath room; very well furnished; South aspect. Campden Hill; excellent cooking and attendance; no public rooms.—Western 6972.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; bath rooms on each floor; 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4160.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with private phones; gas fires, lounge, restaurant, card room; garage; Kensington 6767.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 5s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., double £6, and 2s. 6d. extra; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, with hot and cold running water divans, gas fires and cookers; convenient all parts; from 2gns. or £2 18s. 6d. Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Park 9026.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS at 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park; single and double, from 25s. 6d.; with breakfast; inexpensive meals available; excellent for all parts; near shops, parks; beautiful house and position.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.
BROMLEY, KENT.
ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 mins. Charing Cross. Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Personal supervision. 2½-3½gns. Ravensbourne 0275.

ATTRACTIVE large SITTING and smaller BED ROOM, bath room, and w.c.; £150; service 15s. a week; meals as desired; S.W.7; charming house and very well run.—Write Box T.1443, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 25s., double 35s., each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Western 0262), and adjoining, 13, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Western 1256). (Close Gloucester-road Tube.)

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; 25s., including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires; quiet; central heating; heated windows.—5, Cheniston-gardens, W.8 (close Barkers). Kelvin 2258.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement; dining room; every convenience; near Marble Arch. 'Phone, Padd. 5757.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS, overlooking gardens, from 5s. 6d. nightly or from 27s. 6d. weekly, including breakfast; gas fires in all rooms; near British Museum. Phone, Museum 1482.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 4½s. 6d.; two large first-floor doubles, with balcony. Park 3400.

AT 2, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Artistic HOME; cheerful atmosphere, music, good food well served; gas fires; from 2gns.—Padd. 0870.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front Bed-Sitting Room, ground floor; gas fire, constant hot water; breakfast.

AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S. Kensington.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, double or single, from 25s.; meals if required. Kens. 5519.

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, attractive, quiet, select FURNISHED FLATLETS; 2½gns.; constant hot water; grillers; SUITES 5gns.—Western 6470.

QUEEN'S COURT.

AT 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 3gns. Kens. 2940 and 2941. Resident Proprietor.

DRAYTON HOUSE.

AT 40, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2, for young business and professional people; constant hot water, service lift, and house telephones; bed and breakfast or partial board only. Phone, Park 3095.

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS with breakfast from 22s. 6d. each; every convenience; good locality. Primrose 1090.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires; Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

AT 63, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, small single BED-SITTING ROOMS; 12s. 6d., 15s.; gas fires, rings, meter, bath, 'phone; quiet; no meals.

AT 92, 93, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; scrupulous cleanliness, excellent food; highly recommended; moderate terms.

A Very comfortably FURNISHED BED ROOM (close Harrods), breakfast, light, gas, bath, phone; moderate; references required.—Write Box N.112, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

BACHELORS' RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 3, CURSITOR-STREET, E.C.4. Bed-sitting rooms from 15s. 6d. weekly or 3s. nightly, or unfurnished.

BACHELOR'S SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms; valet; telephone; references given and required.—23, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELOR GROUND-FLOOR and other Bed-sitting rooms. Also suites; 'phone; valet; catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR ROOMS, Furnished, 35s., including breakfast, baths, light, attendance, valeting, gas fires; other meals if required.—Flat 2, Grosvenor-road Tube.—38, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7.

BAKER-STREET.—Nicely FURNISHED LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; hot and cold water in room; newly furnished and decorated; divans; breakfasts and evening meal.—45, Upper Gloucester-place.

BEAUTIFUL bright sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, facing Welbeck-street. Welbeck 7065.

BED-SITTING and SITTING ROOMS; gas fires, electric light, bath; meals served as required; permanency preferred; three minutes from Victoria.—20, Ebury-street, S.W.1. Phone, Sloane 8512.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—A4, 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 0455.

BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET (entrance floor) in refined private house; constant hot water, telephone, electric light, &c.—Call 73, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court (Warwick-road end).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, large single 35s., large double 50s. 6d. each, including breakfast, gas fires, geyser.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, near Victoria.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfasts; dinners optional; gas fires.—10, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, close to Kensington Station. 'Phone, Kens. 4200.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated and furnished in well-appointed private house; breakfast and good service; dinners when required; ideal for business gentlemen.—20, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (quiet); single 25s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—25, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; single and double, 26s., 50s.; select, quiet locality; all modern conveniences; close Queen's-road Tube, Hyde Park.—98, St. Petersburgh-place. Park 6571.

MARBLE ARCH.

CHARMING FURNISHED SUITES, with private bath rooms; furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; electric fires; excellent cooking and service; meals to order; suitable for City or professional men.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 5s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort. Excellent cuisine and service; inclusive terms; menus. From 2½gns., bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

"DEEPDENE," 18-19, HANGER-LANE, EALING, W.5.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; bathrooms on every floor; lounge; 'bus stop; half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 3½ guineas. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

DELIGHTFUL comfortable HOME offered TWO gentlemen PAYING GUESTS in private English family; near Gloucester-road Tube or station. Courtfield-road, S.W.7. Kens. 6423.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.) Resident owner.

ENGLISH LADY RECEIVES FIVE GUESTS ONLY in her house in Kensington; private sitting rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; visitors; strictly inclusive terms 4 to 6 guineas; references exchanged.—Write Box G.767, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH FAMILY comfortable house, Hampstead, welcome FOREIGN GUESTS; home life, assistance with English.—Write Box T.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of Advanced thought giving up the responsibilities of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come as well. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427 Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished or unfurnished; good service, valeting if required. Reasonable terms. Park 7044.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; fine position; ideal for cultured company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.—Phone, Park 3095.

LADIES ONLY.—Unfurnished ROOMS in well-appointed house in HAMPSTEAD. Rent 12s. 6d. and 15s. per week, including electric light, gas fires; service and service may be obtained by arrangement with Resident Housekeepers, 101 and 105, Broadhurst-gardens.

LADY going abroad wishes LET, charming SITTING and BED-ROOM; comfortably furnished; good cooking; South; Service and excellent cooking. View morning or after 4 p.m.—7, Nevern-square. Frobisher 3489.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2056.—6, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE CLUBS
FOR LADIES.

12, Lyndhurst-gardens, Tele., Hampstead 8702. Also 19, Craven-hill-gardens. Recently opened. Refurnished and decorated. Tele., Padd. 7281. Terms from 2gns.

LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, unfurnished, ground floor; 25s.; good address; all conveniences; service 7s. 6d. week; meals as desired. Also small room top floor; hot and cold water; 15s.; other meals as arranged.—Write Box T.1445, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE, moderate terms; bed and breakfast from 7s. 6d.; gas fires, constant hot water, bath. 'Phone, Western 2049.—Mansfield Lodge, 9, Nevern-square.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—LARGE well FURNISHED DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, also single from 22s.; breakfast, bath.—36, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—CONSULTING ROOM WANTED, use of waiting room, or ground-floor flat; at once.—Write Box 3192, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting; telephone. Also bed-sitting room.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFIELD HOUSE.

12, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, N.W.3.
High-class Residential, three minutes Swiss Cottage (Met.), buses; running water in bed rooms. Hamp. 1503.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.4.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, also single Suite not self-contained; first-class food.—Welbeck 4251, or write Box 7737, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NEXT MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast or full board; gas fires, electric light, bath; phone.—12, Nottingham-terrace.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE (corner).—Artistic newly decorated SUITES; own 'phone; bath. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Western 6606.—Write Box T.1013, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; furnished; central heating; constant hot water every room; two minutes park; from 35s. including service.—17, Queen's-gate-terrace. Western 4416.

BROMLEY, KENT.

"RAVENSCROFT," 16th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 5mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis; Ravensbourne 2040.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., including breakfast, bath, service (valeting), use lounge; Bayswater.—Park 3417.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 3gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, private phone. From 4gns. Meals optional.—36, Oxford-street, Hyde Park, W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (corner Stanford).—Three reception; SINGLE, DOUBLE BED ROOMS, gas fires; constant hot water; good table; phone; clean, quiet. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5.
QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL IN
Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms.
Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met.
Excellent cooking. From 3gns.
'Phone, Frobisher 7006.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large, bright BED-SITTING ROOM, newly furnished and decorated; breakfast, service; convenient buses and Tubes.—Write Box A.221, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,

4, BRAMHAM-GARDENS, S.W.5.
ACCOMMODATION in Well-appointed GUEST HOUSE; excellent cooking; every comfort; constant hot water; two lounges opening into gardens. Kens. 8465.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.
Ten miles from London.
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Law Report, Mar. 13

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Romer—began the hearing of the defendant's appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bennett in the action in which the plaintiffs, the executors of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Carstairs, were awarded £1,490 against Mr. Cecil Charles Trevanion, his Lordship having held that the defendant had made false representations that a picture which he had sold to Mr. Carstairs for £1,500 was by Romney. The defendant denied that he had ever represented that the picture was painted by Romney, or, alternatively, if he did, he denied that the representation was made with knowledge that it was false. He said that he believed the work to be a Romney and put the plaintiffs to proof that it was not. (CARSTAIRS v. TREVANION.)

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury began the hearing of an action in which Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch claims from Mr. Ernest Miles, a surgeon, damages for alleged negligence in leaving a pair of forceps in her when operating for the removal of a fibroid tumour in November, 1920. Mr. Miles denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body, or that they were left there through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any one for whom he was responsible. He also pleads the Statute of Limitations. (CROTCH v. MILES.)

The cross-examination was continued of Mr. Victor Coen, a director of the plaintiff company, in the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate, which controls the price of diamonds, damages for alleged conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants deny the charges. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SURGEON SUED FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE
CROTCH v. MILES

(Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury)*

This was an action for damages for injury which the plaintiff said had been caused to her by reason of the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

The plaintiff, Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch, of "Auntie's Tea Shop," Place Peyra, Vence, near Nice, alleged that after performing an operation on her for the removal of a fibroid tumour on November 27, 1920, the defendant, Mr. Ernest Miles, a surgeon, of 14, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W., left in her abdomen a pair of forceps, five inches in length, which were not discovered until an X-ray examination revealed their presence eight years later.

The defendant admitted that he performed the operation, but he denied that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body or that they were left in through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any person for whom he was responsible. He also pleaded that the action was barred by the Statute of Limitations, 1623.

Mr. J. W. Morris and Mr. W. A. Davies appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Dickens for the defendant.

Mr. MORRIS, in opening, said that the distressing circumstances of the case were happily infrequent. After the operation in question the plaintiff's life had been one of continuous ill-health and suffering until the cause of the trouble was discovered and removed. In November, 1920, Miss Crotch, who had enjoyed good health down till then, consulted a doctor because of abdominal pain and he advised her to see the defendant. She saw Mr. Miles, who examined her, and on November 27 he operated on her and removed a fibroid tumour. She was in the nursing home for five weeks. A tragic sequence of illnesses followed.

Shortly after the operation a swelling appeared near the incision, and in May, 1921, she saw the defendant about it. He examined her and told her that she need not worry as the cause of the swelling was an injury to the muscles of the abdomen consequent on the operation.

Early in 1922 the plaintiff's brother died and she had to go to India twice in connexion with his affairs because she was his executrix. On both occasions she was ill and once she had to go into hospital. In 1925 she went to Paris to engage in the business of selling perfumery, but became ill and had to go into hospital. In February 1926, she went to the South of France to try to regain her health and took up the business of selling antique pottery, but in June she was again taken ill. She went to a clinic at Nice and underwent an operation for the removal of gallstones.

In August, 1928, she was suffering so much that she consulted a doctor, who advised her to have X-ray photographs taken. Those were taken in Nice and they revealed the presence of a pair of forceps in her abdomen. Their removal, of course, necessitated a third operation, which took place on September 26, 1928. Since then Miss Crotch had suffered no pain.

Miss Crotch, in giving evidence, said that it was not long after the operation of November, 1920, that she felt considerable sharp pain in the abdomen near where the incision had been made. Every organ of her body seemed not to function properly. She went to see the defendant, who told her that the pain would go when the muscles had recovered from the slight injury which they had received in the course of the operation. Wherever she went, however, pains of a distressing character made her life a misery. Medical men in India and France examined her without success. No one seemed to know what was the matter with her. In 1922 she had a horrible metallic taste in her mouth as if she were sucking rusty nails.

His LORDSHIP.—Are you sure you did not feel that until after the forceps were discovered?—No; I had it long before then.

The forceps were handed to his Lordship, who measured them and said that they were slightly over 5in. in length and 2¼in. in breadth at the widest part.

Copies of the X-ray photographs were handed to his Lordship and the jury.

Miss Crotch gave particulars of special damages which she claimed, amounting to about £1,370. She said that she was now 50 years of age.

In cross-examination by Mr. GODDARD, the plaintiff said that she was asking the defendant to pay for her gall bladder operation because she would not have had gallstones if she had not been a sick woman by reason of the forceps. Although many doctors examined her not one of them suggested an X-ray examination until the summer of 1928. Her perfumery business in Paris failed because she was too ill to carry it on. She was claiming £500, which she had expended on that business and lost.

Dr. R. H. E. Stevens, of 9, Campden Hill-road, W., stated that he was consulted by the plaintiff on several occasions in 1921, 1922, and 1923. In 1921 she complained of pain low down in the abdomen and swelling in the middle line of the abdomen and attacks of nausea and sickness. He knew that an operation had been performed on the plaintiff in 1920. There was an abdominal ventral hernia.

Mr. MORRIS.—If a pair of forceps were lying inside the small intestine, might it cause an infection of the gall bladder?—That infection might be a secondary result of infection of the bowel, and often is.

In cross-examination by Mr. GODDARD, the witness said that such an infection was commonly the sequel of an abdominal operation on a fat subject.

TEAM WORK.

Mr. GODDARD.—A modern surgical operation is team work, is it not?—Yes.

His LORDSHIP.—What do you mean by that?

The witness.—Several persons take part in it—the surgeon, his assistant, the anaesthetist, the theatre sister, and one or more nurses.

Mr. GODDARD.—Is it recognized in your profession that the keeping count of the instruments and swabs is the duty of the sister?—That is universally recognized.

The surgeon's attention must be concentrated on the patient?—Yes.

And it is desirable in all operations to get the patient off the table as quickly as possible?—Yes.

The witness said that the instruments would be accounted for the moment before the surgeon proceeded to stitch up the patient. It would be unusual for the surgeon to stop operations while the instruments and swabs were being counted; that would not be in the interests of the patient. It was the usual practice for the sister to say, "Instruments and swabs all correct."

Mr. MORRIS (re-examining).—My friend has spoken of team work at an operation. Who would be the captain of the team?—The operating surgeon.

His LORDSHIP.—Is that the way to put it? Would it not be a question of division of labour, each one separately doing his bit?

Mrs. Charlotte Young, of 26, Raleigh-road, Richmond, said that she was formerly the plaintiff's maid. Her mistress showed her the wound on her abdomen about a month after she returned home from the operation. She saw a decided swelling there. The plaintiff was a very plucky woman and always tried to make the best of everything with regard to her health.

Counsel proceeded to read the evidence, taken on commission, of Dr. Hort, of Nice, who, in cross-examination, said that it was not the practice in France for the theatre sister to be responsible for the counting of the instruments before and after an operation, as it was in England.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Churchill, Clapham and Co.; Messrs. Hempsons.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE
UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(Before Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claims, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.; Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C.; Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C.; Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleges that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company says that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants deny all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

When his LORDSHIP took his seat he referred to the evidence given yesterday (Wednesday) with regard to a transaction by which Mr. Otto Oppenheimer personally bought back from a Mr. Antwerpen some diamonds which the Diamond Syndicate had sold, the plaintiff company's profit being reduced. His LORDSHIP asked whether that transaction was recorded in Mr. Oppenheimer's private books.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Yes.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Have the books which include these items been disclosed?

Mr. BIRKETT.—No.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Why not?

Mr. BIRKETT.—This matter was only raised last month by way of amendment. There has been no affidavit of documents since that date. But all the documents are at the disposal of the plaintiff company and will be brought into Court.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Very well.

Mr. Coen agreed that between May, 1928, and July, 1929, the average price received by the company for diamonds was £3 8s. 6d. per carat and not the £4 10s. which the company said the Diamond Syndicate was liable to pay under the contract.

Mr. BIRKETT.—All the conditions were then laid down by you, so does not that prove conclusively that there was no fraud in the failure of the syndicate earlier to pay £4 10s. a carat?—It helps to prove it.

How?—After August, 1927, our business was ruined and our goodwill was destroyed. People were afraid to deal with us and take our cash orders and we had to take what diamonds we could get. The Diamond Syndicate had made us reduce our prices in the bush to such a low level that the quality of the diamonds we got went down.

REPORTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA

Later, Mr. Coen agreed that Bartica, in British Guiana, was an important distributing centre from the point of view of the diamond industry.

Mr. BIRKETT.—It consists of one winding street, doesn't it?—I think the street is straight.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Perhaps it appears to be winding to the pork-knockers (natives who "win" diamonds in the bush) after they have been to the tavern. (Laughter.)

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Like the female figure, it has occasional curves. (Laughter.)

Mr. BIRKETT (to the witness).—There is little opportunity of getting drunk in the bush?—We supply liquor in the bush.

The pork-knockers make a night of it before they go up into the bush?—They used to, but now they go up in their own boats into the bush and avoid Bartica.

Mr. Pires [formerly a director of the plaintiff company] said that Bartica sometimes "got lively," added Mr. Coen.

Mr. BIRKETT read a report sent to London by Mr. Gordon Thomas [a representative of the company], who stated that the "accumulated filth and muck round the company's properties at Bartica are beyond description" and that the "business was in a chaotic condition."

Mr. Thomas said that he stayed at the Hotel Modern at Bartica, which belonged to the company. He found that it was dirty, that the floors had not been scrubbed for a year, that the servants slept in the bedrooms and moved out when visitors arrived, that proper prices were not charged, and that the "business was being criminally dissipated."

The report concluded: "During my 20 years' mining experience in various parts of the world I have never come across such a disgusting state of affairs as those in Bartica to-day. Bartica is like a festering sore."

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did not that affect every department of your business?—No.

Don't you think that that state of affairs at the centre of the diamond trade must have affected your business?—If it existed anywhere else except in the imagination of that man, of course, it would.

Do you say that that report was a work of fiction?—It was grossly exaggerated.

Did not Mr. Jacobs [another representative of the company] report that he had never seen a more pitiable attempt at trading? Was that exaggeration?—Both men were intriguing to get rid of Pires and that coloured their reports.

Mr. BIRKETT.—That means that they were sending home false information about Bartica?

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Or grossly exaggerating.

The witness.—That is what I have in mind, my Lord.

"PURE MELODRAMA"

Things in British Guiana, added Mr. Coen, were not satisfactory, but the extravagant language used in the reports was pure melodrama.

Mr. BIRKETT.—In furtherance of the intrigue?—Partly. Also, the company was not doing well and everyone was blaming everyone else.

Did you have a letter from Mr. Gordon Thomas which described part of your business as a "Harry Tate outfit"? (Laughter.)—Yes.

Did you see Harry Tate's sketch, *Motoring*?—Yes.

He brought rather a broken-down contraption on the stage with him?—Yes.

This report meant to convey in vivid language that your property might be so described?—So I understood.

Mr. Coen said that he did not agree that these matters materially affected the position of the company. In the 14 months which ended in December, 1927, the company made a net profit of £5,000 at Bartica. The percentage of expense at Bartica was extremely low.

Mr. BIRKETT read a letter written by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer to Mr. Hill, his representative at Georgetown. The witness said that that contained instructions unfair to the company.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Have you heard that "to the jaundiced eye all things are yellow"? It is easy to look at every line of every letter and read something sinister into it, but do you really suggest that on February 23, 1927, Mr. Oppenheimer was saying: "You can now take advantage of the company"?—Yes.

Have you done anything else during the last two years but think of the charges of fraud you could make?—Yes. I have conducted my own business.

At odd minutes, I suppose?—No.

I suggest that the bulk of your waking moments for the last two years have been spent in seeing how you could frame charges of fraud?—The statement of claim was delivered two years ago and has never been altered since. When those matters [connected with the sale to Mr. Antwerpen] came out yesterday I was stunned and filled with horror. These wheels within wheels grinding our company to powder! I knew nothing of it until yesterday.

Do you know that the profit you made on the Antwerpen transaction was a gift?—No.

When the company was faced with disaster, did you not look round for an explanation to save your face?—Certainly not.

You had issued a prospectus which stated that the estimated profits of the company amounted to 33⅓ per cent. of the capital, and the whole thing had collapsed?—Why could I not resign from the board because of "other calls on my time" and leave the shareholders to their own fate? That is what most of them do.

When you had to face the shareholders at this critical moment, we hear of fraud for the first time.—I am facing it now.

I suggest that what has sustained you in this matter is that, if you are successful in this charge of fraud, you can save your face?—I could have saved my face by a letter of resignation.

This diamond company, within 12 months, came to hopeless failure?—I could have resigned and nothing would have been heard. The shareholders could have been told that it was due to the crisis in the diamond trade.

And then the men who had been "kind and considerate" became swindlers?—The easy thing to do was not to bring this action, but to run away from it.

A PURCHASE OF SHARES

Mr. Coen admitted that he had bought 9,000 shares in the company at 1s. each. He could not remember whether he bought them after the issue of the writ in the present case.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If you did buy them after the writ had been issued, you have been making a gamble on this action, hoping that, if you win, the shares will become valuable?—Very well.

Did you buy the shares because you thought that there would be negotiations for a settlement as soon as you issued the writ.—I did not care whether there were negotiations or not.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—I wonder if there is very much weight in this point. The greater his belief in this action, the greater his belief in the value of the shares.

Cross-examined by Mr. BEYFUS (for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack), Mr. Coen said that he understood that that was the first opportunity which Mr. Tilley, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Stack had had of presenting their case to the Court.

Mr. BEYFUS.—I understand that you charge each of these defendants with having conspired to ruin the plaintiff company?—Yes.

Of which they were directors?—Yes.

One of them is your uncle, Reuben Cohen?—Yes.

Throughout 1927 he had over 55,000 shares in the plaintiff company?—I believe so.

If the prospectus anticipations had been realized, he would have had an income of £19,000 a year?—Yes.

He was also entitled to a commission on the purchase price of the diamonds which might have brought him in more than £3,000 a year?—Yes.

You suggest that, with all that vital interest in the prosperity of the company, he conspired to defraud it?—Yes.

Up to now he has been held in general esteem?—Yes.

Mr. Tilley is the senior partner in Messrs. Singleton, Fabian and Co., chartered accountants, of high repute, in Hatton-garden?—So I believe.

You invited Mr. Stack to become a director of the company?—I allowed myself to be persuaded and I voted for him.

On October 31, 1927, when he was appointed, this company had been ruined?—It was on the high road to ruin.

You were the only honest English director?—I try to do what is right as I understand it.

Mr. Reuben Cohen and Mr. Otto Oppenheimer were the most active people in the formation of the company, Mr. Coen said. He (the witness) received £500 in cash and 14,500 shares from Mr. Reuben Cohen. He had paid £1,300 in cash.

The plaintiff company was the first he had ever helped to float. "And I hope it will be the last," Mr. Coen added amid laughter.

Mr. Coen agreed that he had received money from a group of persons on the terms that, if the promotion of the company was successful, those persons would receive certain definite sums. He did not afterwards try to avoid payment of those sums on the ground that what he received was a voluntary payment and not a promotion payment. He, however, agreed that, in view of what occurred, the members of the group should have had their money back.

Mr. BEYFUS.—Hardly the truthful, straightforward, candid man which you represent yourself to be now?—You are entitled to your own opinion.

Mr. Coen agreed that, among the charges of fraudulent conspiracy which he made, it was alleged that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer had agreed with Mr. Reuben Cohen to share with him the commission of 2 per cent. on the cost price of diamonds received by Mr. Otto Oppenheimer under the contract between the company and the Diamond Syndicate.

Mr. BEYFUS.—If Mr. Reuben Cohen conspired to lower the prices of diamonds, he conspired against his own interests?—Taking it by itself, as an isolated fact, yes.

Mr. Reuben Cohen, said Mr. Coen, had sold all his shares in the company except 7,000 of them.

Mr. BEYFUS.—At very small prices?—Not to my knowledge.

You do not suggest that he got anything like £30,000 for them?—No.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co., Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co., Messrs. Lovell, White and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

ILLEGAL FLYING OF THE BLUE ENSIGN
PROSECUTION OF MOTOR-BOAT OWNER

Summonses against Mr. HUBERT SCOTT PAINE, managing director of the British Power Motor Boat Company, Limited, for hoisting the Blue Ensign on board the motor-boat Miss Pamela II. without a warrant from the Admiralty were dismissed by the Southampton magistrates yesterday on payment of the costs.

It was stated by the prosecuting solicitor, Mr. A. J. Rogers, that a good many people were flying the Blue Ensign without authority and the Admiralty desired to put a stop to it.

Besides the motor-launch Miss Pamela II. the defendant owned a yacht called the Sula, which had been laid up for some time, and which he (Mr. Rogers) understood was a houseboat. On the two days in question the defendant was seen to be flying the Blue Ensign on Miss Pamela II. The defendant had a warrant to fly the Blue Ensign on the Sula, but he did not have a warrant to fly it on Miss Pamela II.

Mr. W. K. Pearce, solicitor, for the defendant, said that any member of certain authorized clubs could fly the Blue Ensign on his vessel if he obtained an Admiralty warrant. His client had had an Admiralty warrant in respect of the big motor-yacht Sula since 1924. Miss Pamela II. was a very much smaller motor-boat, and the intention was to use her simply as a tender for the larger seagoing motor-boat. Mr. Scott Paine thought he was perfectly justified in using the Blue Ensign on Miss Pamela II. to act for that purpose, without obtaining a separate warrant from the Admiralty. Immediately the summonses were served upon him Mr. Scott Paine apologized to the Admiralty for any trouble to which they had been put.

MR. H. S. HORNE'S AFFAIRS

Under the failure of Mr. Henry Spence Horne, who petitioned the Bankruptcy Court on November 27, 1929, describing himself as of 74, Park-street, W., and Aldsworth, Emsworth, Hants, a sitting for his public examination was appointed to be held yesterday before Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON. An order of adjudication was made on December 9, 1929.

Mr. BRUCE PARK, Assistant Official Receiver, asked for the sitting to be adjourned because the debtor had not yet lodged a statement of his affairs. The Court had given him leave to go abroad until March 14 for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Alfred Baker (Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker) attended on the debtor's behalf and stated that the accounts were in course of preparation and would be lodged in a few days.

By consent of all parties the hearing was adjourned until June 2.

NULLITY SUIT CONTINUED

In the Divorce Court yesterday, before Mr. JUSTICE BATESON, further evidence was given on behalf of the petitioner in the nullity suit of Cochrane v. Cochrane, otherwise Millamoots, otherwise Limonack, in which Mr. James Crichton Cochrane, of Taviton-street, Bloomsbury, late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, claims that at the time of his alleged marriage in August, 1917, he was incapable of contracting a valid marriage, owing to his mental incapacity.

The respondent asserts that the marriage was valid.

The hearing was adjourned.

SLUM CLEARANCE

In a written reply to Mr. Granville, the Minister of Health states that when he is introducing his Slum Clearance Bill he will take into consideration the condition of rural housing.

COURT OF APPEAL
DISPUTE OVER A PICTURE: DEFENDANT'S APPEAL
CARSTAIRS v. TREVANION

(Before the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

This appeal by the defendant was from a decision of Mr. Justice Bennett, who gave judgment for the plaintiffs for £1,490 damages in respect of the sale to Mr. Charles Stewart Carstairs of the picture of a lady as a Romney. The hearing before Mr. Justice Bennett was reported in *The Times* of January 18, 1930.

The plaintiffs, Mrs. Elizabeth Carstairs and Mr. Otto Charles Henry Gutekunst, the executors of Mr. Charles Stewart Carstairs—who died in July, 1928—claimed against the defendant, Mr. Cecil Charles Trevanion, who sold the picture to Mr. Carstairs for £1,500, rescission of the agreement and repayment of the £1,500, or, alternatively, damages for alleged breach of warranty and for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation.

The defendant denied that he had ever represented to Mr. Carstairs or his agent that the portrait was painted by Romney; or, alternatively, that if he had, it was not made with knowledge that it was false. He said that he still believed the work to be a Romney and put the plaintiffs to proof that it was not.

The picture, stated to be a portrait of Mrs. Maria Trelawney, the defendant's great-great-grandmother, was first known to the defendant in 1890, when it hung in his grandfather's house. On the back of the picture were two labels in the grandfather's handwriting, stating who the subject of the picture was, and one of them said it was a Romney.

In December, 1927, the defendant was introduced to Mr. Lewis, a partner in a firm of dealers in works of art, with a view to disposing of the picture in America. Mr. Lewis, however, took the view that it was not a Romney and not painted during the period when Romney was painting. He took the picture and showed it to his restorer, who thought that the picture was a copy painted 60 to 80 years ago; and on December 28, 1927, Mr. Lewis wrote to the defendant, telling him that and that it would be useless to proceed with negotiations for an American sale.

On February 9, 1928, the defendant answered an advertisement inserted in a newspaper by someone in touch with collectors of Old Masters. In the result, he informed Major Nornabelle, the advertiser, that he had a Romney for sale. Major Nornabelle inspected the picture, and the defendant admitted that he spoke of the picture in conversation with Major Nornabelle as the Romney portrait. Shortly afterwards Major Nornabelle passed on the information to Mr. Carstairs, who bought the picture for £1,500. On April 26, 1928, about six weeks after the purchase, Mr. Carstairs asked for a return of his money, because, he said, the picture was found not to be a Romney. In July, 1928, shortly after the present action was begun, Mr. Carstairs died, and the action was continued by his executors.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that he was satisfied that the defendant made the representation to Mr. Carstairs's agent that the picture was a Romney; that it was plain that the picture was not a Romney; that the defendant made to Major Nornabelle representations which at the time he made them he knew to be false; that the representations which were made to Mr. Carstairs's agent with the intention of their being passed on to him were representations by which Mr. Carstairs was induced to enter into the contract; and that the estate of Mr. Carstairs had suffered damage by the purchase of the picture, which was perhaps worth £10. He therefore awarded damages for £1,490.

The defendant appealed.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Spens, K.C., and Mr. J. B. Lindon appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Conway, K.C., Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. B. G. Burnett-Hall for the respondents.

THE CASE FOR THE APPELLANT

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS, in opening the appeal, said that his main contention was that there was no evidence to support the Judge's finding that the defendant had made a fraudulent representation. The defendant was a man of position against whom nothing had ever yet been said affecting his honour, and the important thing to the defendant was to clear himself of that finding of fraud. There was a second point, that there was no evidence that Mr. Carstairs, who was himself the head of a firm of picture dealers in Bond-street and a specialist in pictures of the 18th century, was induced, by anything that the defendant said to him as to the painter of the picture, to purchase the picture.

It was an extraordinary suggestion that, because the defendant had been told by Mr. Lewis that the picture was not a Romney, he could not continue to believe honestly that the picture was a Romney, although it was a picture that had been in his family for many years and bore a label by his grandfather which stated that it was a Romney. Further, on the second point, the position was that the defendant knew nothing about pictures, and yet it was said that Mr. Carstairs, an expert on 18th-century pictures, was misled by the defendant's expression of opinion. He contended, therefore, that the appeal should be allowed.

Mr. CONWAY, for the respondents, said that the first question was whether, when the defendant made the statement that the picture was a Romney, he knew that that was untrue. The defendant was admittedly a man without knowledge of pictures. It was in those circumstances incredible that he should continue genuinely to believe that the picture was a Romney after being told by two experts that it was not. Further, Mr. Justice Bennett had heard the defendant's evidence and the evidence of Mr. Lewis and Major Nornabelle, and on certain points where the evidence differed Mr. Justice Bennett had accepted the evidence for the plaintiffs and said that he was unable to believe the defendant's evidence. Mr. Lewis had said that the picture was offered to him to buy for £5,000, but the defendant denied it. The Judge accepted Mr. Lewis's evidence; and the matter was important, because, in answer to an inquiry by Major Nornabelle subsequently, the defendant said that the picture had never been offered for sale. It was significant that, although he had previously asked for £5,000, on the subsequent occasion he only asked £1,500 for the picture. Those were all matters that the Judge was entitled to take into account in arriving at the conclusion that the defendant did not honestly believe that the picture was by Romney.

Counsel was still proceeding with his argument when the Court adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ernest Salaman, Wade, and Co.; Messrs. Mead, Sons, and Bingham.

THE WATH COLLIERY EXPLOSION
MANAGER'S EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

The Sheffield District Coroner yesterday further investigated the explosion at the Wath Main Colliery, South Yorks, in which seven lives were lost, and intimated that there was a possibility that Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, would later sit jointly with himself in investigating matters arising out of the disaster.

The mine manager, Mr. M. C. Martyn, said that he saw two men, Walton and Hart, who had just come up from the pit, suffering from shock and burns. Walton said that he was at work on a pack when there was a tremendous bump and a flash. With Walter Kelly, his under manager, and other officials Mr. Martyn went down the pit and made for the scene of the accident, which was in the Billingley Drift. He had with him an electric lamp and a canary. After describing the discovery of the bodies of the victims, Mr. Martyn said that there was evidence of a fall in stall 30, and they dug and found an oil lamp, which belonged to Samuel Waltou. The glass had been forced in and the hole was facing upwards. The lamp had been sent to a testing station in Sheffield.

Mr. Herbert Smith, for the Yorks Miners' Association, expressed the opinion that it should have been retained by the police and exhibited in that Court.

The CORONER agreed.

Mr. Fraser, Divisional Inspector of Mines, said that all the lamps relevant to the inquiry would be brought into the Court.

The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

MR. B. JONESCO'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of Mr. Barbu Jonesco, described as a merchant, of Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly, and lately residing at Oakhurst Court, South Godstone. The receiving order was made on December 11, 1929, on a creditors' petition and the debtor was adjudged bankrupt on December 24, 1929.

Mr. BRUCE PARK, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had not lodged a statement of his affairs and asked for the examination to be adjourned until May 1.

On behalf of the debtor it was stated that he had been engaged in heavy litigation and was now unwell. The statement was being prepared by a firm of accountants.

The sitting was adjourned by consent to the date suggested.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
THREE DYE PATENTS OF GERMAN COMPANY INVALID
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LIMITED v. I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

(Before Mr. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

His LORDSHIP, sitting with Professor Arthur Smithells, president of the Institute of Chemistry, as assessor, delivered a reserved judgment allowing this petition by which Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, as sole director and manager of the British Dyestuffs Corporation and holder of 99 per cent. of its issued capital, asked that three letters patent which had been granted to the respondents, I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, the German Dye Trust, should be revoked, on the ground of prior publication and common general knowledge.

The inventions related to a class of colouring matters known as mono-azo dyestuffs. The substances produced were of a complex chemical character. The case was concerned throughout only with the derivatives of a particular phenolic compound, the patents in suit being patents for the manufacture of mono-azo dyestuffs.

The respondents sought to uphold the patents as "selection patents"—*i.e.*, as patents taken from a vast number of possible components possessing peculiar advantages.

It was not disputed that the dyestuffs in question were intended to be used mainly on shirtings and other goods of that character. The bleacher would subject the cloth to some form of boiling, either a "kier" boil, in a vessel described as a "kier," or some other form of boiling, azo dyestuffs possessing many advantages from the point of view of the manufacturer.

The respondents contended that "kier" boiling in their specifications meant a more drastic boiling with caustic soda, with special precautions. The petitioners contended that the statements as to the patented dyestuffs possessing great fastness to "kier" boiling was devoid of foundation.

The Hon. Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. G. Lloyd Jacob appeared for the petitioners; Mr. James Whitehead, K.C., and Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., for the respondents; and Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., and Mr. C. Stafford Crossman for the Board of Trade.

JUDGMENT

Mr. JUSTICE MAUGHAM, in giving judgment, said that the case seemed to be the first which had arisen in the Courts in which the question of the validity of a chemical selection patent had been considered. Selection patents were based on a selection of related compounds described in general terms. He had come to the conclusion that such a patent might well be valid, and that, properly considered, there was no more difficulty in such a case in establishing subject-matter than there would be in a mechanical or a combination patent.

In considering the question of subject matter in relation to selection patents, the Court was not concerned with the state of mind of the inventor, but only with results. The results achieved, however, must not be obvious even to persons skilled in the art and well acquainted with the published information with regard to the problem with which the inventor was concerned. A selection patent, to be valid, must be based on some substantial advantage to be secured by the use of the selected members, all of which must possess the advantage in question, and the selection must be in respect of a quality of a special character, which could fairly be said to be peculiar to the selected group. The inventive step lay in the selection for a useful and special property or characteristic adequately defined.

He found as a fact that there was no such advantage of the selected over the unselected dyestuffs in relation to "kier" boiling with caustic soda as would justify the promises made in the patents in suit, or any of them, as construed by the respondents. His conclusions on the three patents were as follows:—First, as a matter of law, there might well be a selection patent, but it must be a selection for a useful and special characteristic or property indicated in clear terms by the patentee; secondly, the promises wholly failed; and thirdly, the characteristic as established was too vague, too uncertain and open to too many exceptions to enable the patents to be supported.

Professor Smithells, who had afforded him great assistance in dealing with the chemical difficulties of the case, agreed with him in all his findings of fact on the evidence adduced. In the result the three patents must be held to be invalid, with the usual consequences.

Solicitors.—Mr. William Morris; Messrs. Bristow, Cook and Carpmael; Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), March 14, price 1s., are:—Huntoon Company v. Koiynos Incorporated (Patent licence); Birmingham Corporation v. Inland Revenue Commissioners (Income-tax); Eyre v. Eyre (Maintenance); Moulton v. Poulter (Duty to trespasser); In re Simms—Ex parte Quaife (Bankruptcy).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Report" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 14

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Co. v. Harvey and Sons (hearing). Not before 2:—Dawson v. Dawson (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Petition.—B. Raja Rajeswara Sethupathi, Raja of Ramnad, since deceased v. Mangalam and others. Appeal.—Sagarmull Nagharry v. Gulstaun.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Carstairs v. Trevanion (pt. hd.) (23). (In Bankruptcy.)—Re a Debtor (No. 886 of 1929) (1); re Newman and Baynes (lately trading as Langham Radio) (2). (Final List.)—Laming v. Laming (21).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Brown v. Saint-Phalle, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (21); Barnard v. Gilbert (22); Blay v. Pollard (Morris third party) (23).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Swindon Corpn. v. Lloyds Bank; re Gibbs, dec. (Gibbs v. Kentish).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Pyman, Ltd. v. Models (Leicester), Ltd. (39).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Mason and Wood, Ltd. v. Martins Bank, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (36); McNicol v. Sportsman's Book Stores (34).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Walker (Charlesworth v. Walker) (61); re Nicholl (Nicholl v. Bartlett) (63); re Lilley's Settlement and Will Trusts (Herington v. Lilley) (64); Dickinson v. Hall (66); re Akers (Millard v. Akers) (67).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Attorney-Gen. v. Sharp (pt. hd.) (17).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (RENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Cayley and Evans' Contracts and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (pt. hd.) (52); re Edwards (Edwards v. Cooksey) (53); re Fleming (Nicholls v. Stopford) (55); re Miranda's Will Trusts (Lousada v. de Bunsen (56); re Luscombe (Lloyds Bank, Ltd. v. Luscombe) (57).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Crotch v. Miles (pt. hd.) (429).

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Blank v. Lilyatt and ors. (180); Blank v. Lilyatt and

Sporting News

RACING

EASTER HERO LAME

NATIONAL HUNT MEETING CONCLUDED

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

One of the most successful National Hunt meetings ever held was concluded at Cheltenham yesterday. The weather was fine when the afternoon's racing was begun, but rain fell before the programme was concluded. Flags were flying at half-mast on the stands on account of the death of Lord Coventry, who for many years had taken a great interest in the meeting. Only the day before he died his Black Minstrel had won the Juvenile Steeplechase. An obituary of Lord Coventry will be found on page 16.

It would seen impossible in these days for the favourite for a big race to escape an accident, or the rumours of an accident. It is said that all is not well with Guards' Parade, who a few days ago was favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap. It is now certain that all is not well with Easter Hero, who on Wednesday night was a definite favourite for the Grand National. It appears that when he reached home after his success in the Gold Cup at Cheltenham he went lame. So soon as the lameness was discovered, and J. R. Anthony, his trainer, had seen him, everything possible was done, and the facts of the case were made generally known. There is every reason to believe that Easter Hero will be unable to run at Aintree in a fortnight's time. He has been examined by a very well-known and experienced veterinary surgeon, who has diagnosed the trouble as a bad strain in the tendon of the off fore-leg, and, according to the surgeon, he cannot be got ready to run in the Grand National. His young and enthusiastic owner, Mr. J. H. Whitney, is lucky to have so promising a substitute as Sir Lindsay to represent him in the race.

Much of the final day's racing was very exciting and all of it was interesting. The two selling races with which the afternoon's racing was begun, as if this were some minor meeting and not the important National Hunt Meeting, were won by the narrowest of margins. In one case the margin was in favour of the favourite; in the other it was against the favourite. Old Hickory, since he descended, as many another greater than he has done, to selling plates, has had a rather exasperating career. He was generally considered unlucky not to have won at Gatwick when Nursemaid just beat him. Yesterday until almost the last stride he appeared certain to win the Newent Selling Steeplechase. He had taken up the running very nearly a mile from the finish and when he was over the last fence there appeared no danger to him at all. Then, however, he faded completely out, and Jehu, coming with a fine rush, caught and beat him by a head. I cannot help thinking that he should have won. F. B. Rees was seen at his best on Bantling in the Lansdown Selling Hurdle. Lord Londesborough's uncertain son of Friar Marcus is not an easy horse to ride and he has shown before a disposition not altogether suited to racing. Some distance from the finish he was swishing his tail in ominous fashion, but Rees persuaded him to run on and he was just in front coming to the last hurdles. On the Flat, however, he was headed by Dunshaughlin and the race seemed lost. Rees then rode one of his great finishes and literally forced Bantling up to win by a short head on the winning-post.

A large field, an open market, and a rather colourless race were the features of the four miles National Hunt Steeplechase, which was won by Mr. V. Smith's Don Sancho, who was carrying 12st. 7lb., by four lengths from Alike, who was a short head in front of May Crescent. Maroon Gun was fourth. There was no evidence in the market on the race that Don Sancho, who is trained by Withington, and was ridden by Moloney, was fancied at all seriously. In the Ring he started at 100 to 7, while on the totalisator he started at rather more than 40 to 1 against. He was the first to show in front, but soon gave way to May Crescent and Pixie. At the end of a mile, however, he was in front again, and there he stayed for the next three miles and the race was over. He gave a most impressive performance, galloping with fine resolution and jumping excellently. He was joined by Alike two fences from the finish, but he shook off that challenge and stayed on to win comfortably. Don Sancho is not in the Grand National, for which Withington will saddle K.C.B., a horse more suited to the Aintree course than yesterday's winner, and one with a very fair chance of success now that Easter Hero is lame and all has not been well with Gregalach.

Rain and rather indifferent light now rather spoiled the remainder of the afternoon's racing. The French-bred Fairbanks, who had not run since winning at Liverpool nearly a year ago, appeared to be very kindly handicapped in the County Hurdle, a view generally shared, with the result that he started a pronounced favourite. He had every chance, but it was obvious some way from the winning-post that he would not be intimately concerned in the finish, and he finally finished out of the first three. Gonedry ran a most exciting race with Kilreckle, with Castlederg four lengths away third. Gonedry had taken the lead two hurdles from the finish, followed by Kilreckle. The two fought out a fine duel in which Gonedry just held on until the race was over to a small advantage he had had some distance from the winning-post. The winner was admirably turned out by Dennis, the owner's son, and a young trainer who should have a successful career in his new profession.

The Foxhunters' Steeplechase was run over the same course as the National Hunt Steeplechase had been the previous afternoon, and, as usual, attracted a very large field of nice hunters, several of whom had won during the season on the racecourse proper. Among them was Ballasport, who had won at Newbury and who on that form seemed to have a good chance. He was made just a better favourite than Kingsdown and Blennerhasset, the latter of whom had won this race a year ago. Not one of the three was able to win, Blennerhasset doing best and finishing third behind Melleray's Belle and Royal Arch II., the former of whom won by two lengths and then survived an objection for boring and bumping after the last fence had been cleared. The deposit money was returned. Blennerhasset was the first to show in front and was still in the lead when the field streamed out into the country. He was still in front when the racecourse was reached, followed by Glengarnock II. and Rock Crystal, with Ballasport and Melleray's Belle well placed. Blennerhassett was still in front until he was joined approaching the last fence by Royal Arch II. and Melleray's Belle. The challengers had overcome Blennerhasset by the time the last fence was cleared and, after a short struggle, Melleray's Belle drew slowly away from Royal Arch II. on the Flat and won by two lengths. Mallard was fourth. Ballasport and Kingsdown both fell. The winner is in the Grand National, in which she finished fourth last year, with bottom weight, 10st. She was given the same weight a year ago, but her rider had to put up 2lb. extra.

The meeting was finished with the Cotswold Steeplechase, which used to be a National Hunt Flat Race. As no flat races are now found in the programmes of this meeting it is to be hoped that other meetings held under National Hunt Rules will also abandon them. There is but little that needs to be written about yesterday's race for all the running was made by Teme Salmon, who held off a challenge from Martencito on the Flat and won easily by five lengths, with Gladsmuir third. The winner was ridden by Rees, who thus completed a nice riding double, the first half of which was Bantling.

It is not without interest to note that the time taken by Sir Lindsay to cover the four miles of the National Hunt Steeplechase on Wednesday was 2 1-5sec. faster than the time taken yesterday in almost similar conditions by Melleray's Belle to cover a similar distance over the same course. The difference is very small and it is to be remembered that Sir Lindsay won in a canter.

HURST PARK PROSPECTS

AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The best of the top weights here would seem to be Drintyre, who has won a number of races similar to this recently. Lower in the handicap Pishogue and the bottom weight, Black Sea, who ran well at Kempton Park, make most appeal. I like best the chance of DRINTYRE.

KEW SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Marauder would have won at Lingfield if he had not fallen at the last hurdles. On that form he has the beating of such as Arch Court and Bankell. Yarmouth is not likely to be started in such a race after his recent win at Lingfield. Family Hope, on his best form, has a good chance. Numide was well backed in much better company at Kempton when he was not placed behind Golden Rain. Bonanza has not run for a long time. Numide or Marauder may win. As Bennett trains each I choose BENNETT'S SELECTED.

RIVERSIDE SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—If this were a handicap COOLCOMMON would have, comparatively, more weight to carry, so that if he is started here he must be considered to have a good chance. If he is started he would be my selection. In his absence the winner might be KISSER, who should be suited by this course and the good going.

BURLINGTON HURDLE (2m.).—Invermark seems to me to have too much weight. THE SIRDAR was well backed in his last race, when he ran out. I am told that he will win the Imperial Cup. If he is as good as that he should be able to win here. C. Chapman's selected is certain to be dangerous, while Cardinal's Ring is rather nicely handicapped on his best form. Abdul has quite enough weight. It is a long time since Tin o' Mint won a race. It is difficult to make a selection. Perhaps C. CHAPMAN'S SELECTED will win.

PALACE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Colliery Band has been a disappointing animal this season. Tootenhill ran out at Lingfield last week when he was fancied. Fluke has won already this week. Coolcommon has a better chance in an earlier race. May King might run well, but the best selection seems to me to be GENERAL ADVANCE, a consistent and useful horse over such a course as this. He seems to me quite fairly handicapped.

HAMPTON HURDLE (2m.).—On his last form O is obviously a very useful hurdler. Glenhazel, by his form at Lingfield, suggested that he was the best hurdler in training. O or Glenhazel should win. My preference is for GLENHAZEL.

WEIGHTS

THE NEWBURY SPRING CUP

(To be run at Newbury on April 12)

The NEWBURY SPRING CUP, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs. (including a cup value 500 sovs., at option of winner); for three-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight may be 7st.; the second to receive 150 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. out of the plate. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
Valout	4	9	0
Bellacorva	5	8	12
Bartown	4	8	11
Slipper	4	8	11
Mr. Joshua	4	8	11
Sallenger	5	8	8
Dark Pearl	5	8	8
Leonidas II.	5	8	8
O'Curry	5	8	8
Masked Bandit	4	8	7
Lion Hearted	4	8	7
Pasadour	4	8	7
Le Fleuve	4	8	7
Orbindon	4	7	13
Afsiotis	4	7	13
Tortoise	5	7	13
Ennis Bridge	5	7	13
Stalactite	4	7	12
Rubicon II.	4	7	12
Lucky Tor	4	7	12
Sledmere	6	7	9
Yosemite	6	7	9
Oxfix	4	7	9
Barbizon	4	7	9
Larking	4	7	7
Golden Lyre	4	7	7
Corduroy	4	7	7
Hightide IV	4	7	7
Grease Paint	4	7	7
Glenborough	4	7	7
Defoe	4	7	7
Rosolio II.	4	7	6
Solomon Cooper	6	7	6
Shane	6	7	6
Song of Essex	6	7	6
Irish Romance	4	7	6
Cardinal's Ring	4	7	6
Ellidah	4	7	6
Filament	4	7	6
Pianola	4	7	6
Yellow Orbit	4	7	6
Pilcrathon	4	7	6
Sargasso	4	7	6
Darlan	5	6	9
Portrattist	5	6	9
Blue Danube	4	6	9
Black Ensign	4	6	6
Ballinacurra	4	6	6
Ring o' Roses	4	6	6
Blue Mist	4	11	3
Dark Arab	4	11	2
Xenophobe	4	11	2
Porthaon	4	11	2
Go Fast	4	11	2
Knight of Knockseran	4	11	0
Opacabana	4	11	0
Pigeonbeg	4	11	0
Pilot	4	11	0
Rendor	4	11	0
War Mist	5	11	0
Pale Weather Jack	6	10	12
Alan	6	10	10
Pilicar	5	10	10
Yobo	5	10	10
Mercy Laid	5	10	7
Bristol Rocket	5	10	7
Philip's Fancy	4	10	7
The Brown Tails-man	6	10	6
Scottish Plover	5	10	6
White Orb	5	10	6
Swashbuckler	5	10	6
Swan Mill	4	10	6
Oliver Cromwell	4	10	0

Laddie 6 11 0

THE LIVERPOOL HURDLE

(To be run at Aintree on March 29)

The LIVERPOOL HURDLE RACE (handicap), of 1,500 sovs. (including a trophy value 100 sovs.); for four-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 130 sovs. and the third 70 sovs. from the plate. Two miles, one furlong, over nine flights of hurdles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Rolie	5	12	7
Peertol	5	12	7
O	5	12	3
Arctic Star	6	12	0
Dark Hillock	5	12	0
Candlemas	4	12	0
Voltero	5	12	0
Buckfast	6	12	0
Promptitude	6	11	10
Adare	6	11	10
Duke of Florence	5	11	10
Bisconda	6	11	10
Kakimono	5	11	10
Windermere	6	11	9
Syrian	6	11	9
Gunleon II.	4	11	0
Nickersmas Day	5	11	7
Fuse	6	11	7
Bob Stone	5	11	6
Fairbanks	5	11	5
Sarum	5	11	5
Ivory	5	11	5
Gonedry	5	11	5
Tradescant	5	11	5
Le Soleil	5	11	5

LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE GRAND NATIONAL

(To be run at Aintree on March 29)

5 to 1 agst. GREGALACH (c) (T. Leader)
9 — 1 — GRAELE (c) (Coulthwaite)
10 — 1 — SIR LINDSAY (c) (J. Anthony)
16 — 1 — K.C.B. (c) (Withington)
20 — 1 — SEAUN GOLIN (c) (T. Hartigan)
25 — 1 — HOLCOE (c) (In France)
25 — 1 — MORNIVALE II. (c) (Westmorland)
25 — 1 — RHYTHERE (c) (Dolter)
25 — 1 — SANDERS (c) (In Ireland)
25 — 1 — ALIKE (c) (Gore)

CHELTENHAM RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The NEWENT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

JEHU, br g. by Juggernaut—Fairshaws (Mr. C. H. Dixon), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... G. Wilson 1
OLD HICKORY, b g. by Grave Greek—Waking (Mr. F. A. Clark), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..Mr. R. Hobbs 2
NAUTICAL SWELL, ch g. by Juggernaut—Santa's Queen (Mr. P. Thrale), aged, 11st. ..... R. Lyall 3
Moscow (Major E. Middleton), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Phantom Charley (Mrs. M. A. Thompson), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... J. Cooke 0
Aubretia (Mrs. G. Peace), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..W. Stott 0
Letham (Colonel A. C. Little), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... Mr. H. Watts 0
Well Bound (Mr. E. A. Pearce), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... D. K. Murphy 0

(Winner trained by Beeby, at Melton Mowbray)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Old Hickory, 7 to 2 Aubretia, 5 to 1 Nautical Swell, 7 to 1 Moscow, 10 to 1 each Letham and Phantom Charley, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s. 6d.; places, 6s., 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,278 units; total place pool, 11,026 units.

Won by a head; five lengths separated second and third. Aubretia was fourth and Letham last. There was no bid for the winner.

2.5 (2.6).—The LANSDOWN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

BANTLING, b g. by Friar Marcus—Ling (Lord Londesborough), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... F. Rees 1
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ch g. by Arch-Gift—Arvona (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 2
LEASINGHAM EARL, b g. by Earls Mor—Buxom Girl (Captain J. Campbell), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... A. Speck 3
Acceleration (Mr. R. Hardisty), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Tarsus (Mr. J. A. Smith), 6 yrs, 12st. 11lb. ..... A. Gurney 0
Wadi Halfa (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Sunstart (Brigadier-General G. Cheape), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Rock Arrow (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 11st. ..... A. Lefebvre 0

(Winner trained by H. A. Brown, at Atherstone)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Bantling, 3 to 1 Dunshaughlin, 11 to 2 Sunstart, 7 to 1 Leasingham Earl, 100 to 12 Wadi Halfa, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Total win dividend, 6s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s., 6d. Total win pool, 9,568 units; total place pool, 11,669 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. Rock Arrow was fourth and Wadi Halfa last. The winner was sold to Mr. H. A. Brown for 260 guineas.

2.40 (2.42).—The NATIONAL HUNT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Four miles.

DON SANCHO, ch g. by Succoth—Woodbine (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... J. Moloney 1
ALIKE, br m. by Southannan—The Very Same (Lady McChamont), aged, 11st. Mr. M. Barry 2
MAY CRESCENT, g. by Marforio—Miller's Pride (Mr. D. Faber), 9 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... A. Escott 3
Castletown (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 11lb. W. Stott 0
Bovril III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... S. Mulcaster 0
Big Wonder (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Sandy Hook (Mr. S. Sanford), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Gold Flare (Mr. J. M. Woodville), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Sir Jasper (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Delarue (Mr. J. B. Snow), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..G. Wilson 0
Smoke Cloud (Mr. C. Winn), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... G. Owen 0
Soldier's Joy (Mr. S. G. R. Barratt), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Mr. D. Moseley 0
Ballyhanwood (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Maroon Gun (Colonel Fairhurst), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Brown 0
Ruddyman (Mr. H. G. Selfridge), aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... G. Boulton 0

(Winner trained by Withington, at Bicester)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 1 agst Alike, 7 to 1 May Crescent, 8 to 1 each Sandy Hook and Ballyhanwood, 10 to 1 Big Wonder, 100 to 9 Bovril III., 100 to 8 each Castletown and Smoke Cloud, 100 to 7 Don Sancho, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 84s. 9d.; places, 27s. 9d., 4s. 3d., 6s. Total win pool, 12,756 units; total place pool, 15,310 units.

Won by four lengths; a short head separated second and third. Maroon Gun was fourth and Bovril III. last.

3.15 (3.19).—The COUNTY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Two miles and a few yards.

GONEDRY, b g. by Irawaddy—Sober (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
KILRECKLE, br g. by Zria—Loveless (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Owner 2
CASTLEDERG, g. by My Prince—Cymcrotle (Mrs. Whiteley), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..Capt. Weber 3
Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..W. Stott 0
Syrian (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), aged, 12st. ..A. Waudby 0
Blue Mist (Mr. M. Evans), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Speck 0
War Mist (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Parson's Well (Mr. G. Bates), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... E. Donoghue 0
Fairbanks (Mrs. G. L. Redmond), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Bob Stone (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... W. Smaddle 0
Alan (Vicomtesse de la Chapelle), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... W. Fawcett 0
Physician (Mr. V. H. Smith), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... J. Mooney 0
Warfare (Colonel D. Kennedy), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Icelander (Mr. H. A. Kern), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... T. Walsh 0
Advocate (Mrs. H. Musker), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... W. Gurney 0

(Winner trained by P. Dennis, at Wrexham)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Fairbanks, 9 to 2 Gonedry, 6 to 1 Syrian, 100 to 9 each War Mist, Bob Stone, Blue Mist, and Castlederg, 100 to 7 each Kinnaird and Icelander, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 18s. 9d.; places 6s., 20s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,568 units; total place pool, 12,333 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. War Mist was fourth and Physician last.

3.50 (3.50).—The FOXHUNTERS' CHALLENGE CUP, value 135 sovs., with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs., third 25 sovs., and fourth 10 sovs. Four miles.

MELLERAY'S BELLE, ch m, by Melleray—Mountain Lily (Mr. W. Wilson), aged, 12st. ..Mr. G. Owen 1
ROYAL ARCH II., br g, by High Mor—Imagine (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 12st. ..... Major Cavenagh 2
BLENNERHASSET, b g, by Ednam—Lady Liverton (Mr. T. L. Parke), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... Mr. W. Butson 3
Aspen (Mr. O. G. Moseley), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... Mr. D. Moseley 0
Rock Crystal (Captain H. C. Cox), aged, 12st. ..... Lord Fingall 0
Joker XII. (Lady Currie), aged, 12st. ..Capt. Weber 0
Mallard (Mr. J. Harrison), aged, 12st. ..Mr. W. Carr 0
Kingsdown (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged, 12st. ..... Captain M. Deards 0
Rathpatrick (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged, 12st. ..... Mr. G. Poole 0
Fancy Laureate (Miss S. Joicey), aged, 12st. ..... Captain de Wend Fenton 0
Justice (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 12st. ..... Owner 0
Messena II. (Sir W. Lawson), aged, 12st. ..... G. Elliott 0
Theoreen (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 12st. Mr. D. Thomas 0
Miss Gris (Major H. Musker), aged, 12st. ..... Major H. Miss 0
Charmaine II. (Mr. E. Paget), aged, 12st. ..Mr. J. Paget 0
Rosary (Mr. H. Pawson), aged, 12st. ..Mr. Thackray 0
Puritan's Rosary (Miss J. Smith), aged, 12st. (car. 12st. 1lb.) ..... Mr. R. Phillips 0
Blank Cartridge (Major E. J. L. Speed), aged, 12st. ..... Owner 0
Ballasport (Colonel H. A. Wernher), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... Mr. R. Hobbs 0
Glengarnock II. (Mr. F. W. Wise), aged, 12st. ..... Mr. H. Delmege 0

(Winner trained by Easterby, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—1 to 4 agst Ballasport, 100 to 30 Kingsdown, 4 to 1 Blennerhasset, 8 to 1 Joker XII., 10 to 1 Royal Arch II., 100 to 6 each Melleray's Belle, Rock Crystal, and Fancy Laureate, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 21s.; places, 6s., 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 12,397 units; total place pool, 13,154 units.

Won by two lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Mallard was fourth and Blank Cartridge last. An objection to Melleray's Belle for bumping and boring was overruled.

4.25 (4.27).—The COTSWOLD STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Four miles.

TEME SALMON, b m, by Star and Garter—Teme Valley (Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams), 7 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... F. Rees 1
MARTENCITO, br g, by Martenson—Lady Menander (Mr. H. R. Lawrence), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Parvin 2
GLADSMUIR, br m, by Mocoside II.—Glad Joycie (Mrs. Baillie), 5 yrs, 12st. ..D. Williams 3
Mischief (Colonel M. Lindsay), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Slaney (Sir M. McAlpine), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..D. Thomas 0
All Over (Lord Marchamley), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Rathnally (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Mooney 0
Jacob (Mr. A. M. Woodford), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Hamey 0
Florin II. (Mr. V. H. Smith), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Moloney 0
Delaville (Mr. J. B. Snow), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. G. Wilson 0
Eastward Bound (Captain Guest), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Wyndham 0
Oxdose (Mr. R. Benton), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. A. Wyndham 0
Fleet o' Gate (Major C. Behrens), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... Major Cavenagh 0
Mistletoi (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Prince Carlo (Mrs. R. Botham), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... M. Farragher 0
Tetrameter (Mr. D. Faber), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 2lb.) ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Martencito, 3 to 1 Rathnally, 9 to 2 Teme Salmon, 6 to 1 each Gladsmuir and Mistletoi, 10 to 1 Oxdose, 100 to 8 Fleet o' Gate, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s. 6d.; places, 4s., 4s. 3d., 7s. Total win pool, 9,507 units; total place pool, 8,489 units.

Won by five lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Oxdose was fourth and Jacob last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Jehu, WIN 142s., PLACE 9s. 6d.; Old Hickory, PLACE 3s. 3d.; Nautical Swell, PLACE 3s. 6d.
2.5.—Bantling, WIN 8s. 6d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Dunshaughlin, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Leasingham Earl, PLACE 2s. 3d.
2.40.—Don Sancho, WIN 25s. 6d., PLACE 17s. 9d.; Alike, PLACE 4s. 3d.; May Crescent, PLACE 10s. 3d.
3.15.—Gonedry, WIN 15s. 6d., PLACE 4s.; Kilreckle, PLACE 18s. 6d.; Castlederg, PLACE 5s. 9d.
3.50.—Melleray's Belle, WIN 15s. 6d., PLACE 6s. 3d.; Royal Arch II., PLACE 10s. 9d.; Blennerhasset, PLACE 6s. 6d.
4.25.—Teme Salmon, WIN 10s., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Martencito, PLACE 4s. 9d., Gladsmuir, PLACE 6s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EPSOM DERBY STAKES.—Fracasse and Paros, at 9 a.m. yesterday.
HURDLE RACE ENGAGEMENT (LIVERPOOL).—Eldigent.
STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE (WOLVERHAMPTON).—Mark Twain.
BURBURY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (WOLVERHAMPTON).—His Excellency and The Cawk.
COLUMN PRODUCE STAKES (NEWMARKET).—North American.
GARBETT MOORE STEEPLECHASE (HURST PARK) AND NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (WYE).—St. Michael's Mount.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Nobody's Darling (3); (2 yrs).

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	6	12	9
FIRECRACKER (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Rubberstv)			
LUTON (Major E. J. A. Speed) ..... J. Anthony	a	12	8
aMAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ..... Woodland	a	12	7
DRINTYRE (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..... Thrale	a	12	4
SIR SEALTH (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	12	2
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	12	1
TED (Captain J. D. L. de Wend Fenton)			
NANNIE II. (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ..... De Wend Fenton	a	12	0
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. K. Grant) ..... W. Payne	a	11	12
ROBY O'NEILL (Mr. S. G. Peart) ..... Phillips, jun.	a	11	8
PERIGUEUX (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	a	11	5
GOLDEN REBEL (Captain H. R. Broughton)			
aGOLDEN STREET (Captain R. K. Samson) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	7
ALBOP (Mr. M. G. Waddell) ..... Thrale	a	11	0
PURSUERS (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland	a	10	8
FASSAROH (Mrs. F. Brisa, Hibbr) ..... Wilkinson	a	10	8
aBLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DRINTYRE, OWNER: NANNIE II.; —: GOLDEN REBEL, Owner; GOLDEN STREET, —; BLACK SEA, Owner.

2.30.—The KEW SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	St	lb
MARAUDER (Mr. R. Abraham) ..... G. Bennett	11	7
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Apsell) ..... Thrale	11	7
aARCH COURT (Mr. G. H. Boswell-Preston) ..... Boswell-Preston	11	7
aDOLDRUMS (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	11	7
aFLUKE (12th, ex.) (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Martin	a	11	7
aCOOLCOMMON (Major Evans) ..... Turner	a	11	6
aMAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ..... G. Bennett	a	11	5
ASLE (Mr. G. Birkbeck) ..... Birkbeck	a	11	0
MARTEN HILLS (Mr. W. Patterson) ..... Bowers	a	11	0
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... Powell	a	10	10
KAREL (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Powell	a	10	10
aRENDCOMB (Mr. G. M. Longe) ..... Willett	a	10	10
FINE BELFRY (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COLLIERY BAND, W. Payne; GENERAL ADVANCE, W. Stott; GREAT CARE, J. Hogan; TOOTENHILL, T. Leader; FLUKE, J. Lenehan; COOLCOMMON, —; MAY KING, G. Gorwell; ASLE, F. Brookes; KOLATION, —.

4.50.—The HAMPTON HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aHARPAGON (Mr. J. D. Roberts) ..... Poulton	a	12	0
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	a	12	0
aGLENCLAIR (Mr. J. C. Lewis) ..... R. J. Colling	a	11	10
aGLENACLARA (Mr. A. D. Conyn) ..... J. Anthony	a	11	7
DON PAT (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... Chapman	a	11	7
HENRI DE NAVARRE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	a	11	7
WAR MIST (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	11	7
ENNIS BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor) ..... F. Hartigan	a	11	7
aFLYING ARAB (Mr. A. E. Bonsor) ..... F. Hartigan	a	11	7
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	5
KAMBO (Mr. M. Steedman) ..... Thrale	a	11	3
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Peel) ..... Tenary	a	11	3
YEARSLEY (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	a	11	3
OLIVER'S CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Russell) ..... Thrale	a	10	7
GOLDEN CHARIOT (Mr. C. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	a	10	7
ON AVON (Mrs. E. Layer) ..... Kelly	a	10	7
AMEEN (Mr. C. F. Leader) ..... F. Leader	a	10	7
LAMBIN (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	a	10	7
aHARPOONER (Mr. T. Taylor) ..... R. Gordon	a	10	7
ORBY'S PRINCE (Mrs. V. Vinsun-Thomas) Powell	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HARPAGON, —; GLENCLAIR, W. Stott; GLENACLARA, T. Cullinan; DON PAT, F. Rees; NESTORIAN, J. Hogan; OLIVER CROMWELL, Dodd; MUSHIRE, T. Leader; LAMBIN, E. Foster; HARPOONER, W. Parvin; YEARSLY, G. Pellerin.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

R.A. MEETING ON SALISBURY PLAIN

There was only a small attendance on the Shipton Bellinger course, near Tidworth, yesterday for the Royal Artillery (Salisbury Plain) point-to-point steeplechases.

The results were:—

2ND FIELD BRIGADE RACE.—Captain C. P. Wilson's DUKE (Owner), 1; Mr. R. S. Baker's DESMOLODY (Owner), 2; Mr. G. F. W. Dumphie's LUCKY GIRL (Owner), 3. Won by a length. Eight ran.

37TH FIELD BRIGADE RACE.—Mr. J. P. M. Hasbar's DICK (Owner), finished alone. Three ran.

2ND LIGHT BRIGADE RACE.—Mr. Tate's Royal MARY (Owner), 1; Mr. H. B. M. Wright's JANET (Owner), 2. Won easily. Only two finished.

26TH FIELD BRIGADE RACE.—Mr. G. Marchant-Phillips's RED GIRL (Owner), 1; Mr. E. W. Sorbie's CLAIRE (Owner), 2; Mr. E

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND

THE MATCH OF 1874

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The fourth Rugby football match between England and Scotland, which was played at the Oval in 1874, is of peculiar interest, as England won by a goal to a try, and had then won twice to Scotland's once. The match was decided, as has been so pointedly the case in International matches this season, by a dropped goal. The game was also one of the closest, Scotland scoring a try, which was nearly converted, to England's dropped goal. The winning kick was no fluke, as H. Freeman, the kicker, ranks as one of the surest drop-kicks the game has ever known. He played in three International matches, dropped a goal in two, and scoring a "poster" in the other.

The scene of the match was the Oval on February 23, 1874. F. Stokes having retired, A. St. G. Hamersley, who had played in the three preceding matches, succeeded to the captaincy. Educated at Marlborough, he was a splendid heavy forward. He went out as a barrister to New Zealand and was one of the pioneers of the game there, and captained the Canterbury F.C. Subsequently he was also a pioneer of the Rugby game in Vancouver. Returning to England, Hamersley was for some years M.P. for the Woodstock division. In the War he was C.O. of an Artillery group, and served in France in 1917 at the age of 69. He passed away last year.

England kicked off against the wind, and the Scottish forwards, who had some advantage in weight, led off with characteristic thoroughness. The game had not been going long before Brooks had a kick of his charged into by Finlay, who secured the ball on the rebound, and got in by the touch-in-goal flag. Chalmers just missed placing a goal by a foot. The Scottish continued to press, St. Clair Grant, Hamilton, and Stewart making threatening runs. By degrees the English found their game, and forced the visitors back, and play was at half-way at half-time.

The rest of the game was in favour of the English. Hamilton was injured, and the Scottish lines were besieged. Still, their defence was dour, and the English, though pressing, could not cross the goal-line. Ten minutes before no-side Freeman, from a position which was by no means easy, dropped a goal with a left-foot kick. In response the Scottish made a splendid rush, and took the ball to the front of the English goal-posts. Heavy scrummaging followed, but the home team had cleared to midfield when "no-side" was called. The pace of the Scottish was a feature of the match. England played only one three-quarter and three half-backs; Scotland three three-quarters and two half-backs.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—J. M. Batten (Cambridge) and M. J. Brooks (Oxford), backs; H. Freeman (Marlborough Nomads), three-quarter back; W. E. Collins (Old Cheltonians), W. H. Milton (Marlborough Nomads) and S. Morse (Marlborough Nomads), half-backs; A. St. G. Hamersley (captain) (Marlborough Nomads), H. A. Lawrence (Richmond), E. C. Cheston (Richmond), D. P. Turner (Richmond), T. Batson (Blackheath), M. W. Marshall (Blackheath), C. W. Crosse (Oxford), S. Parker (Liverpool), J. Rowley (Liverpool), J. S. Genth (Manchester), R. Walker (Manchester), H. A. Bryden (Clapham Rovers), F. Cunliffe (R.M.A.), and W. F. H. Stafford (R.E.), forwards.

SCOTLAND.—W. D. Brown (captain) (Glasgow Academicals) and T. Chalmers (Glasgow Academicals), backs; H. M. Hamilton (West of Scotland), W. H. Kidston (West of Scotland), and T. R. Marshall (Edinburgh Academicals), three-quarter backs; W. St. C. Grant (Craigmount) and A. K. Stewart (Edinburgh University), half-backs; C. C. Bryce (Glasgow Academicals), G. Heron (Glasgow Academicals), J. K. Todd (Glasgow Academicals), J. Finlay (Edinburgh Academicals), R. W. Irvine (Edinburgh Academicals), J. A. W. Mein (Edinburgh Academicals), A. H. Young (Edinburgh Academicals), T. Neilson (West of Scotland), R. W. Wilson (West of Scotland), J. P. Davidson (R.I.E. College, Coopers Hill), A. Wood (Royal High School), A. G. Petrie (Royal High School), and J. Reid (Wanderers), forwards.

NOTES ON THE PLAYERS

ENGLAND

W. H. MILTON (Marlborough).—Had a distinguished career in South Africa. K.C.M.G. 1903, K.C.V.O. 1910. He passed away while this article was being written. His two sons both gained English International caps.

M. J. BROOKS (Rugby).—Jumped 6ft. 2¼in. for Oxford against Cambridge, also won the Long Jump. A brother of W. Brooks (second Baron Crawshaw), who played for Oxford in the second match against Cambridge.

J. M. BATTEN (Haileybury).—Captained the Cambridge XX. for two years, also represented Cambridge at Rackets (Singles and Doubles). Was for a time a master at his old school and headmaster of Plymouth College.

S. MORSE (Marlborough).—Got into the English team straight from school. Played three times against Scotland. Died unexpectedly in 1928.

H. FREEMAN (Marlborough).—Member of the first Oxford football committee, 1869. His grand drop-kicking has been mentioned above.

W. E. COLLINS (Cheltenham).—Played in five International matches and then went to New Zealand.

The HON. H. A. LAWRENCE (Wellington).—Captained the English team in 1875 and was a vice-president of the Rugby Union.

W. F. H. STAFFORD.—Had a distinguished career in the Army. C.B., 1902; retired 1911.

T. BATSON.—Threw the hammer for Oxford. For a time was a master at Blackheath Preparatory School, then for many years at Rossall. A cousin of the famous Stokes players.

The HON. S. PARKER (Rugby).—A prominent player in the North, who did much to popularize the game.

C. W. CROSSE (Rugby).—Played for Oxford and was one of the best forwards of his day; also a good cricketer. Major, the 6th Dragoon Guards; served in Transvaal campaign, 1881. Died 1905.

H. A. BRYDEN (Cheltenham).—A fine runner. Ran second to the champion, Walter Slade, in the mile. Resided for some time in South Africa, and has written extensively on Natural History and Sport.

E. KEWLEY (Marlborough).—A splendid and untiring forward. Captained England in 1877, being the first North-countryman to do so.

R. WALKER.—Not only first-class at football, but a keen cricketer and all-round athlete. Subsequently president of the Rugby Union, and continued to take active interest in the game till his death in 1919.

SCOTLAND

W. D. BROWN, the captain, played in the first five Internationals and captained the team in two; was a very fine and reliable full-back.

A. G. PETRIE.—An untiring forward; very powerful. Played eight consecutive years against England.

JAMES FINLAY, who gained the try, was a member of a family famous in Scottish football. In 1875 he and two of his brothers played against England, and a fourth brother was reserve for that match—a record. He was a brother of the late Lord Finlay.

R. W. IRVINE was a member of the first International side, and played against England for 10 consecutive seasons. He was known as "bulldog" Irvine, and in the opinion of that famous Scot, the late W. E. Maclagan, and other sound judges was the finest forward that ever played for Scotland.

H. M. HAMILTON and A. K. STEWART were respectively from Marlborough and Haileybury.

St. Edmund Hall beat Christ Church in the final round of the seven-a-side tournament at Oxford yesterday by 11 points to nine.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

INTERNATIONAL MATCH TO-MORROW

Scotland will play England in the Amateur International Association Match at Hampden Park, Glasgow, to-morrow afternoon. The game is of recent origin, and of the three matches already played Scotland have won two and England one. Last year at Leeds England won by three goals to one.

Four of those who played for England then will be in the team to-morrow, including the left back, E. H. Gates, J. G. Knight, who is now to play centre half-back instead of on the wing, and the right-wing forwards, L. B. Morrish and E. Kail, of Dulwich Hamlet. F. H. Ewer, who will captain the side to-morrow, would have played then, but he had to cry off through sickness. F. J. Grigory, of Wimbledon, who played back last year, was also to have played to-morrow, but has had to give up his place in the team.

Of the Scottish team which was beaten at Leeds five will be playing to-morrow. These include W. Wiseman, the left back, who recently played for Scotland against Ireland, the half-backs, R. Gillespie and W. S. King, J. McDonald, who will now play inside-right, having been the outside man a year ago, and D. McClelland, the centre-forward. The strength of the Scottish team will lie in their combination, for all save two of the 11 players, the two right-wing forwards, J. McCree, of London Caledonians, and McDonald, have been chosen from the Queen's Park XI., who have done so well in Scottish League matches since the New Year. They will have the further advantage of playing on their own ground. The team would have been even more of Queen's Park perhaps if the selectors could have picked J. B. McAlpine, the best of that club's players, who, though a thorough Scot, was born in England, and is, therefore, ineligible to play for Scotland.

England have five changes from the team which beat Wales at Aberystwyth a few weeks ago, at goal, centre half-back, and at three places at forward, but all the new men introduced into the side have played for England before. J. G. Knight is to play centre half-back, and he is quite capable of filling any position behind the forwards, but he has generally been playing left-back for the Corinthians this season. It might have been more advisable to select a man who had had more regular experience of the position. The English team is undoubtedly strong, but it remains to be seen whether it can prevail over the advantages which lie with the Scottish side in knowledge of one another's play and of the surroundings in which the match is to be played.

The teams will be:—

SCOTLAND.—R. Peden (Queen's Park), goal; T. K. Campbell (Queen's Park) and W. Wiseman (Queen's Park), backs; E. Great (Queen's Park), R. Gillespie (Queen's Park), and W. S. King (Queen's Park), half-backs; J. McCree (London Caledonians), J. McDonald (Murrayfield Amateurs), D. McClelland (Queen's Park), F. P. Taylor (Queen's Park), and J. D. McKenzie (Queen's Park), forwards.

ENGLAND.—A. M. Russell (Casuals), goal; J. W. Preston (Leyton), and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; E. Gilderson (Ilford), J. G. Knight (Corinthians), and F. H. Ewer (Corinthians) (captain), half-backs; L. B. Morrish (Dulwich Hamlet), E. Kail (Dulwich Hamlet), G. H. Smithies (Northern Nomads), V. Gibbins (West Ham United), and H. L. Coates (Royal Navy), forwards.

The replayed match between Ilford and Northern Nomads in the semi-final round of the competition for the F.A. Amateur Cup will be played at Champion Hill, the ground of Dulwich Hamlet, to-morrow. There will be at least one change on either side, for G. H. Smithies, the Northern Nomads centre-forward, and E. Gilderson, the Ilford right half-back, will be representing England in the international match at Glasgow.

It seems a pity that the Northern Nomads should be brought once again so far as London to play their cup-tie, and it might have been more in the interest of the game to have held the match at some other centre. Ilford have had considerable experience of the Dulwich ground, for like Dulwich Hamlet, they are members of the Isthmian League, and that may probably tell in their favour. Still, the game last Saturday did not reveal any outstanding match-winning qualities on either side, and the defence seemed to prevail. Without more enterprise and the determination to turn every chance to the best possible use neither side can hope to win except by a lapse in the defence of the other side. The policy of waiting for the others to make a slip is one that is much practised in games to-day, but it can never lead to any certainty or self-confidence.

The first of the Services matches this season will be played on the Wimbledon ground at Plough-lane to-morrow afternoon, when the Army will meet the Royal Air Force. This is in accordance with the new policy of playing these Services matches in London. The intention is to have them on some of the larger grounds, and that will be done in the future and with the two other matches this year. The game will afford an opportunity to those who watch football to judge of the standard of play in the Services, and they will assuredly find that is a high standard.

LEAGUE NOTES

One of the interests in to-morrow's League matches will be the form shown by the four teams who are to take part in the semi-final games for the F.A. Cup the following Saturday. A week ago all four were beaten. Huddersfield Town are again due to meet Aston Villa at Birmingham, where they won a few weeks ago in the Cup-tie. Both are well placed in the League, and there is little at stake, but Aston Villa may be expected to seek their revenge. Sheffield Wednesday play Newcastle United at Sheffield, and Newcastle, freed from the anxieties of the Cup, are bent on making headway to remove them from the foot of the League table. A fine victory at Burnley on Tuesday took them out of the lowest place, and they will be out to gain all the points they can during the remainder of the season. The Arsenal, like Newcastle, not too happily placed in the League, play Birmingham at Highbury, with whom they could only draw in the Cup-ties there, but subsequently they beat Birmingham at Birmingham. Unfortunately, several of The Arsenal players are suffering from injuries and may not play to-morrow or even the following Saturday. Hull City play on their own ground against Chelsea, who also are on the search for points, but for another reason—their desire to get back to the First Division of the League. They have still a good way to go, but a fine victory at Bradford on Wednesday over their nearest rivals has brought them within three points of the two leading teams, Oldham Athletic and Blackpool.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

RADLEY BEAT ETON

Radley beat Eton at Eton yesterday by three goals, a penalty goal, and three tries (27 points) to three goals and three tries (24 points).

With the wind in their favour, Eton were 13 points in front in the first quarter of an hour, and led by 13 points to eight at half-time. Peat got over twice for Eton and Keigwin once from a forward rush, Atkinson-Clark converting twice. Tiers and Drayson scored for Radley, Dinwiddy converting once. Radley played brilliantly in the second half, and well deserved their win. Dinwiddy scored from a penalty, and Eton replied with a try by Peat. Tiers scored for Radley, and then a brilliant run by Lovett resulted in a try which, converted by Dinwiddy, gave Radley the lead for the first time. Eton equalized through Atkinson-Clark. Radley again went ahead with a try by Drayson, and another by Dinwiddy, which he himself converted. Just before the end Peat went over and Atkinson-Clark converted.

The teams were:

ETON COLLEGE.—D. McKenna, back; H. Peat, D. A. Hedley, the Hon. J. O. Scot-Ellis, and J. E. Maudsley, three-quarter backs; P. H. A. Brownrigg and H. J. Keigwin, half-backs; K. M. Payne, P. A. V. Cooper, B. P. Thesiger, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, J. H. Little, L. D. Rawnsley, and C. H. Villiers, forwards.

RADLEY COLLEGE.—H. B. V. Broten, back; D. R. N. Tooth, R. M. R. Williams, R. C. Drayson, and E. W. Tiers, three-quarter backs; E. M. C. Thomas and H. J. Lovett, half-backs; D. W. Millbank, H. F. Dinwiddy, J. Tomkinson, J. C. Compton, G. J. Hamilton, P. Lever, G. F. Lang, and J. F. Worsley, forwards.

RESULTS

RUGBY UNION

	Pts.		Pts.
CARDIFF ..	.. 14	*SWANSEA ..	.. 13

RUGBY LEAGUE

*HULL ..	.. 16	RUNCORN ..	.. 5

ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH

	Goals		Goals
SPARTAN LEAGUE	.. 2	ROYAL NAVY ..	.. 1

At Maidenhead.

LEAGUE.—THIRD DIVISION

PLYMOUTH ARGYLE ..	2	*QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS	1
*NORTHAMPTON TOWN ..	3	FULHAM ..	.. 1

* Home team.

H. J. Thomson won the Westminster School road race from Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, to the School boat-house, Putney, a distance of 2½ miles, yesterday in 15min. 33sec.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION RULES INTERNATIONAL MATCH

TWICKENHAM.—England v. Scotland (3.0).

CLUB MATCHES

BEDFORD.—Bedford v. Cheltenham.
BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. Birkenhead Park (11.0).
BLACKWELL.—Blackwell v. Manchester.
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Broughton Park (3.0).
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Plymouth Albion (3.0).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Glamorgan League (3.30).
DEVONPORT.—Devonport United Services v. Torquay Athletic (3.15).
EALING.—Ealing v. Berkshire Wanderers.
EDITH.—Old Erithians v. Grays.
GALA.—Gala v. Watsonians (3.0).
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Glasgow University (3.0).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Old Blues (3.15).
HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Norwich (11.0).
KINGSTON.—K.C.S. Old Boys v. Civil Service (11.30).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Percy Park (3.15).
LINCOLN.—Old Nottinghamians v. Lincoln.
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Newport (3.30).
MAIDSTONE.—Maidstone A v. Old Maidstonians.
MOSELEY.—Moseley v. London Welsh (3.0).
NEATH.—Neath v. Maesteg (3.30).
NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Liverpool.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Bath (3.15).
ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Twickenham.
ORPINGTON.—Orpington v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital Extra A.
PENARTH.—Penarth v. Edware.
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Cross Keys (4.15).
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services (Portsmouth) v. Coventry (3.15).
RICHMOND.—Richmond v. United Services (Chatham) (11.0).
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Aberavon (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan Old Boys v. Birmingham.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BRAMLEY.—Bramley v. Hunslet (3.30).
HIGHER BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Wigan (3.30).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Hull Kingston Rovers (3.30).
PONTEFRACT.—Featherstone Rovers v. Bradford Northern (3.30).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Castleford (3.30).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Halifax (3.30).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Wakefield Trinity (3.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. York (3.30).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. Leigh (3.30).
SALFORD.—Salford v. St. Helens (3.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Widnes (3.30).
WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Barrow (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Swinton (3.30).

ASSOCIATION RULES

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH

HAMPDEN PARK.—Scotland v. England (3.0).

F.A. AMATEUR CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND REPLAY

CHAMPION HILL.—Ilford v. Northern Nomads (3.0).

SERVICES MATCH

WIMBLEDON.—The Army v. Royal Air Force (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HIGHBURY.—The Arsenal v. Birmingham (3.30).
BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Huddersfield Town (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Liverpool (3.15).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Blackburn Rovers (3.15).
DERBY.—Derby County v. Manchester United (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Everton v. West Ham United (3.15).
LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Sheffield United (3.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Grimsby Town (3.0).
PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Leicester City (3.15).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Newcastle United (3.0).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Middlesbrough (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Millwall (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Bradford (3.15).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Tottenham Hotspur (3.15).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Bury (3.15).
HULL.—Hull City v. Chelsea.
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Barnsley (3.0).
PRESTON.—Preston North End v. West Bromwich Albion (3.0).
READING.—Reading v. Blackpool (3.15).
STOKE.—Stoke City v. Nottingham Forest (3.15).
SWANSEA.—Swansea Town v. Southampton (3.15).
WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Oldham Athletic (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic v. Merthyr Town (3.0).
SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Clapton Orient (3.30).
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.15).
FULHAM.—Fulham v. Watford (3.30).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Brentford (3.15).
LUTON.—Luton Town v. Plymouth Argyle (3.15).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton Town v. Bristol Rovers (3.15).
NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Coventry City (3.15).
SOUTHEND PARK.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Newport County (3.30).
SOUTHEND.—Southend United v. Swindon Town (3.30).
WALSALL.—Walsall v. Torquay United (3.0).

NORTHERN SECTION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Port Vale (3.15).
CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Hull City (3.15).
DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Barrow (3.0).
DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Wigan Borough (3.15).
HALIFAX.—Halifax Town v. Crewe Alexandra (3.15).
HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Wrexham (3.0).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Nelson (3.0).
ROTHERHAM.—Rotherham United v. York City (3.15).
SOUTH SHIELDS.—South Shields v. New Brighton (3.15).
BIRKENHEAD.—Tranmere Rovers v. Southport (3.15).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale v. Stockport County (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

GLASGOW.—Celtic v. Motherwell.
LOWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Aberdeen.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Morton.
FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. St. Mirren.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Rangers.
EDINBURGH.—Heart of Midlothian v. Ayr United.
KILMARNOCK.—Kilmarnock v. Airdrieonians.
GLASGOW.—Partick Thistle v. Dundee United.
PERTH.—St. Johnstone v. Hibernians.

CLUB MATCH

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. Yorkshire Amateurs (3.0).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

TUFNELL PARK.—London Caledonians v. Dulwich Hamlet.
FOREST GATE.—Clapton v. Wycombe Wanderers.
ST. ALBANS.—St. Albans City v. Wimbledon.
OXFORD.—Oxford City v. Nunhead.
WOKING.—Woking v. Tufnell Park.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Sutton United v. Hampstead.
Southall v. Redhill.
Finchley v. Bromley.
Enfield v. Walthamstow Avenue.

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Chesham United v. Egham.
Crittalls Athletic v. Colchester Town.
G.E. (Romford) v. Staines Town.
Hayes v. Brentwood and Warley.
Wood Green v. Metropolitan Police.

DIVISION I.

Haywards Sports v. Apsley.
Hertford Town v. Berkhamsted Town.
Hounslow v. Leagrave and District.
Polytechnic v. Leighton United.
Watford Old Boys v. R.A.F. (Uxbridge).

BERKS AND BUCKS CUP—FINAL ROUND

Maidenhead United v. Windsor and Eton, on ground of Slough F.C.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP—SEMI-FINAL REPLAY

Eastbourne Comrades v. Hastings and St. Leonards.

OTHER MATCH

HITCHIN.—Hitchin Town v. Casuals (3.30).

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Cambridge Town v. Westminster Bank; Carshalton v. Midland Bank; Eastbourne v. Old Lyonians; Kew Association v. Barclays Bank; Lensbury v. Ealing Association; Nomensen v. Lloyds Bank; Old Parkonians v. Britannic House; Morden v. Tee H; Crouch End Vampires v. National Provincial Bank; East Grinstead v. Motor Union; Albyn Old Boys v. Ibis.

NEMEAN LEAGUE

U.S.A.C. v. Borough-road College; Northampton Polytechnic v. Broomfield; Old Johnians v. Siemens; St. Saviours v. Old Isleworthians; Broomfield Reserves v. Northampton Polytechnic Reserves; Polytechnic Reserves (A) v. U.S.A.C. Reserves; Old Elthamians Reserves v. Maybrook Reserves; Old Hamptonians Reserves v. St. Saviours Reserves; Old Isleworthians Reserves v. Polytechnic Reserves (B); Essex v. Old Westonians; Marnion Reserves v. Old Crawfords; Clarence "A" v. Old Hamptonians "B".

NORTHERN SUBURBAN LEAGUE

Alexmede v. St. James O.B.; Langham v. J.A.P. Motors; Lower Edmonton v. Millingtons; North Middlesex Ods v. Gothic; Enfield Cable v. Waltham Town.

MIDDLESEX JUNIOR CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Plimer v. Colney Hatch M.H.

SCHOOL RACKETS

Malvern College (W. H. L. Lister and E. H. Moss) beat Clifton College (W. E. Carr and J. C. Sisson) in a racket match at Malvern yesterday by 15—8, 15—6, 15—11, 5—15, 15—4. The Clifton second pair (C. P. Barlow and E. A. Gilson) beat the Malvern second pair (M. G. E. Short and S. N. Lister) by 15—11, 15—4, 18—16.

Major-General S. H. Sheppard and E. M. Baerlein beat Eton yesterday (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) by 15—5, 15—1, 15—10, 15—9.

Winchester College (R. H. Priestley and J. E. L. Wright) beat Tonbridge School (T. M. Botley and J. G. W. Davies) at Winchester by 16—18, 14—18, 15—8, 15—9, 12—15, 15—8, 15—8.

THE ETON SPORTS

The Eton Sports were continued yesterday, when the finals of the School and Junior Quarter-Mile were decided on the School Field. The School race was won by Lord John Hope, who has now won the Mile, Half-Mile, and Quarter-Mile. The Junior event was won by Prince Vsevolode of Russia.

Details:

SCHOOL QUARTER-MILE.—Lord John Hope, 1; A. D. Gilmour, 2; T. E. Hubbard, 3; T. D. Erskine, 4; S. Mitchell, 5; L. F. York, 6. Won by seven yards. Time, 55 2-5sec.

JUNIOR QUARTER-MILE.—Prince Vsevolode, 1; J. Innes, 2; J. E. Gull, 3; J. H. Ramsbotham, 4; A. Thorpe, 5. Won by six yards. Time, 60sec.

WREKIN CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

The Wrekin College Cross-country Run over a heavy course was won by West, of York House, with his team mate, Wood, almost in a dead-heat in the fast time of 13min. 50sec. York and Saxon tied with 38 points in the team race, and Tudor was third with 43. The first six were West (York), Wood (York), Wilding (Saxon), Wallace (Tudor), Wilson (Bayley), and Tisdale (Windsor).

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

A CHANGE IN THE OXFORD CREW

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

Having rowed in unchanged order for more than a month, except for two days, when H. R. A. Edwards was indisposed, there was a rather surprising change in the Oxford boat yesterday, when C. M. Johnston, who had been rowing at No. 2, changed places with R. V. Low at No. 4.

The crew had an outing of just over an hour in the morning, covering about six miles during a trip down to Coombe Park Boathouse and back. They paddled in one piece at an average rate of 24 to Gatehampton Railway Bridge, and, on clearing the bridge, Major Wiggins gave them a half-minute's burst of rowing. In this Martineau got in 17 strokes. After paddling to below the Islands the crew rowed for a minute along Coombe Park, in which the rate of striking was nine, 17 and 33 in the quarter, half and full minute. The boat was turned at the Boathouse, and the crew put in some good pieces of paddling on their way back to Goring.

The crew had their fourth row over the Henley Course distance during the afternoon. The conditions were far from pleasant, for heavy rain fell during the time the crew were on the river, and it was also very cold. The wind blew off the shore and slightly against the crew. Paddling at a rate of 24, they went down to Gatehampton Railway Bridge, and tried a start of 10 strokes. Paddling on to the Regatta Starting Post the crew prepared for their row. They got their boat moving quickly, Martineau rowing 34, 16, and 31 strokes in the quarter, half, and full minute. Settling down, he rowed 30 in the second minute, and then maintained that rate. Martineau gave them a 10 below the Island, and they reached Hartslock Woods Boathouse in 4min. 35sec. Keeping the crew moving at 30 they made good progress along Coombe Park and answered well to the final burst when the stroke was worked up to 33. They completed the course at Coombe Park Boathouse in 6min. 58sec. After a "breather" they turned the boat and paddled back to Goring through a heavy rainstorm. They will row a full course trial this afternoon.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	7½
2. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	3½
3. N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	11½
4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	10
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	12
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1
7. D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College)	12	2½
C. F. Marthesen (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	1½
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	12

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

P. N. Carpmael, who had been out of the boat for two days, returned to his place at No. 4 in the Cambridge crew at Henley yesterday.

In the morning Mr. P. Haig Munro took the crew above Henley Bridge down to the Island and back, the pieces of rowing done being a 10½ strokes burst and a minute, in which Brocklebank got in 39 strokes, which is by far the fastest piece of work yet accomplished by the crew. The chief work of the day was a row over the Regatta course in the reverse direction in the afternoon. Going afloat at 3.15 p.m., they paddled to just above the bridge, and on the way back to the Regatta finish a burst of 10½ strokes was tried. In the row through from the Regatta finish to the starting point Brocklebank started off at 35, dropped to 33, and raised the rate again to 35 at the finish. The times were 3min. 11sec. at Fawley, and 6min. 35sec. for the full distance. The winning crew of 1928 took 6min. 33sec. over this stretch. The conditions yesterday were distinctly good.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Hair-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	3
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	4
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	4
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	11
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	7
T. C. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	8
R. K. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

ENGLAND BEAT GERMANY

The ice-hockey match between England and Germany at the Golders Green rink last night produced a magnificent struggle, England winning by four goals to two.

There was very little to choose between the two sides, and to a very large extent England owed their victory to the brilliant goalkeeping of W. G. Speechly, who saved innumerable shots, the majority of which were certainly at long range but had tremendous power behind them. Later in the game the German side tried to work their way close in, but, even so, Speechly was equally good, and was backed up by a fine defence. England, on the other hand, only occasionally attempted long shots, and they were justified in doing so, for twice they took G. Ball by surprise and scored goals by this means.

Of the two sides the combination of Germany was, on the whole, better, and their play generally was a vast improvement on that of the previous night against the Ice Association. J. Jaenecke and H. Brueck were both extremely clever and were much surer in giving and taking their passes. The whole side appeared to be much faster last night. The combination of the English side was not so good as at Brighton. Both Bonnycastle and Mulholland were outstanding, the latter's enormous reach saving many dangerous situations. The pace was very fast in the first two periods; so fast, in fact, that the final period saw two tired sides. In most games, especially Internationals, the pace of the final period is particularly fast, but on this occasion neither side could keep it up.

In the first minute of the game Speechly gave evidence of his good form, and then Germany settled down well and were the more dangerous side. After five minutes' play Brueck intercepted a pass from Home, and, working his way through with a clever dribble, scored their first point with a very hard shot. Play veered from end to end, and Ball saved brilliantly from Home, and then England equalized, Mulholland, after tricking two opponents, sending in a great shot from the half-way line, which took Ball completely by surprise. Play was equally exciting, and the combination of both sides better, in the second period, when England scored twice to their opponents' once. Bonnycastle scored for England after six minutes' play from Home's opening, and a little later Brueck equalized after a great tussle round the English goal. Towards the end of this period Mulholland put England ahead after Ball had saved from a brilliant run and shot by Fair. England certainly deserved their lead of three goals to two, with which they started the final period; but twice in the last few minutes Speechly did well to prevent Germany equalizing.

With 12 minutes to go, Home worked his way to the German "25" and then suddenly sent in another long shot which beat Ball and gave England a lead of two goals. To the finish the game was always interesting, with England concentrating mainly on defence and the German attack lacking the same dash as before, and both sides were probably glad to hear the final gong.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—W. G. Speechly (Cambridge University), goal; B. N. Seaton (London Lions) and H. D. Mulholland (London Lions); W. J. Home (United Services), J. P. Magwood (London Lions), F. C. Fair (United Services), N. Melland (Manchester), and L. C. Bonnycastle (Oxford University).

GERMANY.—G. Ball, goal; A. Jaenecke and R. Ball; E. Roemer, W. Holsboer, H. Brueck, W. Sachs, and H. Ball.

"REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

The current number of the *Review of Reviews* contains an article on the United Empire Party by Mr. Wickham Steed; he applauds the courage with which food taxes have been faced, but he dislikes the idea of organizing the British Commonwealth as an economic unit against the rest of the world; if, however, the policy is to put England on her feet again so that she may continue to play a beneficent part in the world it deserves support, but not if it is to be a party of "big business," vested interests, and predatory capitalism." The article is preceded by editorial notes on the same subject and on the unfavourable prospects of the Naval Conference, and followed by "Economicus," who gives his reasons for believing that the numbers of the unemployed may rise, perhaps to 2,000,000, before they substantially diminish.

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

L. Steeples (Sheffield) beat S. Lee (London) in the first of the semi-final heats in the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, last night by 1,377 points. Steeples, who won the Championship in 1927, qualified to play the winner of the second semi-final between H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff) (the holder) and R. A. Coombe (Bristol and Plymouth) in the final heat of 3,000 points up which will be played next week.

Steeples began the second half of the game with a lead of 799, an advantage which left very little doubt concerning the result. On the previous day Steeples had made a record break of 354 for amateur play under the modern conditions of the game, and yesterday afternoon he returned an average of 83, which equals that made by H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the amateur champion in the competition last year.

The play was as good as is seen sometimes in professional games. Steeples increased a run of 109 (unfinished) to 115, and his breaks, which were made in succession to enable him to reach his points, were 93, 28, 10, 124, 212, and 28 (unfinished). Although his chance of winning was so hopeless Lee made good use of his chances by making runs of 37, 47, and 17, his average being 18 for a total of 108 points. In his big breaks Steeples did not hesitate to make very good use of the latitude allowed by rule in the red-ball game.

The scores at the interval were:—L. Steeples (in play), 1,501; S. Lee, 309.

Steeples held such a big advantage that there was no question about the result in the evening. He began the final session of the game with a lead of 1,192, but Lee, playing in the most sportsmanlike way, made his opponent's task as difficult as he could. Lee took no risks, but he played the defensive game sufficiently well to restrict the scoring activities of Steeples. It prolonged the course of the match, but had no effect on the result. Steeples did not increase his unfinished run and his only breaks in the early stages of the play were 21, 55, of which all but four were made off the red ball, 43, 23, and 26, while Lee added runs of 21, 16, and 85. Lee played as well in the last of these runs as if he had been winning the match. He showed very good form in the all-round game, and did not experience any real difficulty until he had to use the half-butt in playing a losing hazard. After his opponent had made a run of 42, Lee played well again in a break of 50, but he paid six visits afterwards without scoring, and Steeples added runs of 61 and 36. Lee made some good strokes in a break of 37, but his complete absence of chance of affecting the position of his opponent was against him. Steeples had not played with the same assurance as he had shown earlier in the game, but he made use of a good opening to add a break of 92, in which he made a little run of close cannons. Steeples required only eight points for game when Lee added a run of 34. Steeples had an average of 14½, while his opponent's average was 9½.

The result was:—L. Steeples, 2,000; S. Lee, 623.

The second of the semi-final heats between H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff) and R. A. Coombe (Bristol and Plymouth) will be begun to-day.

LINDRUM'S BRILLIANT PLAY

With only a quarter of his match with Smith completed at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street, Lindrum was leading by 5,771 when play was continued yesterday. As this is the last game Lindrum will play in England during his present tour, Smith's chance of beating his opponent for the second time this season is very small. This chance was diminished materially in the afternoon, when Lindrum made his 56th four-figure break of the tour and scored 2,103, altogether for an average of 526, while Smith made only 146 for an average of 49. Lindrum then led by 7,728.

Parliament

UNIONIST VOTE OF CENSURE

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY TO MR. BALDWIN

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MARCH 13

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past 4 o'clock.

The Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, which has passed through the House of Commons, was presented and read a first time.

The Clacton-on-Sea Pier Bill was read the third time and passed.

SAFETY OF RESERVOIRS

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, in moving the second reading of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, said that following serious disasters caused by the bursting of reservoirs in Wales and in Scotland the late Government instituted an inquiry, as a result of which it was decided that it was desirable to strengthen the law on this matter. After conferences with various bodies representing the engineering profession and representatives of large water supply undertakings the present Bill was prepared. Generally speaking its underlying principle was to emphasize, and in some respects increase, the responsibilities of the undertakers for the safety of their reservoirs, to give them specific duties, and to give the local authorities an opportunity of verifying that those duties had been performed. The present Government had decided that the Bill should be reintroduced and recommended its passage into law.

The Bill was read a second time.

PERFORMING ANIMALS BILL

LORD DANESFORT moved the second reading of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill. He said that the object of the measure was to amend the Act of 1925 to the extent of prohibiting the exhibition and training for performance of two classes of animals—namely, chimpanzees and all anthropoid apes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, pumas, hyenas, and cheetahs.

The EARL of ONSLOW said that the Zoological Society of London, of which Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell was the secretary, had asked him to say that they had no objection to the Bill in principle.

LORD AUCKLAND supported the Bill.

LORD JESSEL moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that the Act of 1925 allowed inspection both of the training of the animals and their exhibition and gave security against the gross evils which no doubt formerly existed. If any evils remained they would cure themselves.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, said that he would personally deprecate the exhibitions of these animals altogether, and he could not understand the taste of audiences that desired to see them. But the Home Secretary felt that it was rather a short time since the last legislation on this matter, and that it might be wiser if some further time were to elapse. He thought that it would be wiser that the Bill, if it secured a second reading that day, should not be further proceeded with this Session, as there was little likelihood of it passing through the House of Commons. It could be reintroduced in the following Session at an earlier date, and an endeavour might then be made to refer it to a joint Select Committee. The Government would leave it to the judgment of the House whether the Bill should be read a second time or not.

The second reading was carried by 34 votes to 12.

CHURCH MEASURES

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY moved "That in accordance with the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, this House do direct that the Parsonages Measure, 1930, be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent." He said the object of the Measure was to consolidate and amend the existing law with regard to the sale and purchase of parsonage houses. Its chief object was to remedy the great abuse which was almost exclusively characteristic of the social and ecclesiastical life of England—the contrast between large houses, more fitting the houses of country gentlemen of ample means, and the income of the benefices by which these large houses had to be maintained. They were "white elephant" houses, and there was a very general desire to make it more and more possible to get rid of these houses, which were no longer suitable to the changed conditions of the time. Many of them were charming houses, but it was pitiful to see how inevitably in present circumstances they drifted into decay. If the Measure were accepted the parson must obtain the consent of the Bishop, the Diocesan Board of Dilapidations, and Queen Anne's Bounty, but the patron would no longer have an absolute veto on every sale.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY it was also resolved that the Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure and the Marriage Measure be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent.

Their lordships rose at 33 minutes after 6 o'clock until Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 13

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) presented a petition from the Trustees of the British Museum explaining their financial position and praying for some further support to enable them to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by Parliament for the general benefit of learning and useful knowledge. The petition pointed out that the expenditure of the establishment was far beyond its annual resources.

NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTORS' DISPUTE

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), asked by Mr. LAWRIE (Stalybridge and Hyde, Lab.) if she had any information in respect of the dispute between the retail newspaper distributors and the proprietors of the big daily newspapers and if she was taking any steps to bring the parties together, said she had received a communication from the National Federation of Retail Newsagents. Her power under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, did not give her authority to intervene in the dispute between the members of the Federation and the newspaper proprietors concerning the terms on which newspapers were distributed.

Mr. LAWRIE asked whether the Minister was aware that most of those newspaper distributors were employed by firms and engaged on the streets in selling the newspapers, and that the Rothermere Company, which was the largest firm, made practically a profit of £1,000,000, and was now reducing the earnings of their workers to the extent of £60,000 a year.

No answer was given.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR

ANGRY SCENE

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked the Minister of Health whether he consulted the British Dairy Farmers' Association before issuing the circular which required certified and grade A (TT) herds to be completely isolated from all other cattle; and what was their opinion.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne).—Yes, Sir. The matter was discussed with representatives of the association, who stated that it was not practicable at their show to make the arrangements hitherto required by my Department as essential for the separation of tested and untested animals. As it appeared that similar difficulties existed at other shows, I felt that it would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Special Designations Order of 1923 to allow the exhibition of tested animals at shows at which untested animals were also exhibited, and I accordingly issued the circular referred to in the question.

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the secretary of this society—I have the document in my hand—denies that the Ministry consulted with them at all, and that their information is absolutely contrary to what the right hon. gentleman has just stated. Would the right hon. gentleman take more care in his answers to give the truth instead of—— (Loud Ministerial cries of "Order!" "Oh!" and "Withdraw.")

Mr. GREENWOOD.—If the hon. and gallant gentleman cares to believe the gentleman from whom he had received this letter, I have nothing more to say. (Ministerial cheers and cries of "Withdraw.")

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN.—Surely the secretary of the association, writing officially, ought to be believed. I telephoned again to him yesterday, and he told me that I had full liberty to say what I liked and to express this opinion. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. GREENWOOD.—I can only say that it is not customary for a Minister of the Crown deliberately to give false information. (Ministerial cheers and renewed cries of "Withdraw" and Opposition counter-cheers.)

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN, rising amid loud Ministerial cries of "Withdraw," was understood to ask Mr. Greenwood if he would look into the matter. If the right hon. gentleman found that he (Brigadier-General Brown) was wrong he would apologize to the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Greenwood did not reply to this question, and there were loud Opposition cries of "Answer" and Ministerial shouts of "Withdraw."

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) asked whether, in view of the importance of the matter, he would place a copy of the order in the Library; and if his attention had been called to the fact that the effect of the Order was likely to be to reduce the production of the milk in question, which was already too small for the requirements of the country.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that he did not accept the latter part of the noble lord's statement, but he would certainly have a copy of the Order put in the Library.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman look into this matter again and give the House the result of his inquiries, as it appears that a perfectly unintentional but at the same time genuine misunderstanding has occurred with regard to the matter, which is one of very great importance?

Mr. GREENWOOD.—I cannot undertake to discuss this matter. I have said that we consulted representatives of that association. If my word is challenged I have no more to say. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—I am quite certain that no hon. member desires to challenge the good faith of the right hon. gentleman—(Ministerial cries of "It was done")—and nobody wishes to challenge the good faith of the secretary of the association. Can the right hon. gentleman say who were the members of the association who were consulted? We should then find out whether they were properly authorized by the association to speak in its name. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. GREENWOOD.—The right hon. gentleman may take it that when I say "representatives of the association" I mean people who are qualified to speak for it. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Who were they?") They were representatives of the association.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I quite understand that the right hon. gentleman has not got their names by him. Is there any objection to supplying their names and having this matter cleared up?

Mr. GREENWOOD.—I think it is most unusual. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition counter-cheers.) I recognize that the right hon. gentleman is making no imputation on my good faith, but he is impugning the accuracy of my statement, and I resent it. (Opposition cries of "Oh!")

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I really hope that the right hon. gentleman will not make a personal matter of this, as there is obviously some misunderstanding. The right hon. gentleman believes that he has consulted the authorized spokesmen of the association and the secretary of the society says that they have not been consulted. Is there any objection to the right hon. gentleman's supplying the names of the people with whom he consulted? (Ministerial cries of "No," and Opposition cheers and cries of "Answer.")

The SPEAKER was understood to say that he thought there had been some misunderstanding. He did not understand that Brigadier-General Brown accused the right hon. gentleman deliberately of making a false statement. (Ministerial cries of "He did.") That was where the misunderstanding was. If the hon. and gallant member for Newbury had done so he (the Speaker) would have called him to order immediately, but he accused the right hon. gentleman of giving information which was not accurate, apparently without any knowledge of having done so.

The SPEAKER then called on the next question, and the incident ended.

CONVERSION LOAN RESULTS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to a question by Mr. OLDFIELD (Essex, S.E., Lab.) as to the result of the recent offer of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1924-1964, said:—The following are the approximate totals:—Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan issued for cash, £60,800,000; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan issued in exchange for Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1930, £32,000,000. We regard the result as very satisfactory. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. SOMERVILLE.—Does the right hon. gentleman now appreciate the folly of having a 5 per cent. loan and of insuring the issue of that loan?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—On the contrary, this has justified that action. It only shows that all my financial operations are conducted not only with discretion but with wisdom. (Laughter.) Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman had not invariably stated in the House that it was most undesirable to issue new loans at a discount. Mr. SNOWDEN.—No; I have never stated that. What I have said is that it is very undesirable to issue loans at a large discount, and in issuing this loan at 95, I am following the recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

LANCASHIRE ANXIETY

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had received a telegram from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—"Lancashire much perturbed at this morning's reports India cotton duties. Urge immediate cable representation to Government of India, expressing dismay at private member's motion to increase to 20 per cent. duty on British plain goods. Fifteen per cent. Bombay mills margin greater than circumstances justify. Further margin on any part of the trade would be regarded as intentionally anti-British and would gravely prejudice political situation. Indian Government should adhere strongly to its first well-considered proposals and should decline any alterations otherwise serious political reactions unavoidable in this country"; and what action he was taking in the matter?

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade (Finsbury) said:—A telegram in those terms has been received. In the absence of my right hon. friend I have replied as follows:—"President had left for Geneva before receipt yesterday of your telegram in regard to Indian cotton duties; but we ascertained from India Office that the Tariff Bill was to be introduced to-day (Thursday) and that Government of India had already agreed to accept amendment to which you refer so that no opportunity remained for further representations such as you suggested. You will have seen from the correspondence published in this morning's papers that the Government here had previously done everything in their power to represent Lancashire's views as strongly as India's recognized position in fiscal matters permitted. We understand that the Government of India agreed to the amendment in order to ensure the acceptance of the Bill, which, though no doubt in the present form less advantageous to Lancashire than the original proposals, confers preference on a substantial proportion of cotton goods exported to India from this country."

I ought perhaps to explain that under the proposals now before the Indian Legislative Assembly, as I understand them, the duty on British plain grey goods is not to be one of 20 per cent. in all cases but one of 15 per cent., or 3½ annas per pound, whichever is the greater.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—Are we to understand that, in face of an alteration of the proposals on behalf of the Indian Legislature, the Government is not even going to make representations that the alteration is of a vital character that affects the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of workers in this country?

Mr. GILLETT.—The hon. member has no doubt seen in the papers to-day the representations that have already been made by the Government, and when this telegram came to us the decision of the Indian Government to accept the amendment had already been made. It therefore seems to us a wiser course to fall in with their idea and obtain what advantages are to be obtained and which will be obtained under these proposals after the amendment is accepted, rather than risk the whole lot by asking for a reconsideration of the matter.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—Are we to understand that, whatever the alterations are and however inimical to the largest exporting trade in this country, and however bad they may be for the great industry of cotton, the Government is not prepared to make any representation?

Mr. GILLETT.—No, the hon. member is to understand nothing of the sort. We have made the strongest possible representations, and we have the very best reasons for thinking that the course we are now following is the wisest and in the best interests of the industry.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—The hon. member spoke of the decision having been made, but I understood him to say earlier that the Bill had not been introduced in the Assembly. How can the Government, therefore, have taken a decision before there has actually been a discussion of the matter?

Mr. GILLETT.—The Bill has already been introduced in the Assembly, and, as I understand it, there has been some discussion on it. The noble lord will have seen in the papers to-day that the amendment which is now being accepted was already discussed a day or two ago.

Mr. COMPTON (Manchester, Gorton, Lab.) asked whether the hon. member would remind the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that the city had 10 members in the House, and that none of them had had any notification of this telegram, which savoured of political purpose.

No reply was given.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Mr. SNOWDEN, in reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week it was proposed to move Mr. Speaker out of the Chair on the Navy, Air, and Army Estimates, and to take the essential Votes in Committee, as follows:—

Monday, Navy Estimates, Votes A and 1.

Tuesday, Air Estimates, Vote A, Votes 1, 4, 3, and 8.

Wednesday, Army Estimates, Vote A, Votes 1, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15. Committee of Ways and Means resolution would also be taken on Wednesday.

Thursday, Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill to be completed.

THE UNIONIST VOTE OF CENSURE

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Mr. BALDWIN, amid loud Unionist cheers, moved:—

That this House deplores the depression in trade and the increase in unemployment resulting from the policy of the present Government, and regrets the refusal of the Government not only to extend safeguarding or Imperial preference, but even to declare their intentions with regard to the maintenance of the existing safeguarding and McKenna duties and duties on sugar, silk, and key industries, thereby increasing uncertainty and distress.

He said:—I have just learned that it is the silver wedding day of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (General cheers.) I should like to express the hope that he may find it convenient to go home to dinner to-night, and to wish him, I think I may say for all sides of the House, many years of happiness. (Cheers.)

The debate to-day is in some measure complementary to the debate on Monday, when the Liberal Party dealt with unemployment, not in connexion with duties or tariffs. That was specifically stated by their leader, who, we thought, had come to curse, and we found he remained to bless. (Laughter.) He said that to-day we should descend once more into the old fiscal crater, and he prophesied an explosion, but of the nature of that explosion he said nothing. What interests me much more is, who will be blown up in it? (Laughter.) That time alone will show. I am not, and never have been, a panic-monger, but I do regard the situation as one of extreme gravity, which has been increased by the last few months of the Government's progress, and I agree entirely with the view put forward by Mr. Keynes that we are passing through a period of painful readjustment. I hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make it quite clear, for himself and for his party, whether or not he intends at any time in combating the evils of unemployment to have recourse either to any single duties or to any general duties as a remedy. That is really the essential point between us, and that is the point on which all parties would like clear and candid information.

Proceeding, Mr. Baldwin said that he asked the question, not that he was in serious doubt about the result, but he had noticed that while the Labour Party had shown the greatest disinclination at any time to consider a duty or a tariff, there had been signs of incipient struggle to get out of the strait-waistcoat of the political economy of their grandfathers. (Unionist cheers and laughter.) He had noticed it all through the Coal Bill, which economically was protection run mad. Speeches which were made during the last election advocated prohibition, a far more dangerous form of protection than any duty that could be imposed upon any article. In the lifetime of the present Parliament men of great ability and influence in their party had discussed and almost proposed systems of regulating imports of foodstuffs. When he asked himself how it was that the Labour Party, of all parties bearing their name in the whole world, would try every form of remedy except the remedy of a duty or duties, the only explanation he could find was that the Labour Party was a young party, and its leaders, or its most influential leaders, were men who were brought up in mid-Victorian Liberalism. (Unionist cheers and laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer himself came from the West Riding of Yorkshire, a constituency more nearly associated with the great struggles of Mr. Cobden's time than any other, one the winning of which put the coping-stone on the labours of the Anti-Corn Law League.

The elder Mill and Ricardo and Malthus had indeed left a deeper mark on the thought of the country than almost any three men who ever lived. They were men of remarkable ability in elucidating many difficult questions of economic and of social theory, but when they were taken as practical guides in practical life, no three men were more misleading for us to follow, and in his opinion the worst evils of the whole industrial system might be traced to the work of those three men, and the interpretation of that work when it got into popular circles and was expanded and expounded throughout the country. The economists considered only the piling up of wealth, and, it was a curious thing to think of, the economists were giving the logical and the intellectual support to the nascent capitalism of the time. They thought, the capitalists, that it was their right to enjoy perfectly free play, and that right became in practice an excuse for neglecting their duty. The economists got a kind of intellectual domination over the House of Commons. It was a terrible thing when intellectuals got loose. (Laughter.) He was not an intellectual. (Laughter.) He always started on the presumption that an intellectual was wrong until he was convinced by argument that the intellectual was right. So nothing was attempted in the direction of regulating labour.

The extraordinary thing to him was that the Labour Party, which in so many ways would call itself a party of internationalism, in this one matter of economics were insular to a degree—insular in their thought, insular in their action, and insular in their pride. But it was that very insularity that had sent the President of the Board of Trade—for whom they all had a great regard for his candour, his straightforwardness, and his innocence—(laughter)—on a hopeless errand at that moment. (Hear, hear.) Walter Bagehot wrote: "Out of England free trade is unpopular." A very simple statement, but if properly realized the President of the Board of Trade would not go to make tariff truces in Geneva. Bagehot said: "English political economy is known on the Continent as the theory of free trade," and he added that when we go trying to persuade other countries to copy our example in free trade they speak somewhat as follows:—"You English traders are strong and rich. You wish to undersell our traders, who are weak and poor. You have invented this political economy to enrich yourselves and to ruin us. We will see that you do not do so." The Continental answer to-day was exactly what the Continental answer was years ago, and given by Thiers in France. "Why do you give this bounty to the French sugar refiners?" he was asked, and he replied, "Because I wish the tall chimneys to smoke." They might think that was bad economics, but the French did not and their chimneys were smoking still. (Cheers.) That fallacy was always turning up, that if we only waited a little longer there was a chance of the other nations removing their tariff walls. (Laughter.) Giffen only 30 years ago said that in another generation there would be no protectionists left. (Laughter.) Giffen was wrong and the President of the Board of Trade was wrong. They were wrong in very good company, in very intellectual company, but they were wrong all the same. They had learned now that anybody could make anything, given the application of transport, capital, and labour, but they did not believe it then. He did not think that anyone in this country now denied the general proposition that any country, if it chose to take the steps to use tariffs, and if it had the capital, could make practically anything that it liked. It might not be advantageous to the country, but the fact remained that it could do it.

THE HIGH TARIFFS TENDENCY

The whole tendency to-day in the world—and he regretted it as much as hon. members opposite—was towards high tariffs. High tariffs were bad, and he thought the nations of Europe were realizing that they were bad but how were they going to cure them? They were not going to cure them by pulling down their barriers. That, again, was the mistake of the President of the Board of Trade and those who thought like him. They were going to attack them in quite a different way. If he read the signs of the times aright—it might be that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be good enough to say a word on this subject—the way the nations of Europe were approaching this subject was that they were going to try to get rid of the most-favoured-nation clause and simultaneously to reduce their own tariffs and reduce competing tariffs by making tariff agreements. He believed that was the whole tendency of the economic life of Europe, and we were left outside it. (Hear, hear.)

The House would remember that Cobden himself was responsible for negotiating a treaty with the French, and one of the weapons that he had to use was a weapon bequeathed to him by Sir Robert Peel. Peel kept on the wine duties so that they could be used for negotiations. When Cobden's Treaty became a fact many of the purists of that day condemned him because they thought it sinned against the light of orthodox economics. That was not Morley's view. In his "Life of Cobden," Morley said:—"This treaty helped forward the process of liberating the exchange of goods." That was absolutely true. That was the only way in the world, as it was constituted to-day, that they were going to get any reduction of tariffs. He would be glad if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would explain whether he thought there was any other way. Did anybody in the House consider that Cobden was a heretic? Was there any taint of economic heresy about Morley? Was the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite sure that there was no taint of heresy on the benches behind him or, if not on the benches behind him, in his party in the country? These were anxious times for a Chancellor of the Exchequer of orthodox views. There was much happening in the country to shake the confidence of those who would continue to walk in the old paths. They—or those on the opposite side of the House—were falling into a similar mistake to that into which the House of Commons fell after the Napoleonic Wars. They were being hag-ridden by economic doctrine, a most dangerous thing, and he suspected that if there was not an inferiority complex, a most dangerous thing, there was a superiority complex, which was much harder to get rid of than any inferiority complex. (Hear, hear.)

QUESTIONS TO MR. SNOWDEN

At this moment there were four or five problems lying before them that were, he would not say soluble, but that could only be approached and helped by a judicious utilization of duties, and he wanted to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was prepared to consider exploring that wide field of duties, or if, whatever happened to unemployment and industry, that whole side of economic life was to be blotted out as if it had never existed. (Hear, hear.) Let them consider for a moment what was called the psychological aspect, which was a real thing. The psychology of business to-day was bad; it was depressed. There was no confidence, no hope; never mind the reasons. Every one who knew the facts knew that that was so. When men were like that they wanted a stimulus. Was it not worth while experimenting with some of the most depressed trades with duties as a stimulus? Would it not put fresh hope into people?

Another question which had been very much before them this last year or two was rationalization. He was a rationalizer. He was convinced that this process of readjustment, of which Mr. Keynes spoke, could only be got through by readjustment in the form of rationalization. Were they quite convinced on the opposite side of the House that when industries were being rationalized, when capital was needed for new plant, that those who undertook to rationalize could carry it out without some aid in the direction of duties? Did they not feel that the benefit of a certain security, if only for a time, while these changes were being made, would be a help? Was it not a fact that in countries where they had such security it was a far easier matter to scrap obsolete plant and to erect new plant than it was in this country. (Hear, hear.) Where in present conditions was the money to be obtained which was needed in the steel trade, to give only one instance? It could not be got. Were the Government going to provide it, and, if so, on what security? Or were they not to trouble their heads about rationalization at all? Were they to leave it to chance? These were some of the questions which must be considered and to which he would like an answer.

He would say very little more about duties. Were hon. gentlemen opposite convinced that the Continent of Europe was not going to remove any of its duties, or did they believe that it would? If they believed that it would not, were they never going to use any means that would enable them to make bargains with them, or were they going to leave the countries on the Continent, and America, to make bargains with each other that they might sell more freely to each other, and were we to be left out, we who depended more on our industries than any country in the world? (Hear, hear.) Were we alone to be left out of any and every agreement that might be made? Were they satisfied with saying to the nations of Europe, "You may keep your high tariffs, but if you are willing to make an agreement with us not to raise them, we will make an agreement with you to let all your goods, whatever your hours of labour, whatever your wages, come in free"? Were the Government satisfied with that? They wanted to know. (Hear, hear.) He was speaking on tariffs before what the right hon. gentleman called the heat and the fumes arose. He did not want heat and fumes at this stage. He wanted them to examine these things, if they liked, as a Council of State. He wanted to know whether the Government were satisfied. If they were, the question fell to the ground, but if they were not, what did they propose to do?

ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE EMPIRE

Let him say a word, and this was another point very pertinent to the resolution, about the Dominions. There was nothing so lamentable as that the Dominions should be brought into their politics. (Hear, hear.) In all quarters of the House there was a growing knowledge of the Dominions and their capacity, and a growing desire, in some indeterminate way, to keep together. Since the War the Dominions had become for all practical purposes autonomous. They were completely autonomous fiscally, and naturally they had been seeing how far that autonomy went, some concentration on it more than others. It was his view, and he expected the view of all who sat behind him, and no doubt of many hon. members opposite—a view shared by thoughtful men of all parties in all the Dominions—that unless something could be constructed in the way of economic cooperation, with a view to the visualization of the economic unity of the Empire—unless something of that kind (he did not say how) could be envisaged and worked out, there was a real risk that in time the threads that bound us, already gossamer, might break, and with the breaking of those threads there would go the hope of the world for peace and progress. (Cheers.) If they were to attempt in and way economic cooperation, economic unity, he had been unable to see any way by which it could be approached, except by utilizing—he did not say here exactly in what manner—duties. He wanted to know whether the Government agreed with that, and, if they did not, what they would propose to do. In the view of the Unionist Party it was of enormous importance at this time and in the present conditions of our industry to try to go forward, if it could be done, hand in hand with the Dominions industrially, because that the Dominions were going to industrialize themselves as fast as they could was a certainty. Canada would do it far more quickly than any other. Canada would be one of the greatest countries in the world. But they were all trying, and for no economic theory would they stop. It was a kind of urge that nothing could stop. It behoved members in that House and all parties to consider and bring to bear on this problem all the ability that they had, to see if there were a solution, and, if there were, what that solution was. In that solution lay one of the contributory solutions of our own troubles at home. (Cheers.)

Another point was the question of the uncertainty in which special trades were at this moment owing to the refusal of the Chancellor

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

of the Exchequer to say definitely whether he would or would not continue the duties applicable to them. Lord Melchett, when he was a free-trader, said, "Business can flourish with tariffs. Business can flourish without tariffs. Business cannot flourish where there is uncertainty." That was absolutely true. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer once more whether he was prepared to put certainty in the place of uncertainty before a number of business men who were not having an easy time at present, and who were worried about the future, and for the conduct of whose business definite information was required? The Prime Minister a day or two ago said that the opinion of the House would be tested by the Division after this debate. He was well aware of that, and that night, with the aid of their allies the Government would win. (Labour laughter and cheers.) But just as rain washed away the Corn Laws so unemployment would wash away this Government—wrapt as it was in the consciousness of its own virtue, hidebound in an obsolescent economic theory—and for this reason, that they would rather see the unemployment figures mounting up week by week than acknowledge for a moment that they had been wrong. (Cheers.)

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

Mr. SNOWDEN, who was received with cheers, said:—The right hon. gentleman and the whole House will accept my gratitude for the kindly references made to me. It is an illustration of one of the best features of British political life that we do not permit the acerbities of political controversy to interfere with our personal relations.

They had listened, the right hon. gentleman continued, to a most interesting speech, characterized by evidence of wide historical knowledge of economic theories; but it had very little relation to the terms of the motion that had been moved. He would remind the House of the origin of this Vote of Censure. On February 20 he took the unusual course of promising to introduce the Budget at an early date, because of the anxiety which was said to exist in regard to the possible fate of certain duties. After the date had been announced, the right hon. gentleman asked whether he adhered to his resolution to make no statement as to his intention with regard to the safeguarding and McKenna duties until April 14. In reply he (Mr. Snowden) stated that that question would have been very unusual a few months ago, and that he certainly must adhere to the statement that he could make no disclosure as to his intentions before the Budget was introduced. The right hon. gentleman admitted that he was innocent. He was indeed guileless. Not in vain was the snare spread in front of him. He (Mr. Snowden) deliberately said that that question would have been unusual a few months ago. The right hon. gentleman ran straight into the trap that he (Mr. Snowden) had laid. "I quite agree," he said, "that a few months ago it would have been unnecessary because the state of employment did not make that statement necessary." Then he gave notice of this Vote of Censure. The right hon. gentleman had evidently forgotten the principal Amendment to the King's Speech moved on his behalf. The terms of that Amendment, moved nearly eight months ago, were:—"But humbly represent to your Majesty that the failure of the Government to make a plain declaration of their policy in regard to the safeguarding, McKenna, and analogous duties, and to maintain Imperial preference, creates a condition of uncertainty prejudicial to trade and the employment of the people."

But the right hon. gentleman said three weeks ago that even a few months ago that uncertainty did not exist—that there was nothing for which he (Mr. Snowden) at any rate was responsible which was having a prejudicial effect.

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer on one or two occasions had expressed, in rather strong language, condemnation of his reticence, it had been described as spitefulness, arrogance, ignorance, and impudence. He did not object to the right hon. gentleman's language; indeed, he rather liked it (laughter); it was only pretty Fanny's way; words did not worry him, and they broke no bones.

"AN ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY"

It was a fact that ever since this Government came into office there had been an organized conspiracy—(Opposition cries of "Oh!" and Ministerial cheers)—it had been the deliberate policy of certain interests to create financial and business uncertainty (Ministerial cheers), and to create unemployment in order to discredit the Government. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh!") The Lord Privy Seal gave one instance two or three days ago. A few weeks ago the Federation of British Industries issued a most alarming manifesto, full of pessimism, containing statements, calculated to increase whatever feeling of despondency there might be, which were quite inaccurate. The Government's Unemployment Bill had been the subject of a sustained Press campaign (Ministerial cheers) charging the Government with shovelling out money.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Hear, hear.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that the right hon. gentleman, at any rate, need not complain about shovelling out money. (Ministerial cheers.) For five years he had been an expert in that adventure. (Ministerial cheers.) When the Estimates for the Civil Departments came out the other day, there were great headlines in the newspapers, wholly misleading and wholly inaccurate, attributing to the Government an increase of expenditure next year above this year of between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000. Day after day for months certain newspapers had been spreading this feeling of pessimism. For months now with increasing violence, every day a protectionist ramp had been going on. Stories about the closing down of factories and the standing off of men had been appearing daily, attributing the whole of the increase in unemployment to the action or the policy of the Government (Opposition cheers) and particularly in regard to his own personal responsibility in regard to certain duties.

The motion attributed the undoubted increase in unemployment to three things—not extending safeguarding and Imperial preference, the Government's refusal to declare their intentions in regard to these matters, and to his refusal to disclose his Budget intentions. If the latter had had any influence at all in regard to unemployment, it could not, at the worst, have had more than an infinitesimal influence, because only 3 per cent. of the workers were employed in these safeguarded trades. There were three main causes of the present abnormal state of unemployment, for not one of which was the Government responsible. The first was the relative over-production of primary commodities; the second, the American crash; and we were now reaping the consequences of the inaction of the late Government, which, for five years, damned up the process of post-War reconstruction. (Ministerial cheers.) They precipitated one of the greatest industrial conflicts we had had (Opposition cries of "Oh!" and laughter, and Ministerial cheers); they shovelled out £24,000,000 or £25,000,000 to the coal industry, which was sheer waste; and they did nothing whatever to help its economic reorganization. (Ministerial cheers.) He could add another reason for the uncertainty and trade depression that existed, and by no means an unimportant one. The late Prime Minister had again quoted Lord Melchett as saying that trade could not flourish with uncertainty. What were the late Government doing for five years?—leaving all the great industries of the country in a state of uncertainty, leading them to believe that they might get the artificial aid of protection; preventing them from reorganizing themselves. (Ministerial cheers.) For a great part of that time the iron and steel trade was asking the Government for protection. It was refused, but he gathered from what the right hon. gentleman had said that day that the industry now has to be encouraged to rationalize by the imposition of a heavy tariff on imported steel. It was exactly the same with the woollen trade and with a great many other trades.

The motion also complained of the refusal of the Government to declare its intentions with regard to the McKenna, safeguarding, and sugar duties. He would give some facts about that. There was no ambiguity whatever about the Government's policy. On the first day that the Government met Parliament the right hon. gentleman asked the Prime Minister about safeguarding. The Prime Minister replied, first, that there would be no further applications for safeguarding considered; secondly, that the existing duties would expire at the appointed date; and thirdly, that the Budget policy would be declared at the right time. (Ministerial cheers.) There was no ambiguity about that. (Ministerial cheers.) A week later the right hon. gentleman put down the amendment the terms of which he (Mr. Snowden) had already quoted. In the autumn representations began to come in, which showed that they recognized that he would not depart from the invariable rule about not anticipating the Budget, but they were afraid—they were rather uneasy—in regard to their duty-paid stores in the event of the duties being removed. He took the very unusual course of satisfying that uncertainty by making a statement which was without precedent. He made it in the House of Commons, a day or two before Christmas, and it was accepted by the people who had made these representations to him as being completely satisfactory.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.).—No.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that it was accepted by the people who had made those representations to him as completely meeting their representations. It was no part of his case to prove that there was not uncertainty or that that uncertainty was having no effect on industry. On the contrary, such uncertainty as might exist and whatever injury had been done to trade was inseparable from a protectionist policy and was one of its strongest condemnations. (Cheers.) In America at this very moment there was a Tariff Bill before the Senate, and the Minister of Labour in America had said that the increase in unemployment was largely due to the uncertainty in regard to the Tariff Bill.

There appeared on February 20 in many of the leading provincial newspapers a report by an investigator into the effect of the uncertainty in regard to these duties on the motor industry, saying that within four weeks 60,000 men then employed would be thrown on the dole and the remaining 170,000 subjected to a reduction of work. In the very next sentence the 60,000 became 80,000, and it was added that in two years 125,000 men would be thrown out of work. The *Daily Mail* and *Morning Post* and other papers joined in this lying propaganda that was the stock-in-trade of the protectionist.

INTIMIDATION OF WORKERS

With regard to the intimidation of the worker, he had received a very large number of postcards, but the addresses were all written in the same handwriting where they were not typewritten. On February 13 he received a telegram from the Rover Company saying that a meeting of 250 Rover agents was unanimously of the opinion that the public would delay ordering motor-cars by reason of the uncertainty as to the Government action with regard to the McKenna duties (Unionist cheers) and the horse-power tax (Ministerial cheers and laughter), and that if the uncertainty continued it would be necessary to discharge 50 per cent. of their employees within the next few days. Had 50 per cent. of their workmen been discharged? Or was it simply a threat—merely intimidating their workpeople, whom he was glad to say from abundant evidence that he had received, repudiated this form of intimidation? When Mr. Churchill imposed a duty of 4d. a gallon on petrol, did he get these demands from Tory employers of labour?

What were the facts in regard to employment in the motor trade? In September last, three months after it was said that trade was being held up because of uncertainty regarding these duties, unemployment was being increased. Three months later there was less unemployment in Coventry than three months before. On January 27 this year there were 788 fewer unemployed in the motor industry than in October last year. Yesterday the *Daily Express*, which he supposed must now be regarded as the official organ of the Tory Party—(laughter)—stated that there was every indication of a turning of the tide after a long period of depression throughout the motor industry.

In regard to artificial silk, Mr. Courtauld at last week's meeting said that he (Mr. Snowden) had refused to see him, but that was not true. Last autumn Mr. Courtauld asked if he would see him but he was unable to do so that week, but having heard that before the Budget of last year the artificial silk interests had intimated a desire for increased protection he decided that if that was all that Mr. Courtauld wanted there was no need to see him. Mr. Courtauld never made any further request to him. (A UNIONIST MEMBER.—"Why should he?") His representatives and other representatives of the trade were given an interview by the Customs. The only question they raised was that of a rebate on duty-paid stocks. Mr. Courtauld seemed to have associated himself with this raging campaign, and when he faced his shareholders last week he made an attack upon him (Mr. Snowden). It was a pity he did not get somebody to overhaul his speech before it was delivered and given such costly publicity in the pages of the daily Press. In the early part of his speech he attributed the deplorable state to which production in the industry was reduced to Budget uncertainty. He seemed to have forgotten his speech of a year before. He said he did not then anticipate a very good year for the artificial silk trade. For six months before the Government came into office the shares of this company had been gradually falling. They continued to fall at just about the same rate. Was that due to Budget uncertainty? In the first full year after the artificial silk duties were imposed, Courtauld's profits fell from £5,110,000 in the previous year under free trade to £3,340,000. (Ministerial cheers.) Was that due to Budget uncertainty?

"SOME DISAGREEABLE THINGS"

He was now going to say some rather disagreeable things. (Laughter.) During the past 10 days it had been reported in the newspapers that certain artificial silk mills had closed down. On March 1 the *Burton Daily Mail* came out with the heading that Mr. Snowden had closed down a factory. He was told that the cash balances of the company in question disappeared in buying shares in another company in Lancashire which had undergone reconstruction three times in the last five years. He understood the value they paid was about 23s. a share, and at that time the shares had no really marketable quotation at all. The company had been compelled to close down because of their financial position, and now it was Mr. Snowden who had closed down this factory. (Ministerial laughter.) A factory in Kirkcudbrightshire had closed down. The facts he was giving proved that Budget uncertainty was not responsible. They proved the disastrous effect which protection had upon the industry. (Ministerial cheers.) The figures of other companies proved that it was the encouragement that was given to reckless production and the starting of new works that was mainly responsible. Mr. Courtauld said it would be a financial calamity if the duties were taken off. He (Mr. Snowden) should attach more importance to the statement if that was not exactly what he said when the duties were imposed. (Ministerial laughter.) Supposing he (Mr. Snowden) were to concede the demand to anticipate the Budget. Had it ever been done before?

Mr. CHURCHILL.—By Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—That is exactly what I wanted. (Ministerial laughter.) It was quite true that Sir A. Chamberlain on one occasion at Birmingham announced a Budget intention, but he added, "I hope the precedent which I set will not be followed by anyone." (Laughter.)

What he was asked to do was to make an announcement with regard to duties which were being paid every day. Supposing he had announced last July that he intended to repeal the sugar duty, there would have been a panic in sugar, prices would have gone mountains high, and he would have lost six months' revenue. No Chancellor of the Exchequer could until the end of the financial year say what he was going to do in regard to the alteration of taxes. If he had at the end of the financial year a disposal surplus of £50,000,000 he should do something very different from what he would have to do in order to meet Mr. Churchill's deficit of £50,000,000. (Ministerial cheers.) It was quite impossible to anticipate the Budget. For nearly 100 years the sole criterion in imposing taxation had been the needs of the Exchequer. Every previous Chancellor of the Exchequer had been free to frame a Budget to meet the financial situation of the time. The Tory demand meant that national finances were not to be governed by financial considerations, but by extraneous trade demands. This would mean going back to the old protectionist days. Mr. Baldwin had spoken about the shibboleths and theories of our grandfathers; but the right hon. gentleman ought to have gone back to the ideas and practices of our great-great-grandfathers. (Ministerial laughter.)

Before the repeal of the Corn Laws taxes were imposed, not to meet the needs of the State but in the selfish interests of manufacturers. (Ministerial cheers.) The present proposal meant that financial policy was to be subordinated to the vested interests which were created by the Tory Party in the last Parliament. Let them try to imagine what would happen if this policy were carried out and every industry protected. Six or nine months before the Budget they would have thousands of trades trying to do what a few trades were doing to-day to influence Parliament and politics would become a sink of corruption. (Cheers.) It had been well said that under protection a member would represent not his constituency but his industry. Men would be in Parliament not for politics but for business. If they wanted to get industry into a chronic state of unrest let them adopt the Tory policy. He admired the effrontery of Mr. Baldwin, considering that when the right hon. gentleman addressed a meeting in the West Riding during the General Election on the simple issue of safeguarding, every constituency in the West Riding gave an overwhelming free-trade vote. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) In moving the motion, Mr. Baldwin devoted most of his speech to the policy of protection, but gave no outline of his policy. The right hon. gentleman referred to the importance of trying to encourage and promote increased trade between the different parts of the British Empire. But the right hon. gentleman knew quite well that could not be done unless they were prepared to tax food and imported raw material.

Mr. BALDWIN, interposing, said he had never implied anything of the kind. He was considering industrial arrangements and industrial arrangements alone.

Mr. SNOWDEN said the right hon. gentleman was anxious not to commit himself to a tax on food. That he could quite understand. The right hon. gentleman could not at present commit himself definitely to anything; he must first consult Lord Beaverbrook and then take a national Referendum. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) There was one thing he would like to say to his friends behind him in all sincerity. In the true inwardness and aim of the present-day protectionist movement was a far-sighted attempt to reduce wages, to increase the cost of commodities and the profits of the protected industries. (Cheers.) He did not believe there was a single one of the industries which had received protection during the last five years where wages had risen.

He was asked what the Government intended to do in regard to protection. They intended to carry out the mandate they had received from the country. Two old questions had been put to protectionists thousands of times and no answer had ever been given. The first was—if protection was going to cure unemployment here why had it not cured unemployment in highly protected countries? There were 5,000,000 unemployed in America and 3,000,000 in Germany, both highly protected countries; and not only had those countries high tariffs, but they had also Empire free trade. (Laughter.) The second old question was—if protection was a good thing for the workers, why were wages in those highly protected countries one-half what they were here? When hon. members had answered those questions he would continue the discussion further, and not until then.

A reply to Mr. Baldwin was made, in much more forcible language than he had used that afternoon, by Mr. Churchill, not 15 or 20 years ago, but within 12 months of becoming an important member of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet. Mr. Churchill then said that the Government—that was Mr. Baldwin's Government—was one of nonentities and inexperienced politicians—(laughter)—and that the people were being asked "whether they would scrap the commercial foundations of the country under the leadership of the March Hare and the Mad Hatter." (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman said it was like giving a blank cheque to Mr. Baldwin, "whose name was not known outside Worcestershire." (Loud laughter.) Mr. Churchill also gave his opinion on the demand for safeguarding. He admitted that he supported the Safeguarding of Industries Act; it was a temporary measure; the Act was for five years; it was passing away, "and he hoped it would pass away for ever." (Laughter.) Within 12 months, Mr. Churchill had joined the unknown man from Worcestershire—(laughter)—as perhaps the second most important Minister in a Government which two years before had fought an election on full-blooded protection. (Cheers.)

The motion censured the Government because the Government's policy was responsible for unemployment and because they would not adopt the Tory programme of protection. They might do it if they knew what that policy was, but it was like the chameleon—it changed with every light that was thrown on it. (Laughter and cheers.) They never knew what the right hon. gentleman's policy would be to-morrow. In these matters, at any rate—and he did not say this offensively—the right hon. gentleman was like the American politician in "The Bigelow Papers": "A merciful Providence fashioned him hollow, so that his principles he might swallow." (Laughter.)

The main purpose of the motion was to attack him because of his reticence in regard to these duties. He would make no statement beyond what he had already said. The party opposite could move 50 votes of censure between now and April 14; they could put a thousand questions down on the paper, but the only answer they would get would be the answer given by Mr. Chamberlain, the father of the modern protectionist movement: "What I have said I have said." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given cold comfort to the safeguarded industries. He treated them as if they were criminals, for asking what his intentions were in regard to these duties and fobbed them off with the mere reply: "It is not done." Luckily the right hon. gentleman had only another month in which he could wreak his will on these industries. In the meantime, they must be content to regard the right hon. gentleman's action from their own point of view as either a courageous and conservative adherence to an immemorial trsdition or the meaningless and malicious obstinacy of a wilful man. (Cheers.)

Referring to the Labour Party, he said he wondered how many of its younger members regarded the old free-trade doctrine as a religion. He thought they had this much common ground, that all parties were prepared at certain times and in certain conditions to restrict freedom of imports into this country. When they got down to that they could discuss tariffs simply as one of their weapons and on a businesslike basis. Was it not possible that there was something better than the McKenna or safeguarding duties? Could they not ensure when putting on duties that they guarded against the twin dangers of inefficiency and increase of price? When a manufacturing industry asked for a partial monopoly why could not they demand efficiency as a condition of granting the tariff? There was far more in the argument of the protectionist now than there was in the past, but, even so, why take his word? Why should it not be made a condition that the price of the commodity should be kept in some relation to the world price and the price at which the producer abroad supplied the consumer in his own country? Neither of those objects was unattainable, and he did not think that our industries would be averse to discussing tariffs on that basis. On that basis a tariff policy could be founded which would be selective, discriminating, and safeguarding, and would do an infinite amount of good to our industry. A free-trade world was a dream of the future, and we had to face and settle now the economic problem.

SIR H. SAMUEL'S SPEECH

QUESTIONS TO MR. BALDWIN

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that the Liberal Party would unhesitatingly support the Government—(Opposition laughter)—in resisting the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had defended with great courage and consistency the principles which Liberals believed to be right in fiscal affairs. It was somewhat surprising that the Opposition Front Bench should have put down a motion requiring the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the most unusual and unprecedented course of declaring in advance what measures he intended to propose in the Budget. If that were done in this case, it could not be resisted in similar cases in the future. It was true that uncertainty was affecting business, but that was the natural consequence of bringing these questions of tariff duties on the floor of the House of Commons at all. He could not understand how Unionist members could make speeches in the country appealing that business should be kept out of politics and at the same time ask the country to adopt a large policy which would involve year after year all kinds of questions affecting particular trades and businesses coming into Parliament.

When Mr. Baldwin, as President of the Board of Trade, introduced the Bill establishing these duties in 1921, it was limited to five years, as that was regarded as a long enough period for the key industries to become established in this country. Now, after nine years—and in the case of motor-cars there had been protection for 14 or 15 years—what became of the right hon. gentleman's theory that we must have protection for rationalization? The fact was that rationalization was one thing and protection another, and if we had protection we were far less likely to have rationalization. If industries were subjected to the fierce blast of foreign competition they were far more likely to take the course that the conditions of the age required. It was a profound error to think that cheap labour necessarily meant cheap production. Apart from three trades in which the demand had increased all over the world—motor-cars, gramophones, and artificial silk—in almost every other safeguarded trade exports had gone down since the duties were imposed. Foreign factories for many years past had been set up in this country in order to gain advantages in regard to labour, geographical position, and freedom of import. It was mentioned in *The Times* recently that three new American factories had been opened at Welwyn, none of them for protected articles.

Mr. Baldwin had been careful to tell them nothing about the extension of Imperial preference. They knew that it could only be done effectively by imposing duties on imported food or raw materials. Was that the policy of the right hon. gentleman? Before the election he said the party were pledged and should continue to be pledged not to introduce protection or impose taxes on food. For how long was that undertaking to hold? Did it hold still? The member for Bewdley had a great reputation for frank, innocent, almost bucolic sincerity and outspokenness. If he wished to withdraw his pledge, he (Sir H. Samuel) submitted that he must formally do so. If he did not, he must be regarded as held to it. If he was to be held to it, what was to be said by the advocates of the United Empire Party? What would be said by his new ally, and what would be said by the member for Epping, who had denounced food taxes again and again?

They on those benches congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the stand he was making for sound fiscal principles, and they were glad to have the opportunity of supporting his views in the division lobby. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) asked whether anybody could conceive of any harm being done to a single soul if the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced whether he was going to repeal the duties on motor-cars, for instance, or not. On the other hand, a great deal of harm was being done by the want of that knowledge. (Hear, hear.) It would be a good thing if the Chancellor of the Exchequer at some time had had to face up to the burdens and troubles which industrialists were having to face in the motor industry, as well as in other industries which had the benefit of the McKenna duties. (Cheers.) Taken singly and collectively, employment had increased in every one of those industries. [Mr. SNOWDEN dissented.] The figures were there to be examined, and it was idle to say that these trades had not been in any way benefited by the duties. (Hear, hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked how it was that wages were higher in this country than in the protected countries of the Continent. He would rejoin by asking Mr. Snowden how it was that in protected America and some parts of our own Empire wages were much higher than here. Unemployment in this country would have been immeasurably worse than it had been but for the fact that most of the great corporations, most of the people with orders to place, favoured the British manufacturer. Sir H. Samuel had asked if Unionists were going to support food taxes. He would ask the right hon. gentleman if he was in favour of taking off the Imperial preferences which already existed, and in return for which we got much larger preferences.

SIR H. SAMUEL said that these preferences were in the way of reduction on existing duties. He would be in favour of maintaining that reduction on existing duties. He would not be in favour of increasing duties for the sake of giving preferences.

SIR R. HORNE said that he was grateful for that answer because it showed that they would be able to go into the same lobby against the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he proposed to take off the Imperial preferences which we had on now. (Opposition cheers.)

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said that the motion was not brought forward to defeat the Government but simply to satisfy Mr. Churchill's pique and annoyance at the Chancellor of the Exchequer having got the better of him at question time for two or three days running.

Mr. SOMERSET (Belfast, N., U.), speaking from practical experience of the linen trade, said the greatest difficulty of the manufacturer was to sell his productions in competition with foreign-made goods produced at perhaps 50 per cent. lower wages cost. He had sat at a tea table in the House of Commons and the tablecloth was made in Czechoslovakia. When it came to that it was playing a very low-down game.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had treated employers with contumely, and trade unionists concerned with utter contempt. For every worker that the Lord Privy Seal had succeeded in putting into employment the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his mad action, had succeeded in putting at least three persons on the dole.

Mr. NOEL BAKER (Coventry, Lab.) opposed the motion. He said that there was hardly a factory in his constituency which did not receive the protection of the safeguarding or McKenna duties, yet at the last election 70 per cent. of the electors of Coventry who voted did so against the maintenance of those duties.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

"UNGRATEFUL MR. SNOWDEN"

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said that the charge they made against Mr. Snowden was that without undue cause he had created uncertainty that had been harmful to trade and employment. The right hon. gentleman's defence in his speech had been that he was not guilty of all the evils that existed in our State at the present time and was therefore not guilty of any of them. (Laughter.) But they did not blame him for all that had arisen from world conditions or even from the administration of which he was a member. The question on which the House would vote was whether he had aggravated those conditions and whether he had done so knowingly, wittingly, wantonly, and callously. He (Mr. Churchill) readily admitted that any Government during these months would have had bad times; the question they were now going to settle was whether Mr. Snowden had made these bad times worse by deliberate action. Let them look back on the right hon. gentleman's public record. He heralded his approach to office by uttering a series of the most ferocious threats against wealth in every form. After representing taxation as an evil, he presented it as a sort of salutary tonic which should be administered to the country in which the idle rich would be divested of their vast superfluities. Could he wonder that there had been a great deal of despondency and alarm among the persons against whom his diatribes were directed? Such statements were bound to create a sense of great anxiety and caution among the wealthy class and the business community.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer told them he was the victim of a deliberate conspiracy and that there was a deliberate policy of certain interests to create unemployment in order to discredit the Government. He thought the right hon. gentleman was very ungrateful. He had never seen a Chancellor of the Exchequer better treated than he had been—given the Freedom of the City of London—(laughter)—and cheered and applauded by the capitalist popular Press. The first thing the Government did in their distress was to find a lot of capitalists and business men to help them to cure the unemployment they had created. (Unionist laughter and cheers.) And very generously and rightly these leaders of business had come forward and helped the King's Government. The thanks that they got were that they were told that they were conspiring to produce unemployment, no doubt ruining themselves in the process. There was no form of delusion more common than persecution mania. (Loud laughter.) It was early days for the right hon. gentleman to show those signs. (Renewed laughter.) If he was in this condition three weeks before the Budget was introduced what would he be reduced to by the end of July? (Laughter.)

THE LUXURY DUTIES

One class of industry had come in for a double dose of his Commination Service, that which had been subject to protective duties. They were the key industry duties and the McKenna luxury duties. They yielded 30 millions of revenue, and now the Chancellor of the Exchequer openly and continuously declared that he was going to sweep them away. What, then, became of the right hon. gentleman's charge that he (Mr. Churchill) had squandered the revenue? It would appear that what Mr. Snowden meant was that he (Mr. Churchill) had squandered revenue which the right hon. gentleman wanted to squander himself. (Laughter.) The success of those duties had been very remarkable. No demand had been made by employers, workers, or consumers to have them swept away. On the contrary, the general opinion was in favour of making a sensible addition to their numbers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer must really take a mental and moral pull on himself, because he was allowing himself to have a prejudice against all these protected trades. The test was that they were protected; therefore they were malignant and must be punished; "I'll larn them to be toads." (Loud laughter.) "Hate those you have injured"—or are about to injure (laughter and cheers); that was the spirit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman had proceeded against these trades by a dual process of torture—first alarm, then suspense. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to try to start fair and not have grudges to pay off. "I will do my best for all of them" was the proper spirit in which to address himself to his duties. Instead of that, he came down to the House, when there were 1,500,000 unemployed, and spoke to them about Jew's harps, pop-guns, and mechanical donkeys in a spirit which he could only characterize as worthy of a mechanical donkey. (Cheers and laughter.)

As to Budget secrecy, the object of that was the public interest. It was the public interest that the secrets of the Budget should be kept because it was undesirable that there should be forestalments of revenue. But Budget secrecy did not in the least preclude an announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at any time if it were thought better for the common interest. There was no rule or etiquette which should prevent such an announcement being made. (Hear, hear.) They must not push personal gratification, the theatrical setting of the scene, too far. (Ministerial laughter.) The personal game should never outweigh broad, mass interests. (Cheers.)

MR. BENN'S REPLY

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.), said that he formerly listened with delight to the championship of the fight against tariffs by Mr. Churchill, and had been interested that evening to hear how he would defend the ramshackle resolution of the Opposition. Those who expected some sort of defence for the change of attitude had gone away empty. Without any attempt to explain the policy of the Opposition, or the meaning of the resolution, Mr. Churchill had devoted himself to an attack largely of a personal kind on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had attacked Mr. Snowden because, he said, he was a lover of sensation and would do anything in order to be in the limelight. (Ministerial laughter.) Had the right hon. gentleman forgotten Sidney-street? (Ministerial laughter.) They could not find out whether Mr. Churchill and his party were in favour of food taxation or not. They did not know what the party was going to advocate at the election or what they were going to say when the Referendum question was put down. And yet that party was charging the Government with creating uncertainty. (Ministerial cheers.) The policy in the motion was an Imperial policy, an Imperial crusade; and it was to cure unemployment. No one had answered the question put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to why there were millions and millions of unemployed in countries with high tariffs; and no one had explained how they were going to cure unemployment in the exporting trades by restricting imports. With a tax on food, every mouthful would be embittered by an Imperial duty. The Unionist motto would be: "Bind the Empire together by tightening your belt." The Unionist Party was a party of sham Imperialists.

A number of Unionist members at this stage began to leave the House amid derisive Ministerial cheers. Mr. Churchill, who also left his seat, was loudly booed by members of the Labour Party, but returned shortly afterwards. In conclusion, Mr. Benn said that the motion was answered in the familiar words of Mr. Churchill himself:—"The party of great vested interests, the trickery of tariff juggles, the tyranny of the party machine, sentiment by the bucketful, patriotism by the imperial pint, the open hand at the Treasury, the open door at the publichouse, dear food for the million, cheap labour for the millionaire." (Ministerial cheers.)

The House divided, and the figures were:—

For the motion	235
Against	308
Government majority ..	73

Several supplementary votes passed in Committee of Supply on March 12 were agreed to on Report.

It was agreed to present the following Church measures for Royal Assent:—The Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure, 1930; the Marriage Measure, 1930; and the Parsonages Measure, 1930.

The House stood adjourned at 32 minutes after 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Unlawful User of Vehicles Bill and Coal Mines (Washing and Drying Accommodation) Bill, second readings.

COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF LORDS.—London County Council (General Powers), Room 4, at 11.

MANUFACTURERS AND FREE IMPORTS

"OPPOSED TO EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY"

A meeting convened by the National Union of Manufacturers was held yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster, when resolutions were passed relating to Empire preference and Safeguarding duties. Mr. George Terrell, the president of the union, was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. Amery, M.P., Sir Robert Horne, M.P., Sir Herbert Austin, Brigadier-General Sir William Alexander, M.P., Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., and Sir Stanley Machin.

The CHAIRMAN said they were glad to realize that apparently Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook were now completely reconciled. (Cheers.)

Mr. AMERY proposed a resolution urging upon the Government:—

(a) As a practical means of reducing unemployment—(1) The importance of extending and fostering Empire Trade by preferential duties and by such other means as may be found effective, and with this object in view to take the opportunity of the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference to hold an unrestricted discussion with the Dominions and Colonies on the extent to which practical effect can be given to this policy. (2) The necessity for imposing considered duties on manufactured foreign articles.

(b) The disastrous effect upon unemployment of our existing system of unilateral free imports.

He said it was perfectly true that there had been periods of acute industrial crisis in other countries, but they had been temporary. It was only in this country that the depression had been continuous on so high a level. He believed we were dealing with a British problem which was not a temporary but a fundamental problem that called for a fundamental remedy.

It was no use pointing to the enterprise, courage and organization of manufacturers who lived in other countries, under other conditions, unless we were prepared to give our manufacturers conditions as favourable as theirs. He submitted that our existing system of unilateral free imports was directly opposed to efficiency in industry and gave industrialists and the workers of this country no opportunity, however great the energy and the enterprise that they might throw into their work. The first step we must take if we wished to set things right was at least to equalize the position between the British manufacturer and the foreign competitor.

In the British Commonwealth we had by far the finest market in the world. And yet we were only at the beginning of the utilization of that market. He had never known a situation in the Empire when there was so favourable a disposition towards a policy of Imperial cooperation in trade and of working towards Imperial economic union. If we allowed the years to go by that opportunity might pass and never return.

SIR H. AUSTIN'S WARNING

SIR HERBERT AUSTIN, in seconding, said he would not be surprised if we had 2,000,000 out of work at the end of this year unless some strong action were taken immediately to prevent foreign manufactured goods from coming into this country.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SIR ROBERT HORNE proposed a resolution protesting

against any suggestion of withdrawing the McKenna, silk, sugar, and safeguarding duties now in operation, "being convinced that such an action would not only be most injurious to the industries concerned, but would gravely affect our home and export trade, and result in increased unemployment."

He said in the motor manufacturing industry the numbers of people employed increased between 1925 and 1929 from 210,000 to 244,000. There were many other industries which supplied essential goods of many descriptions for motor-cars. In those trades also the amount of available employment had been considerably increased. In this way the number of people involved in the output of motor-cars totalled not less than half a million. Similarly, in the case of silk manufacture, it would be found that during the same period the number of people employed increased from 45,000 to 73,000. These were remarkable records, especially when they were contrasted with the declines which had afflicted other trades, exposed without defence to the full blast of foreign competition, which exploited our markets with goods made by people who worked for wages which our trade unions would not countenance in this country. It was a certainty that a withdrawal of the duties would throw many workpeople into the street. There was at present a tariff of 33⅓ per cent. on imported motor-cars. Let them imagine what a flood of foreign cars would come into our market if that duty were cancelled, and let them try to conceive what a disastrous effect it would have upon the sale of British cars. None of the evils predicted by free-traders had followed upon these duties.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

L.C.C. BY-ELECTION RESULT

The result of the L.C.C. by-election in North Paddington was announced last night. There was no change, the seat being retained by the Municipal Reform Party. The figures were as follows:—Mr. F. W. Henwood (Municipal Reform), 4,337; Mr. C. T. Heudin (Labour), 3,200. The by-election was caused by the death of Sir J. Herbert Hunter.

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Letters to the Editor

ELECTRICAL IMPORTS

DEFENCELESS HOME MARKET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Electrical engineering has for some time past provided one of the brighter features of our industrial outlook. The demand for electricity by all sections of the public is steadily rising, and the organization of the production and wholesale distribution of electricity on a national scale by the Central Electricity Board, begun in 1927 and now progressing rapidly, affords an assurance that our electricity supply authorities will be in a position to meet the demand. At the same time the large amount of capital expended by the Board on generating and transmission plant has brought a welcome stream of orders to the manufacturers in the "heavy" section of the industry. The total of £34,000,000 required for the completion of the "grid" is substantial enough to justify the buoyancy in this Department, since the policy of the Board is to grant its contracts to British firms.

In another direction, however, the condition of affairs is most disquieting. During 1928 the volume of electrical imports rose steadily. During 1929 it leaped to a total of nearly £8,400,000, representing an increase of close upon £2,000,000 in one year. The bulk of the total and by far the largest part of the increase are accounted for by "electrical goods and apparatus," in which category are included wires and cables, batteries, meters, instruments, and a variety of current-consuming appliances for domestic and general use.

What does this mean? It means that the wide and ever-increasing market for electrical appliances created by the Central Electricity Board and the supply undertakings is being captured by the foreign manufacturer. While the policy of patriotic buying adopted by the Board has secured valuable orders in one direction, the absence of any such influence in the field of electrical appliances has deprived the industry of the expected fruits of its enterprise. The prospective richness of this field is only faintly indicated by the formidable total of imports, the value of which is already roughly equivalent to the capital expenditure made by the Board on generating and transmission plant.

In the course of the next few years the demand for electrical appliances will probably grow to five or 10 times the present amount. The use of electricity for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes is extending so rapidly and branching out into so many new directions that hardly any limit can be set to the volume of employment to be created if the production of the necessary appliances is carried on in this country. Apart from the electrical manufacturing industry itself, the benefits of this progress will be shared by all the industries concerned in the building and equipping of factories and in the supply of the countless materials used in the production of electrical goods.

The situation is clearly one which calls for urgent treatment. Our British manufacturers have no weapon with which to counter this menace. Enterprise, organization, salesmanship, and all the other factors in efficient production are powerless against importation by foreign firms which enjoy a huge protected market and use ours for what has been appropriately described as "excursion traffic."

They are equally powerless against the handicap imposed by differences in the conditions of labour here and on the Continent. Our workers enjoy a much higher standard of living. The real wages of Continental workers in comparison with ours are as follows:—German, 68 per cent.; Italian, 46 per cent.; French, 57 per cent.; and Belgian, 54 per cent. On this ground alone, and in the interests of British labour, a measure of protection against goods made under these lower conditions is a clear necessity.

So long as we leave this important and growing market defenceless so long shall we deprive our industry of its most fertile source of orders, our workpeople of increasing employment, and our national Exchequer of much-needed revenue. The policy of patriotic buying which is followed by the Board and many public authorities, and which was active enough during the years immediately after the War, is ineffective to-day over the wide range of electrical goods and apparatus. What is needed is that the protection afforded in one direction—with full public approval—by the Central Electricity Board be extended to the immensely greater market in electrical goods and apparatus, to enable British industry to secure, for its workers and the general good, the benefits arising from British electrical enterprise.

Yours faithfully,
HUGO HIRST.

CANAL CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I note with pleasure that the Committee considering the Canal Boats Bill are accepting amendments tending to mitigate the cruelty of breaking up the homes of the workers and their children.

May I suggest that they should add a clause to the effect that no order shall be made evicting a child from his home unless there is evidence to satisfy the Court that there is available alternative accommodation awaiting him at least equal to that which the Bill proposes to take away? This seems to be elementary justice, and such a provision in the Rent Restriction Acts has done much to protect family life.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD A. PARRY.
Clarendon, Sevenoaks, Kent,
March 13.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent in yesterday's issue of *The Times* says that my "offer of a photograph was accepted by the Imperial War Museum, but the photograph has never been received." I offered one (or a sketch) to be placed on the walls of the East African section of the Museum, not to be put away in a book, which was what your correspondent stated was all he could do. As there was already one in the book containing hundreds of photographs of officers, there was no point in my adding another to the collection.

The offer was not my idea originally, but so many of my husband's old comrades, and men who served with him in East Africa, after visiting the East African section in the Imperial War Museum, have noticed that there is no portrait of "Micky Tighe" on the walls. I am sure that General Smuts would say that he deserved a place there—see the latter's dispatches in *The Times* dated June 21, 1916, and the leading article on the subject in the same issue. I am aware that the Museum is not large enough and is overcrowded already, but room might have been found for a small photograph or sketch, which could not be made for guns from the Koenigsberg, &c. I merely suggested a sketch as it is more lasting than a photograph, which fades so soon. I did not know that sketches had been ruled out by the committee, unless taken from life.

Yours truly,
KATHARINE TIGHE.
39, Roland-gardens, S.W.7, March 13.

MOTORING IN SPAIN

AN EXPERIENCE IN ANDALUSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Yesterday morning, some 50 miles from Cordova, we were taking our first spell on the road to Madrid when a French car, containing three ladies, flashed by. "Doing every bit of 50" murmured our chauffeur ratker enviously as he climbed into his driving seat. But only a few miles farther on we saw that same French car half across the road and an agitated French lady stepped out into the fairway and signalled us to stop. "Did we speak French?" We did, a little, mostly of the hotel variety, but it had to serve.

We puzzled out the story. A string of fire-wood-laden mules, a sudden straying from the line, a dash to recover it—and then tragedy. The fast-moving car had caught the muleteer and thrown him across the road, and there he lay, obviously badly hurt. The French ladies knew no Spanish and practically no English; we knew a little French, while the few words of Spanish we knew and the resources of our "All you want in Spain" were entirely insufficient to cope with the *patois* of a group of excited woodcutters in Andalusia. Our first duty was to the injured man. A brief examination showed him to be semi-conscious, with a 5in. gash in his head, various abrasions, and a bad fracture of his left leg. A raid on the woodcutters' bundles and the scarlet waistcloths (or kamarbands) of the woodcutters enabled me to make temporary splints for the leg, while iodine externally and red wine internally did their best for the other injuries.

In the meantime the news had spread in some mysterious way, and other peasants began to arrive. There was a gentleman in what the chauffeur described as a "fancy hat" and armed with a sort of nickel-plated air-gun—perhaps a road overseer or something of that kind. There were men from the fields, and, lastly, there was the injured man's father, who cried loudly and threw himself on the ground in paroxysms of grief. Everybody shouted, fists were clenched and shaken, and for a moment it looked like trouble. The gentleman in the hat, unmoved by our halting Spanish and attempted explanations, shouted louder and gesticulated more than anyone else and seemed inclined to arrest all of us and both cars. The only person who kept quiet and received no assistance from the crowd was the injured man. He was left lying by the roadside, sheltered a little from the sun by an umbrella, held up by one of our party.

In the meantime a couple of half-empty lorries had arrived, one going north and one south. One of these was obviously the proper means of transport, so that the injured man could be treated as a "lying-down case." But the lorry drivers refused assistance, and the gentleman in the hat, who had by this time grasped which car was at fault, had definitely made up his mind. "En automovil," he said decidedly, and he and his friends proceeded to empty out the French ladies' bags from the car. The injured man was packed on to the back seat of a rather small closed car, at what cost in suffering I cannot estimate, the French lady was motioned to get in and drive, and the hat gentleman, complete with gun, settled down beside her. We could do no less than follow, to offer what assistance we could. Now Spanish main roads are pretty fair, but Spanish side roads leading to villages in the lower hills are pretty bad, and this was quite a hilly village five miles away, with a cobbled main street that twisted and turned most uncomfortably. We hoped for the best, that my splints on the leg would hold, and that our springs would resist the violent strains.

Arrived in the village the position was changed. Our truculent hat gentleman was displaced by various competent members of the Civil Guard, who took charge of the situation and handled it competently. Fortunately the village doctor was at home and spoke good French. He took over the injured man and was good enough to express approval of my first-aid work. The French lady, who had kept her end up wonderfully well, was asked numerous questions, made to show her papers, and was informed that she would be detained for an hour or two while statements were taken. I was politely bowed out and allowed to depart with 200 miles to go and the two best motoring hours gone. I fear that I shall never hear of the progress of the patient, learn the name of the French lady, nor the exact rank and title of the gentleman in the hat. The injured man was extremely good. He never uttered a word of complaint, though he was roughly handled in transport. Very little attention was paid to him by his friends and I had difficulty in getting the materials for the temporary splinting.

There are several morals to this tale, none of which I shall attempt to draw; but there is one quotation that came to my mind as I joined the procession to the village—There, but for the Grace of God, goes

Your obedient servant,
E. E. WATERS, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service (Retd.).
Madrid, March 8.

VALUATIONS FOR INCOME-TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The point raised by Mr. A. Lancaster Smith in his letter appearing in to-day's issue of *The Times* is an interesting one. No doubt the form in question is the prescribed omnibus form, which relates to appeals in connexion with all types of hereditaments whether arising out of the Rating and Valuation Acts, 1925 and 1928, the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, or the Local Government Act, 1929, the last-named two Acts comprising the derating legislation.

The derating legislation provides that the figures of derated hereditaments as appearing in the (Derating) Special Valuation Lists shall be approved by the Revenue officer, acting in the interests of the Treasury, who reimburse, wholly or partially, the local exchequer for loss of rateable value sustained under "derating." The Revenue officer is usually the district valuer appointed under the Finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910. His duties should not be confused with those of the assessor of taxes on whom the responsibility for Income-Tax Schedule "A" devolves.

Surely in these circumstances it is reasonable that the Revenue officer should have due notice of intention to appeal against a figure in the valuation list in which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he has concurred.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM RIDGWAY.
69, Coleman-street, E.C.2, March 11.

MACEDONIAN OUTRAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Following closely upon the bomb outrage at Pirot, there has now taken place another such outrage at Strumitza, in both cases the work of Macedo-Bulgar *komitajis* (members of the I.M.R.O.).

The obvious aim of these outrages is to undo the good work achieved by the recent Yugoslav-Bulgarian Conference at Sofia. At that conference both the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Governments displayed a spirit of reasonableness and good will; and the Yugoslav Government went some way to meet the Bulgarian point of view. The result was a distinct improvement in the atmosphere of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Such an improvement is, of course, contrary to the interests of the I.M.R.O.—that *mauvais sujet* of the Balkans—and this organization is now trying by terrorist methods to inflame passions anew and thus sabotage the new and welcome spirit of friendliness and accommodation between Belgrade and Sofia. For the Strumitza affair is the fourth of its kind since the signature of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier agreement. The inference is, therefore, only too obvious.

The Yugoslav Government, it seems, has requested the intervention of Britain and France for the prevention of further outrages of this kind. Surely the time has arrived when something should be done to get under control these political brigands of the I.M.R.O., who time and time again seek to wreck the good-intentioned efforts of official Belgrade and official Sofia to arrive at a better understanding. Otherwise it is to be feared that Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations may again become as bitter as they were before the Sofia agreement, in which case a most lamentable step backwards will have been taken. I, therefore, make this appeal, through your columns, on behalf of the interests of peace and amity in the Balkans.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. MAHONEY-SHEA LAWLER.
7, Stanhope-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, March 11.

ADVERTISING ON THE LANDSCAPE

A SYSTEM OF LICENSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, as an ardent champion of the movement for the preservation of rural England, has long since earned the gratitude of the community for his whole-hearted support of those who are seeking to prevent disfigurement by outdoor advertisements of the wrong sort or in the wrong place. But will he forgive me if I say that he does the Raleigh Cycle Company less than justice in his comments upon that firm's recent concession to the Scapa Society, which appear in his letter to *The Times* to-day? Not only have the company decided to alter the colour of their signs at a cost which, even for a concern of such magnitude, means a heavy financial sacrifice, but they have undertaken not to erect any new signs without first submitting the proposed sites to the Scapa Society, and also to consider all reasonable suggestions for alteration in position of their existing sites which my society may put forward. These are obviously great concessions; and great credit is due to them for the public-spirited lead they are giving, as it is also to firms such as Shell-Mex, the Anglo-American Oil Company, the British Petroleum Company, Messrs. J. C. Eno, and others, which have without compulsion adopted a policy of abstention from "advertising on the landscape," as our American friends call it.

Our leading advertisers, indeed, are wise enough to realize that hoardings and signs which disfigure their surroundings are not good advertising; and it is therefore no surprise to find so energetic and successful an advertiser as Mr. R. T. Lang supporting in principle the provisions of the Rural Amenities Bill with respect to outdoor advertising. Neither this Bill nor Sir Alfred Knox's Advertisements Regulation Bill proposes to prohibit outdoor advertising; they would merely give additional powers to prevent displays which injure the amenities of their surroundings, leaving untouched those which do not. From such restrictions the conscientious advertiser has nothing to fear, and the idea that the proposed clauses would mean the abolition of outdoor advertising is wholly misconceived. At the most, it could only mean the abolition of advertisements which disfigure; and the final test whether a particular display is disfiguring would be the impartial judgment of the Court.

In the end it may indeed be found that the most satisfactory solution is a system of licensing, under which suitable sites for advertising stations would be definitely sanctioned and the unsuitable definitely excluded. Such a system would justify the conscientious advertiser in spending money on improving his display, while it would protect him against the unfair competition of unscrupulous rivals from which he suffers now.

Your obedient servant,
LESLIE SCOTT, Chairman.
The Scapa Society, 71, Eccleston-square, Westminster, S.W.1, March 12.

SMALLER NAVIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The general public both in the U.S.A. and in this country has put forward, through innumerable organizations of churches, societies and meetings representing the great mass of the people, an overwhelming demand that the Naval Conference shall result in a definite reduction in naval armaments.

While appreciating the difficulties which confront the delegates to the Conference, we believe that the U.S.A., Britain, and Japan can make an important contribution towards this end. In view of the extent to which these countries have already agreed in the Washington Treaty to the reduction of their battleship fleets, and of the signature of the Peace Pact since that time, which makes it inconceivable that any of them would use its battle fleet to attack another, we believe that public opinion would not merely accept but would warmly welcome a much more drastic reduction of battleships than was agreed upon under the Washington Treaty.

At the same time such a reduction might be rendered futile unless the Conference succeeds also in the reduction of all classes of vessels, including destroyers and submarines. A simple reiteration of the undertaking in the Washington Treaty to reduce the numbers of battleships to 15, 15 and 9, even if this were attained now instead of waiting till 1936, and a failure to deal effectively with the naval craft left untouched by that same treaty, would shock public opinion as being tantamount to failure.

We therefore urge the British Government to aim at a general reduction of vessels, towards which the U.S.A., Britain and Japan should make a substantial contribution by offering to reduce the numbers of their battleships to 10, 10 and 6 respectively within 18 months, with a view to their ultimate abolition.

Yours faithfully,

F. D. ACLAND; J. D. ALLEN (Vice-Admiral); E. W. BIRMINGHAM, GEORGE CICESTR:; HENRY CLAY, G. D. H. COLE, A. J. COSTANI (Headmaster, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay), C. T. CRAMP, STEPHEN DARBISHIRE, K. DEWAR (Rear-Admiral), J. T. EVANS (Principal, North Wales Baptist College), E. M. FORSTER, DONALD GRAY (Headmaster, Bootham School, York), D. R. HARRIS (Principal, North Wales Training College for Teachers), ARTHUR HOWARTH, J. H. HERTZ (Chief Rabbi), HEWLETT JOHNSON (Dean of Manchester); S. K. JOHNSON, J. MORGAN JONES (Principal, Bala Bangor Independent College), JOHN KENSINGTON, E. V. KNOX, WALTER T. LAYTON, KENNETH LEE, ALAN MONKHOUSE, E. R. NEWBEGIN, GEORGE PAISH, ARTHUR PINERO, HARRY R. REICHEL, J. BRYN ROBERTS (Judge), WICKHAM STEED, J. L. STOCKS, ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE, ANGUS WATSON, W. G. WHELDON (Major), THEODORE WINTON.

March 13.

A FAMOUS NAVAL DUEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As I am called after my great-grandfather's ship, the Phœbe, it was with great interest that I read the article entitled "A Famous Naval Duel" in *The Times* of Saturday, March 8.

As I read it, Sir James Hillyar and Captain Porter both looked down at me from the walls of this room, while the actual "Log" of the Phœbe reposed in my bureau. Among my papers there is a description of the encounter by an English seaman (unfortunately unsigned), in which he alleges that the following conversation took place between Captain Hillyar and Captain Porter when the latter came on board the Phœbe after the action:—

Capt. P.—If only I had had your guns!
Capt. H.—And my men!
Capt. P.—What will the people of the United States say of me?
Capt. H.—And what would the people of Great Britain have said to me if I had let you do as you wanted to to me?
Capt. P. (giving him his sword).—Take my sword.
Capt. H.—Go to my cabin and get some refreshment.
Capt. P.—Are you coming?
Capt. H.—Not at present. I must put the ship to rights. I will come to you by and by.

I wonder what those two were thinking as I read your article. Somehow they looked as though they were friends.

Yours truly,
PHŒBE M. REES.
Nettlecombe Rectory, Williton, Somerset, March 11.

Points from Letters

FLYING IN THE WEST INDIES

I have just returned from a cruise in the West Indies, where I was much struck with the possibilities of developing air transport. Almost all the motor-cars in the islands are American, and if we are not careful the Americans will also soon establish and obtain a monopoly of air transport. Here is an opportunity for our manufacturers, who, besides manufacturing the machines, must be prepared to run the services either directly or through subsidiary companies controlled by them.—Mr. J. W. MADELEY, Gore Lodge, Burnham, Bucks.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Your leading article of Wednesday on the subject of unemployment would appear to be most apposite and salutary, for it "touches the spot," notably in its concluding observations:—"The party way has failed. The non-party way has yet to be tried." Why should not the men of sensible prevision in Parliament—of all parties—band together to press for the immediate establishment of a Special Commission, consisting of a limited number of members (again of all parties), augmented by representative leaders of industry, to endeavour to find a solution of our national troubles? Give such a Commission six months in which to function, to diagnose, and to prescribe; and, if the adoption of its findings should not bring immediate relief, it ought at least appreciably to hasten recovery.—Mr. FRANK S. SCARFFE, North Finchley, N.12.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA

I suppose the greatest benefit conferred on India by the British occupation has been the abolition of famine. This is almost entirely due to the extensive irrigation works carried out. Many millions of acres have been rendered fertile, regardless of drought, and crops have been assured. Food scarcity may prevail in future in a relative degree, but famine probably never if irrigation is maintained and extended as required. This being so, India is very unlikely to be visited again by the fearful epidemics which invariably followed famine and which found the debilitated populace such an easy prey. "Plague, pestilence, and famine" have all been kept within bounds, and I think this fact is especially worthy of mention.—Mr. F. G. GARDNER, 5, Marston Ferry-road, Oxford.

ETON v. WINCHESTER

It is to be hoped that the Association football match between Eton and Winchester, which you reported on Wednesday, is the first of a series of matches between these two schools, but it is not the first match which they have played under Association rules, for they played under these rules as long ago as 1892 (or 1891). The match was sanctioned by the two headmasters, and Eton won by two goals to none. T. Salmon, W. E. Emerson, and H. D. G. Leveson-Gower on the Winchester side, and one of the many Eton Goslings on the other side are the only names of players that I recall to-day, but I formed the view that in any series of matches between the two schools Winchester would generally attack most often, but Eton would generally score in the later part of the game two run-through goals.—Mr. J. A. FORT, Harington House, Bourton-on-the-Water, Cheltenham.

BLENDED BUTTER

Your leading article on blended butter reminded me of the following incident. In 1903 I was returning by sea from St. Petersburg and the boat spent a day at Wildau, in the Baltic Provinces, loading butter from Siberia. Never having, at that time, heard of Siberian butter, I asked a man on board how it was that it was not advertised at all in England. His reply was: "By the time it has arrived in England it has been Danish." So now, by the time foreign butter has been blended with English, it has apparently become British.—The REV. W. S. LANGSTON DAY, The Rectory, Thoresway, Lincoln.

GILBERT WHITE

In *The Times* of March 7 are published two letters by Gilbert White presented by descendants of Henry White, once rector of Fyfield, Hants. Henry White left diaries, 1780-84, and referred in them to letters from his brother Gilbert. If those diaries were available now, probably many interesting extracts from those letters might also be published. For example, one is recorded in Clutterbuck's Notes on Fyfield, Kimpton, &c.:—"July 23, 1784.—Two beautiful Tortoises brought from Madagascar by Mr. Chas. Etty, but both died immediately after their arrival at Selborne, supposed to be destroyed by ye jolting of ye Boot of ye Stage Coach. Hailstorm at Selborne on ye 5th ulto with vast pieces of ice made great destruction of Windows, Hot Bed lights, as also of Wheat and Hops, and was accompanied with a vast deluge of Rain."—Mr. A. TAPP, Old Hatchgate, Horley, Surrey.

TESTS FOR MOTOR-DRIVERS

It will inflict great hardship on the short-sighted if the standard of sight entitling the applicant to a licence is to be a standard based on eyesight without glasses. Even the extremely short-sighted, when wearing proper glasses, can see to drive with perfect safety. Licences should be issued to those who reach the necessary standard when wearing glasses, subject to a penalty for driving without them. Will Mr. Morrison please note?—Mr. R. A. MORRIS MARSHAM, 6, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, W.1.

A TROUT-FISHING MATCH

The 1930 trout-fishing competition, England v. Scotland, will take place on May 27 next at Loch Leven, and the English committee will meet early in April to select the English team. The object of this letter is to invite all trout fishers of recognized experience and ability to send in their names to me with a view to furnishing the necessary information for submission to the committee, and it is necessary that the list, already available, should be added to as much as possible so as to give the committee a wider choice. I shall be glad if those willing to help will be good enough to send in their names as early as possible.—Mr. J. W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretary (England Committee), Northern Assurance-buildings, 2, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

The little bronze "Venus and Cupid" is not the only work by Benvenuto Cellini in the Italian Exhibition. In Case 935, V., there is a beautiful "Silver Casting Representing Gods amongst Clouds" by this famous artist. It is lent by Mr. Wilfred Buckley. As the "casting" is very small, and was not mentioned in the first edition of the official catalogue, many visitors may miss seeing it.—Mr. CHARLES C. OSBORNE, 47, Claverton-street, S.W.1.

THE LACK OF CLERGY

May I submit that "discontent and alienation" result not from the union of benefices, but from the suppression of rectories which is the inevitable consequence of the union. The influence of the parsonage on the life of a country parish is frequently most felt where it is least acknowledged, and its removal to a village two or three miles away is much resented. "I like the little man, and it does me good to talk to him," a cottager said to me only the other evening, of his vicar, adding, "I have no use for the idea of sharing a parson, even if I do not go to church as often as I ought." If the Union of Benefices Measure of 1923 is the hindrance it appears to be, rather than the help its promoters hoped, it is because they overlooked the fact that the genius of the English Church lies less in services than in service. Alienation is the psychological result of seeming to get less of the latter.—Mr. HAROLD TOLLEY, Wilton, Salisbury.

TAX ON PRODUCTION

In my letter published in *The Times* of March 11 I should have stated that the details of the proposed annual production tax—intended ultimately to replace our present destructive and uncertain methods of direct and indirect taxes for revenue purposes—are published, not in the appendix to the Report of the Committee on the National Debt and Taxation, but in the Minutes of Evidence, Vol. I., pages 340 to 343, the price inclusive of Vol. II. being £1 10s. net.—Mr. P. D. LEAKE, 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.4.

CROCUSES AT OXFORD

The excellent photograph of a display of crocuses appearing in your issue of March 12 actually shows the gardens of Magdalen College School, not Magdalen College, to which they are ascribed.—Mr. WILFRID A. EBBUTT, Little Lindens, South Drive, Cheam.

PARKING OF CARS

It may be that Mr. Greenwood has been more fortunate than I have in his experience of motorists "off the road." Last summer I found motor-cars and cycles careering over the South Downs absolutely regardless of other people's feelings. Mr. Greenwood's proposed amendments to Clause 14 of the Road Traffic Bill would not affect this sort of hooliganism in the least, since no "damage," in the material sense, need be done at all. I consider the clause to be a most valuable and essential safeguard of the few remaining amenities of the countryside, and I hope that any proposals to emasculate it will be resisted tooth and nail.—Mr. W. G. NOTT BOWER, New University Club.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR THE POOR

THE CHURCH ARMY

endeavours to extend social or spiritual support to all who falter on the road of life.

Please help by cheques to PREBENDARY CARLILE, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, 55, Bryanston St., W.1.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7,

The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL (Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*

Under H.M.'s Patronage.

NOW IN THE MAKING.

". . . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . . ."

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/29.

Become a Founder or Subscriber.

Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.

An additional annual income of £7,500 is required to maintain the New Extension, which provides 40 additional beds, a number of which are reserved wholly for cases of accident and sudden emergency.

WILL YOU PLEASE HELP?

Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully acknowledged by the Chairman.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL 700 YEARS.

Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?

Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E. *Secretary*—A. B. P. IRWIN.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?

Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—C. E. Maude, Esq.
30, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL *For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,* Victoria Park, E.2.

NEEDS £12,500

FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.

Devoted both to treatment and to Research. A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.

An urgent appeal is made for £150,000

for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.

AND ALSO FOR RADIUM

Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.) The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR SAILORS

To all who recognize the country's debt to seamen the British Sailors' Society pleads for help to maintain Sailors' Homes in over 100 World Ports. Seamen's WIDOWS cared for, ORPHANS trained.

The BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY

Now in its 113th year. Help urgently needed. Please send to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

FOUNDED 1838.

Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midds.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G. President.

CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Number of Out-patients in 1928, 94,411.
414 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

Every 5 minutes of every working day 3 more little needy ones are helped by

The N.S.P.C.C.

Please Help by GIFT or LEGACY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1

70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.

Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.

GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1?

Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000

in the 184th year of its National Work.

Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

MAKE A CHILD HAPPY

by sending a gift to

Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11, to help the present family of nearly 4,800 children now in the care of the

WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY A

MARGATE MURDER CHARGE

FOX ON TRIAL

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was continued at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in the room after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case, as outlined by the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) on Wednesday, is that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death. Fox, it was stated, had taken out accident insurance policies for £3,000, which expired on the night of Mrs. Fox's death.

Counsel in the case are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Fox, Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

The first witness yesterday was Dennis Hawks, a Norwich bank clerk, who said that there was no account in his branch in the name of Rosaline Fox. A cheque drawn on the branch was returned marked "No account."

Walter Frederick Wilson, a solicitor practising at Margate, said that Fox consulted him on October 24. The next day he advanced Fox £25 and a further £15 a few days later.

Answering Mr. CASSELS, Mr. Wilson said that Fox handed him Mrs. Fox's will and other papers, including some accident insurance policies.

Mr. CASSELS.—Seeing his mother was supposed to have died from shock and suffocation, did you express a doubt as to whether the policies would cover such a death?—I believe I did.

Mr. Wilson added that on Fox's instructions he communicated with the insurance companies. He noticed the Cornhill Company's policy contained the words:—

It is hereby agreed and declared that if at any time during the aforesaid period the assured shall sustain any accidental bodily injury caused directly and immediately by violent external and visible means whilst travelling or resident within the following limits . . .

It was these words which first made him raise a doubt as to whether in the circumstances which he knew of at that time the death would come within the terms of the policy.

Mrs. Gertrude Platt, at whose boarding house at King's Cross Fox and his mother stayed on several occasions, said that on October 22 Fox rang her up and tried to borrow 16s. 10d. to pay his fare to Margate. She suggested some security, and he said he had nothing of any value, only an old watch.

Mr. CASSELS.—During the time they were at your house were they on very affectionate terms?—Yes.

Was the son very attentive?—Yes.

HOTEL SERVANTS' EVIDENCE

William Henry Smith, head porter at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, said that on October 24 Fox said that it was unfortunate Mrs. Fox had died, and he was now the last survivor of his family.

Mrs. Gwendolene Bugg, a waitress at the Hotel Metropole, said that Mrs. Fox was very shaky on her feet. Except for that she appeared quite normal at dinner on the night of October 23. The next day Fox told her that he was going to Australia and had no relatives in this country except an aunt and some cousins at Norwich. He also told her later that £24 in notes had been burned in his mother's handbag.

Mr. CASSELS.—Was he very affectionate towards his mother?—Very devoted indeed.

Miss Elizabeth Wager, a barmaid in the saloon lounge at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, said that Fox told her that "Dr. Austen was drunk when he came to see my mother."

Mr. JAMES.—What did he say?—He said that Dr. Austen said, "You are all right, old lady. Bogy! Bogy!"

The witness illustrated the action with which she alleged Fox had accompanied the words by placing his hands to the sides of his head and wagging them. Fox told her, she added, that the chemist had had to be careful with the prescriptions, "as Dr. Austen was not responsible for his actions." Fox told her after the death of his mother that he had been awakened by the rattling of a window and smelt burning. He got back into bed, but a few minutes afterwards smelt cloth burning and once more got up and looked into the corridor. Seeing nothing, he opened the door of his mother's room. Then, seeing the fire, he came down for help. Previously he had told her that he had been playing with his mother and that they had been having a sham fight.

Louise Bickmore, chambermaid at the Hotel Metropole, described the daily habits of Fox and his mother in the hotel. On October 20, she said, she and Fox used petrol for cleaning clothes. The bottle was later taken back to Fox's room. On October 22 Fox asked her to keep an eye on his mother, to whom he took a bunch of grapes. The next day the witness helped Mrs. Fox downstairs.

MRS. FOX'S PILLOW

On the Wednesday morning, October 23, she noticed that the communicating door between the two rooms was locked, and that when she went in to Mrs. Fox's room her artificial teeth were on the floor by the bed. At 7 o'clock that evening she saw Mrs. Fox sitting in an armchair in front of the gas fire reading a newspaper. Fox was there, too, having just washed his hands. The witness never saw Mrs. Fox alive again. After the inquest Fox gave her his mother's two dresses, coat, fur, hat, and shoes, as well as her false teeth, saying that they were no good to him.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL next drew Miss Bickmore's attention to the pillow in Mrs. Fox's room, and asked: "Had you ever before this tragedy seen the pillow put on one side?"

Miss Bickmore.—No.

She always rested on it?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. CASSELS, the witness said that Fox seemed very worried about his mother. As a rule she found that the bed had been slept in on the left side and that the pillow had been removed towards the end of the bolster. Mrs. Fox slept near the door. It was a double bed with only one pillow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, re-examining.—Had there been any other occasion at all on which so far as you know Mrs. Fox had had a half-bottle of port in her bedroom?—No.

Mr. JUSTICE ROWLATT asked Miss Bickmore about the communicating door being fastened on Mrs. Fox's side on the Wednesday morning. He suggested that Mrs. Fox had perhaps bolted it on the night her son was away and had not unbolted it, but Miss Bickmore said that she was certain it was not fastened on the Tuesday morning.

Joseph Henry Harding, manager of the Hotel Metropole, said that on October 18 Fox asked him to recommend a solicitor as he wished to consult one for insurance purposes. On October 20 Fox said that his mother was in a faint, and sal volatile was supplied. It was at his (the witness's) suggestion that Fox and his mother changed their rooms.

When Mr. Harding referred to the fire in Room 66 the burnt armchair, carpet, and underfelt were brought into court.

Mr. Harding said that after the chair was carried from the room there were a few embers on the floor smouldering.

Sir HENRY CURTIS BENNETT called for the strip of carpet which had been in front of the gas fire with a big hole in the middle of it.

THE BURNT CARPET

Mr. Harding said that there was a piece of the carpet which was not scorched or burned between the end of the scorched piece visible and the fender. He also identified as coming from Room 66 a cane-bottomed chair, one leg of which was charred.

Mr. CASSELS.—Is it quite clear and definite that the idea of Mrs. Fox having a room with a gas fire was in your mind, and was not suggested by Mrs. Fox or her son?—That is quite true.

Referring to the armchair, Mr. CASSELS said:—"A great point is being made in this case about the burnt hole in the carpet immediately beneath the chair. Portions of the bottom of the chair, if burning, would fall on to the carpet, would they not?"

Mr. Harding.—Yes.

And, therefore, provide upon that carpet fuel for the fire?—That is so.

What I am suggesting to you is that the bottom of that chair, or part of it, fell on to the carpet, thus creating an intensity of burning which was much greater than the burning anywhere else?—To my mind, some of that stuffing has disappeared, probably by carting it about.

The witness added that there was no débris beneath the chair that night. He agreed that something would fall from the chair which would add to the flames.

Mr. CASSELS asked if the cane chair did not look as if it had been burned while standing over something.

Mr. Harding suggested that it might have been used to poke the fire.

Mr. CASSELS.—If a pair of woollen combinations were hanging over that chair and happened to catch fire, will you tell me what marks you would have expected other than the marks which are very obvious upon that chair? Look at them as I look at them.

Mr. Harding.—Yes. I noticed that.

Replying to Mr. JUSTICE ROWLATT, Mr. Harding said that the burning of the rails of the cane chair might have taken place if a woman's combinations caught fire while hanging over it.

In further reply to Mr. CASSELS, Mr. Harding said that the impression on the bolster was such as would have been made by anyone sleeping normally on it. The bed clothes had been flung back, but he could not say that they looked as if someone had got out of bed rapidly.

A PLUCKY TRAVELLER

Samuel Francis Douglas Hopkins, a commercial traveller, described how, answering the alarm of fire given by Fox, he went upstairs and dragged the body of Mrs. Fox out of Room 66. He said he was twice beaten back by the smoke.

"We all agree," commented the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, "that that evening you performed an exceedingly plucky act."

Replying to Mr. CASSELS, Hopkins said he thought Mrs. Fox was lying slantingly across the bed.

Henry Miller, a traveller, of Brighton, who was in the Hotel Metropole on the night of October 23, said he heard a cry of "Fire!" and said to some friends, "We had better go and put it out." They entered Room 67 and heard a voice say, "My mother's in there." He then saw and opened the communicating door to Room 66. He was driven back by smoke, but later saw another man drag the smouldering chair out.

Mr. Miller was cross-examined by Mr. CASSELS about a voice he heard in the room. He said that he thought it was that of Fox.

The trial was adjourned until to-day.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SCHOOL AGE

POSITION OF COUNTY COUNCILS

The following letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister by the County Councils Association:—

84, Eccleston-square, Westminster, S.W.,
March 12

Sir,—I am instructed by the County Councils Association to communicate with you upon the subject of the Government's scheme for the raising of the school-leaving age.

It is now more than seven months since the representatives of the local education authorities met the President of the Board of Education, at his request, to discuss this matter, and more than five months since the Board issued their Circular 1404, in which the authorities were asked to incorporate in their 1930-33 programmes plans for dealing with the increased number of children in the elementary schools from and after April 1, 1931.

Notwithstanding these lapses of time, the Bill introduced in the House of Commons for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme has not yet obtained a second reading, and questions put by various members have failed to elicit any definite information as to when the measure is to be proceeded with. In the meantime the local authorities are apparently expected to continue their preparations, even the early stages of which must obviously involve a not inconsiderable expenditure of time and money, without any Parliamentary sanction for their action, and those who may decline to take undue risks in this respect have already lost, through no fault of their own, six months of the three years' period within which building contracts ranking for increased grant may be entered into.

This is a condition of affairs to which the County Councils Association entertain the strongest objection, and I am accordingly instructed to request that steps to remove the present uncertainty be taken by the Government without further delay.

I am to add that a copy of this letter has been sent to the Press.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MAIL-BAG FOUND ON THE RAILWAY

PARCELS MISSING

Parcels were missing from a mail-bag, which was found on the Great Western Railway between Ealing and Acton yesterday. The seals of the bag had been broken, but until inquiries have been made by Post Office detectives it will not be possible to estimate the amount of the loss.

On receiving information of the discovery from the railway police, the G.P.O. Criminal Investigation Department found that the bag had contained parcels consigned at Chippenham for transit to Paddington.

An official of the G.P.O. stated last night that no registered articles were missing.

This is the 79th mail-bag mystery within the last 12 months, the last being that of a bag in transit between Dewsbury and York, on March 10, which was found to have been opened at Wakefield. It still contained some bundles of letters.

THE MINES BILL

COALOWNERS' OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN

The means to be taken to further the campaign of the opposing coalowners against the Coal Mines Bill, to which reference is made on page 14, were described last night by an official of the Northern owners, who said that the importance of yesterday's resolution condemning the Bill could not be over-emphasized.

"It gives for the first time (he said) the definite views of representative owners all over the country. We have already taken steps to secure offices in London, and a staff will be appointed whose duty it will be to press this campaign to the very utmost. We have heard a good deal about what the miners think and also about what a section of the owners think. This section has made itself heard, and by the use of vague generalizations has managed to convey the impression that their views are the views of the industry. Most emphatically, they are not. Copies of the resolution will go to Mr. Graham, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Arthur Henderson. The huge majority of the owners have placed their cards on the table, and the Government has now no excuse for misinterpreting or misunderstanding their views. Yorkshire is not included in the list of areas represented. The reason for that is, of course, that the Yorkshire owners stick to the Five Counties scheme and want to foist it on to the rest of us. . . . The Five Counties scheme is based on false economics and serves to give foreigners cheaper coal at the expense of the home consumer."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

A meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons was held yesterday, the PRESIDENT (Lord Moynihan) being in the chair. Licences in Dental Surgery were granted to the following candidates who were successful in the recent examination:—

C. G. Baker, J. Barnes, D. Bergis, V. S. A. Biggs, J. Carter, Q. A. Davies, A. M. Garman, A. T. Gibb, A. J. D. Gibbings, D. D. C. Hamilton, W. Hendridge, H. R. Heald, H. R. Heathcote, J. A. C. Hunter, C. E. W. Kurtz, F. G. Lilley, W. O. Littler, A. C. R. McLeod, Mary S. MacWilliam, H. C. Norman, G. B. Palmer, J. F. Price, F. I. Robertson, J. D. Sellers, H. M. Selmanaj, G. B. Shaw, F. A. Sickelmore, J. A. Singer, K. F. Smith, M. L. Smith, J. L. Thornton, J. H. White, R. E. Wiles, W. R. J. Wood.

Diplomas in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians, to 16 candidates.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A DOG

ALFRED SCOTT, giving an address at Heather Cottages, Esher, was sentenced at the Kingston County Police Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for cruelty to a collie dog. He denied the offence and gave notice of appeal. Mr. Gordon Jones, prosecuting for the R.S.P.C.A., said that a neighbour's dog went out early one morning and shortly afterwards was heard to give a cry of agony. The dog returned terribly mutilated. A trail of blood led to the yard of Scott's house, where there was a kennel to which a bitch was chained. There were pools of blood on the ground and splashes on the wall. An R.S.P.C.A. inspector said that the collie would have bled to death had he not shot it. Scott said that he knew nothing of the cruelty.

NEW INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

CROWDS AT LABOUR EXCHANGES

Thousands of people who were previously ineligible for unemployment benefit attended at employment exchanges throughout the country to claim benefit under the provisions of the amending Act which came into force yesterday. Some exchanges in the distressed areas received hundreds of applicants. In general no special arrangements had been made for dealing with large numbers of new cases, as the exchanges are accustomed to pressure resulting from seasonal fluctuations. The provision requiring six waiting days before an applicant can qualify, and the arrangement by which, in periods of overlapping, relief given by the guardians can be recovered from the Insurance Fund, tended to save the matter from becoming of great urgency.

It is impossible at once, therefore, to estimate the extent of the transference from Poor Law relief to unemployment benefit. In most unions able-bodied persons in receipt of out-relief had been warned that the new conditions would come into force yesterday, and it is assumed that a large relief to the rates will follow. Every claim, however, must be examined by the Ministry of Labour, and officials of the exchanges were unable when they accepted claims yesterday to determine whether or not an applicant would be successful. Out-relief committees for the moment are, consequently, unable to adjust their work, and are mostly continuing their relief until the effect of the new conditions can be seen in about a week's time.

Some indication of the number of persons who may be affected by the change can be gathered from the totals of the able-bodied who have received out-relief recently. Probably the greater part of these applied under the new rules for unemployment benefit, and most of them are expected to qualify. Boards of guardians will still have to provide something for dependents, or to make up the income of recipients to the scales fixed for out-relief. In the County of London lately the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who have been in receipt of out-relief has been about 12,000. With dependents the figure is nearly 50,000.

The greatest pressure of applicants in London yesterday was in the East End. Most of the 1,500 able-bodied persons relieved lately by the Poplar Guardians applied at the Poplar Exchange, while a few from the outskirts were taken by exchanges at Stratford, Canning Town, and Limehouse. The Stratford Exchange, however, had a still greater list of applicants from the area of the West Ham Union, which has recently relieved 7,500 cases. Some of these were absorbed by exchanges at West Ham, Leytonstone, and Canning Town. Similarly, exchanges at Shoreditch and Hackney received hundreds of workers who have been kept hitherto by the guardians. Those at Hackney numbered about 500, and over 600 recipients in the Bethnal Green Union and about 1,100 in the Stepney Union were expected to make their claims on the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Not all of these were new applicants. A great many of the persons who received out-relief because they were ineligible for unemployment benefit have continued on the "no claim" registers at the exchanges in the hope of obtaining employment and in order to get their health insurance cards franked. Such persons, nevertheless, swelled the crowds of applicants in order to transfer to the "claim" registers.

THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

About 10,000 out of 16,000 people unemployed in Leeds are affected by the new Act. The exchanges were extremely busy all day yesterday.

The principal labour exchange in the Manchester area reports that there was no increase in the number of applications for relief.

One of the surprising results of the Act in the Newcastle district is the large number of fresh claimants for benefit of whom there is no trace in the official records of the labour exchanges or the Poor Law Guardians. Many of them may have been ineligible for benefit for a long time and possibly have not had Poor Law relief. In the large industrial areas there is every sign that there will be a large transfer of unemployed men to the labour exchanges.

Nearly 1,000 new claims were made in the Bridgeton district of Glasgow.

The Lanarkshire employment exchanges were besieged with applications. It is estimated that in the parishes of Hamilton and Blantyre about 500 recipients of relief will be transferred to the employment exchanges. The saving to local rates in Hamilton will be about £200 weekly and in Blantyre £50.

At Portsmouth there was little difference in the number of applications for unemployment benefit. The exchange officials think that the new Act is not generally understood yet, and that some days must elapse before it will increase to any extent the number of applications for unemployment benefit.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

INCREASE IN COST OF POLICE

Two White Papers issued yesterday gave details of Civil Estimates for various branches of the Civil Service.

Class III.: Home Department, Law, and Justice (H.M. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. net), shows a net increase of £3,481,391 over last year. The net total required is £15,896,480. The largest increase is in the estimate for the police service of England and Wales. A sum of £10,405,308 is asked for, compared with £7,245,860 last year. Grants in respect of police expenditure show an increase of £3,161,500, which includes £2,874,715 in respect of grants formerly paid from the Local Taxation Account. In Scotland there will be an increase of £199,568 for the police. The estimate for the prison service in England and Wales is £1,003,986, an increase of £28,736.

The Home Office estimate, £461,281, shows an increase of £31,038. There is a saving of £9,206 for reformatory and industrial schools in England and Wales, and of £5,500 for the same services in Scotland. Miscellaneous legal expenses decrease by £4,567. The Land Purchase Commission, Northern Ireland, is estimated to cost £2,175,277, an increase of £77,806.

Class VIII.: Non-Effective Charges.—Pensions (H.M. Stationery Office, 9d. net), shows a total estimate of £54,244,041, a net decrease of £2,112,601. The Ministry of Pensions requires £51,603,500, a decrease of £2,120,000. Merchant Seamen's War Pensions decrease by £18,297, and Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions by £30,804. The only increase is for Superannuation and Retired Allowances, which show a net total of £1,592,533, as against £1,536,033.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

ROSSALL

Elected to Senior Scholarships.—A. C. Wood, D. C. B. Holden, J. P. D. Lloyd, E. O. Laird, B. E. G. White, and H. W. Dunk (all of Rossall School).

Re-elected to a Junior Scholarship.—G. C. J. Stoneham (Rossall School).

Elected to Junior Scholarships.—B. Harvey (Mr. H. G. Coghlan, Seafield, Bexhill-on-Sea), M. F. D. Calnan (Mr. G. B. F. Rudd, Stonygate School, Leicester), J. M. Wilson (Messrs. Workman and Howard, Copthorne School, Sussex), C. B. Walker (Mr. E. C. Corell, Sandringham School, Southport), and B. L. Avery (Mr. G. B. F. Rudd, Stonygate School, Leicester).

Elected to an Exhibition.—R. J. Gray (Mr. H. Salmon, Ascham House, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne).

BEDFORD SCHOOL

Senior Scholarships.—D. W. Russell, E. E. M. Rolfe, R. V. Symonds, J. E. D'Aeth, and A. C. Lewis.

Half Senior Scholarship.—D. M. M. Crichton.

Junior Scholarships.—C. W. Taylor, R. L. T. Lucas, G. R. L. Abrahams, T. N. Praat, E. P. Heris-Smith, M. F. Smith, and G. A. Corder.

ARSENAL SHORT TIME

A deputation from Woolwich Arsenal Combined Shop Stewards Committee met Mr. E. Shinwell, Financial Secretary to the War Office, at the War Office yesterday by appointment. The deputation presented the views of the Arsenal men against the proposed system of short time. In reply, Mr. Shinwell intimated that in view of what had been said he was prepared to reconsider his previous decision. He added that he could not give a definite answer at once, but would see the men's representatives again early next week, when he would be prepared to give a further answer.

THE MONTHLY COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, in a written reply to Sir John Power, states that if the present figures of unemployment were taken as an average the estimated monthly income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1930, would be £4,780,000 and £6,110,000 respectively.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY

APPEAL TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Resolutions on the persecution of Christians in Russia and on the Naval Conference were passed yesterday at the annual assembly of the Free Church Council, held at Nottingham.

The Rev. HERBERT LEGGATE, of Manchester, speaking on the Churches' attitude towards the young, urged that they should sound a call to youth. He said they were hampered by a religious jargon which tripped glibly from the tongues of preachers, and had no significance for their people. They made disciples for political parties and other societies, but they had lost the sense of urgency about making disciples for Christ. That was the task that lay before them. Most of them were at least middle-aged, tired, and perhaps disillusioned. What could they do? They could call youth to battle. The modern world treated the young harshly. Cinemas and wireless made it easy for them to live dangerously or romantically by proxy. A pleasure-mad world besieged them with new escapes from boredom. Was it surprising that many of them had ukulele souls? But multitudes of them were too fine to try to drown the sound of the world's anguish with jazzy music. They wanted to help. Some of them turned to politics. They begged the Church to take up social reform as a battle-cry. Other young people turned to the latest "new thought." They moved with the times, forgetting that the times could move backwards. Some of them were very modern and very shallow. They denied many things and had convictions about none. But the most tragic group of all was rather a large one. They were stodgy and serious, conservative and cautious. They were stunted growths.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

The debate on religious persecution in Russia was opened by Dr. SCOTT LIDGETT, who moved the official resolution in the terms in which it had been passed by the Executive some weeks ago. He said they had no hostile feeling against Russia. They had no wish to dictate what political circumstances should prevail in Russia. On Sunday they would all join with their Anglican friends in prayer that the hearts of the persecutors might be turned.

The Rev. A. GRAHAM BARTON (London), seconding, said there was a deliberate attempt to wipe out religion in Russia.

The Rev. T. W. BEVAN (Durham City) moved an amendment which, he said, supported the British Government's "wise attitude," and made it clear that Free Churchmen refused to be parties to the questionable tactics of those who had never been friendly to the Russian Government since the revolution.

Dr. SCOTT LIDGETT said it would be deplorable if they had a divided vote. There was absolutely no political reference in the resolution. He had been in the friendliest communication with the Foreign Secretary on behalf of the executive committee "throughout this business."

The debate was adjourned while Dr. Scott Lidgett and Mr. Bevan, with the Rev. A. D. Belden, Superintendent Minister of Whitefield's, who wished to move an addendum to the resolution, consulted together. The result was a reconstructed resolution expressing the assembly's entire good will to the Russian people, and its anxiety to avoid political interference with Russia's internal affairs, but expressing horror at, and reprobation of, the policy of persecution adopted by the Soviet Government, and including the following addendum suggested by Mr. Belden:—

This assembly desires to make a conciliatory appeal to the Soviet Government of Russia to do honour in its relations to organized religion in Russia, to those principles of toleration and humanity, which alone are consonant with the dignity and constitution of a true democracy.

Mr. BEVAN persisted in moving an amendment expressing satisfaction at the British Government's refusal to be stampeded, by people hoping to make political capital, into action which would lead to a breach of relations with the Soviet. The amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority; and, after a further unsuccessful amendment to omit the words "policy of persecution," the reconstructed resolution was carried.

Dr. SCOTT LIDGETT stated that he would communicate this conciliatory appeal to the Soviet Ambassador in London.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES BROWN, moving a resolution deploring the crisis in the Church of England following the Prayer-book controversy, said that the only self-respecting way to freedom of action that the Church of England could take was disestablishment.

The resolution was carried.

In accordance with Lady Simon's appeal earlier in the week, a resolution was passed supporting the movement for the abolition of slavery.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

The Assembly also passed a resolution recording "its profound concern for the success of the Naval Conference in bringing about an agreement for such a reduction of naval armaments as will lighten the heavy burden pressing upon the nations, may prevent future competition among them, and may promote the possibility of still larger measures of disarmament on sea, on land, and in the air."

The Rev. Dr. E. Griffith-Jones, Principal of the Yorkshire United Independent College, Bradford, was elected president of the council for 1931-1932.

PERSECUTIONS IN RUSSIA

ARMY COUNCIL "RULES" FOR INTERCESSION SERVICES

The Army Council has addressed to General Officers Commanding a letter containing "rules" for the conduct of religious services for the troops. The "rules" are the result of the Government's decision with regard to the services of intercession which are to be held on behalf of Russian Christians, and it is pointed out that the letter has been issued "in order that there may be no doubt as to the interpretation of the decisions of his Majesty's Government."

The rules are as follows:

1. At services conducted by Army chaplains in barracks or garrison churches provided for the special use of troops out of public funds, for which troops are compulsorily paraded, no intercessory prayers for Russian subjects are to be used.

2. In the case of services in other places of worship, where troops compulsorily paraded are merged in the general congregation, exemption from attendance at services at which such prayers are to be used will be granted to all those who so desire.

3. All ranks are free to attend any voluntary services of an intercessory character, whether conducted by an Army chaplain or not.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1830. Price 7d.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, whose death was announced in this journal on Saturday last . . . was a man of considerable abilities and of great activity of mind. Though not learned, he was fond of literature; and there are few subjects of general discussion on which he was not competently informed. His station and his fortune enabled him to indulge a well-cultivated taste for all the liberal arts; and of his distinguished cotemporaries there was scarcely one who was not frequently to be found at his hospitable board. With Mr. Sheridan he was most intimately acquainted. His name was one of the last which the affectionate Byron was heard to pronounce. No man was more constant in his attachments, and those who were most worthy of his regard esteemed and loved him to the last.

* * * *

Of late years Beethoven's compositions had become quite unsaleable on the music market of London. His manuscripts have been hawked about from one publisher to another, without meeting with a single bidder. Indeed, many declined incurring the risk of the expenses incident on the publication, even on being offered the manuscripts gratis. This affords a deplorable proof of the frivolity of the musical taste now prevalent.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92 to ½.

EROS AND PICCADILLY-CIRCUS

A temporary wooden extension was added yesterday to the larger of the "islands" in Piccadilly-circus. The effect is to reduce the width of the roadway between Shaftesbury-avenue and Lower Regent-street, with a corresponding increase of the area in which persons crossing the circus on foot may consider themselves safe. It is understood that experiments will continue until the authorities are satisfied that the best lay-out has been discovered. Not until the arrangements have been stabilized will the re-erection of the Eros fountain in Piccadilly-circus be discussed between the L.C.C., the Westminster City Council, and the remaining interests concerned in its disposal.

CLIMBERS' HUT IN LAKELAND

THE ROBERTSON LAMB MEMORIAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

During the coming week-end the Robertson Lamb hut in Great Langdale, Westmorland, will be occupied, without any ceremony, by the Wayfarers' Club, which is composed chiefly of Merseyside climbers and ridge-walkers. The hut, which was recently a derelict cottage, has been remodelled and entirely reconditioned for its new purpose of quartering anything up to 20 members of the club during the week-end. It is situate on the left-hand side of the new road from Ambleside to Dungeon Ghyll, opposite Raw Head farm and about half a mile short of the New Hotel.

As a climbers' centre it is within easy reach of many courses, new and old, easy, difficult, and super-difficult, on Pavey Ark and Gimmer Crag, and it is not too far distant for the Scafell, Coniston, and Great Gable climbs. With the passing of Langdale Head into public possession, the hut will be more appreciated by ridge-walkers and "peak-baggers" who will come in large numbers. Some of the best scenery in Britain is within an easy ramble.

Like the Climbers' Club hut at Helyg and that of the Rucksack Club at Tal-y-Braich, both in the region of Llyn Ogwen in North Wales, the new hut is reserved for members only, and is not open to the public.

The preparation of the scheme makes an interesting story. Robertson Lamb, of Bootle, one of the pioneer members of the Wayfarers' Club, died in 1927, and his sister, Miss Lamb, of Caldey, Cheshire, decided to present some worthy memorial for the benefit of his mountain-loving colleagues. A hut seemed to be indicated, and as North Wales was already to some extent provided, the Lake District was visited, and all sorts of houses considered. One ancient fabric collapsed in a gale while an attempt to offer it to the club was being made.

After a year of fruitless search and negotiation, the Raw Head cottage, a derelict on a third of an acre of land alongside a good road, was discovered. Admittedly the place, with its scattered slates and vacant windows, was not attractive, but the president of the Wayfarers' Club (Mr. F. Lawson Cook) saw the possibilities, and the walls, upper floor, and main timbers proved to be quite sound. The purchase was undertaken, and contracts entered into with local workmen for a thorough overhaul of its exterior and the remodelling of the interior. The work has taken six months, and the cost has been met with a gift of £500 from Miss Lamb.

The ground floor has been cleared of the old-time partitions, and now consists of a living room, 16ft. by 16ft., with entrance porch, kitchen, and food store adjoining. The upper floor is a dormitory, 27ft. by 16ft., and contains 18 bunks with room for several camp beds in addition. A bathing pool will be excavated in a fell-beck which comes down the side of the garden, and water for kitchen and other purposes is brought from a higher level.

The furnishings are simple. There is no doubt of the need of such a rendezvous in the Lake District, particularly during the holiday months when the hotels are crowded, and the Wayfarers, in merely remodelling the interior of an old cottage, have shown true wisdom, and avoided the mistake of bringing in a raw new erection which would be incongruous against the hillsides.

£3,500 NECKLACE MISSING

Scotland Yard detectives are inquiring into the disappearance of a diamond and platinum necklace worth about £3,500. The owner believes that it may have been lost in the western districts of London one day last week. The necklace comprised in all 395 stones, weighing 82.45 carats, and consisted of rectangular diamond-set plaques, connected by a chain of marquise diamonds. Messrs. Tyler and Co., assessors, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., are offering on behalf of the underwriters a reward of £350 for the return of the necklace.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION CENTENARY

COUNCIL AND GENERAL SMUTS

When the British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its centenary meeting in London next year it is practically assured that the presidential address will be given by General Smuts. The Council of the Association has resolved to nominate the distinguished South African statesman as president for 1931, and General Smuts has accepted the nomination, which in the ordinary way will be submitted to the general committee.

The British Association since its foundation in 1831 has never held its annual meeting in London. The first meeting was held at York, which was chosen as being "the most central city in the three kingdoms." Consideration was given to the possibility of returning to York for the centenary gathering, but in view of an expectation that this meeting will be unusually large there was doubt if the necessary accommodation could be found in the Yorkshire city, and the general committee decided unanimously at the Glasgow meeting in 1928 that it would be suitable and appropriate to hold the centenary meeting in London, the centre of the Empire.

It is interesting to note in connexion with the matter of hotels and other facilities for housing members of the Association, that in 1831 Sir David Brewster wrote to John Phillips, the secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, asking him to ascertain "if York will furnish the accommodations for so large a meeting, which might perhaps consist of above 100 individuals." The hospitality apparently proved to be satisfactory, as later meetings were held at York in 1844, 1881, and 1906. It is likely, however, that several thousands of members will attend in London.

FIRST DOMINION PRESIDENT

If General Smuts becomes the president of the London meeting he will be the first president elected from one of the great Dominions of the Empire. British statesmen have on several occasions held the position. The first president was Viscount Milton, M.P. for Yorkshire and a supporter of Parliamentary reform and free trade. The third Marquess of Lansdowne presided at Bristol in 1836, the Duke of Northumberland was president in 1838, the Marquess of Salisbury between two periods of office as Prime Minister presided at Oxford in 1894, and at the Cambridge meeting in 1904 Mr. A. J. Balfour, now Lord Balfour, was the president. The Prince of Wales gave the presidential address at Oxford in 1926. General Smuts took a prominent part in the South African meetings of the Association last year, and expounded at Cape Town his theory of "Holism."

The British Association this year will meet at Bristol under the presidency of Dr. F. O. Bower, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION CLUB

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

A new trade union centre has been formed in London by the constitution of a National Trade Union Club. Premises in New Oxford-street have been obtained, and the club will be formally opened next week. The want of a social centre has long been felt by the trade union movement. There has been no convenient place to which to invite visiting trade unionists from the Continent, and trade unionists in this country have had no common centre to which to gravitate while in London except the strictly business headquarters of the Trades Union Congress. The subscription is to be low in the expectation, first, of a large membership; and, secondly, that individual members will probably make only occasional use of the premises. Two former chairmen of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., and Mr. G. Hicks, are respectively the chairman and treasurer of the club, which is, however, in no way officially connected with the trade union movement. Several trade unions have helped to raise the initial capital.

News in Brief

Lewisham Borough Council has declared a rate of 5s. 6d. in the £ for the ensuing half-year.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended March 1 were 1,242,156, making a total sold of 952,987,936.

Paddington Finance Committee will recommend the borough council on Monday to make a general rate of 10s. 6d. in the pound for next year, an increase of 6d.

For the twelfth successive year, Dr. Leonard H. West was elected chairman of the Bucks County Council yesterday. Lord Cottesloe, Lord-Lieutenant of Bucks, was reappointed vice-chairman.

The motor-vessel Capable, of Greenhithe, which ran ashore in a fog at Atherfield, Isle of Wight, on March 4, was refloated early yesterday by a Southampton tug, and was taken in tow for Cowes for repairs.

During the absence of the driver, a motor-van, laden with beef worth £250, was stolen yesterday from Smithfield Market. Another van, containing tea, butter, and eggs, was also stolen from the same place, and was later found empty at Brockley.

Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., Recorder of Coventry, has been adopted as the prospective Conservative candidate for the Erdington Division of Birmingham. The constituency is now represented by Mr. C. J. Simmons (Labour), who defeated Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland at the last election by 133 votes.

Miss Florence Madigan, of Linver-road, Fulham, attended at West London Police Court yesterday to receive a testimonial awarded to her by the trustees of the Carnegie Hero Fund. In November last she suffered serious burns when she tried to save the life of Mrs. Bridges, an elderly woman, whose clothing was on fire.

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an inquiry on April 7 and 8 on whether imported fountain pens, stylographic pens, and propelling pencils, and gold pen nibs should be required to bear an indication of origin. The inquiry will be held at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, S.W.1. A similar inquiry will be held on Monday, March 31, upon imported coat hangers.

The early British stone coffin, found on Monday at Beddington, Surrey, broke in two yesterday when it was being lifted out of the earth by a crane. It is not yet decided whether the coffin shall go to the British Museum or be kept in Beddington Church, where there is already a Roman leaden coffin. Fragments of Phœnician printed glass drinking vessels were found in it, as well as bones, and Roman and Saxon coins were found in the same trench.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Port of London Authority give notice that they propose to make certain by-laws amending the Port of London river by-laws, 1914. (p. 4)

The Sudan Government require the services of a sanitary inspector for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

A reward of £15 is offered for a lost diamond wing brooch with wheel of fortune in centre, of great sentimental value. (p. 1)

TRAFFIC EXPERIMENT IN LONDON

STOPPING ALLOWED ON ONLY ONE SIDE OF STREET

Experiments with a new system that may help to make traffic in London easier are to be made in Jermyn-street, Piccadilly. The system will permit vehicles to discharge or to wait on one side of the street only on certain days and on the other side only on alternate days. The system has been adapted from a system in force in Paris for a long time past.

The scheme, as reported in *The Times* of February 21, has been under consideration by the London Traffic Advisory Committee for some time, but it is understood that two months or more may elapse before it comes into being, and then in a purely experimental form. The object is to ensure that one side of the street is always open for moving traffic. Jermyn-street is appropriate for the trial, since it is an important alternative traffic route to Piccadilly, and is often impassable during busy periods, when many vans and cars are discharging on either side of the street.

UNOFFICIAL TRIALS.—'Acceleration

A marvellous pick-up!

Pratts

HIGH TEST PETROL & MOTOR OIL

Every Car is a better Car on Pratts!

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., 36, QU

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

BRITISH GOODS

By CALLISTHENES

We do not believe it to be any part of the function of this Store, or of any other, to take sides in a political controversy.

Our function is to put before the public, at the lowest price and with the greatest convenience and courtesy, the merchandise which it wishes or needs. Any policy which it decides on as regards the kind of merchandise it wishes to buy will be, and must be, immediately reflected in this Store.

It is, therefore, not within our province, we hold, to refuse to put before the public goods imported from other countries. Should some citizens of this country prefer to buy only British goods they are free to do so. Should others prefer to regard trade as international they equally are free, at present, to do so. Until there is uniformity in public opinion there cannot be uniformity in the merchandise we distribute.

But, having thus stated our views of the duty of a great Distributing House and the principles which must guide it, we may say that, in fact, the merchandise in this Store, and, we believe, in the other great London Stores, is overwhelmingly British. Partly this reflects the stronger public feeling in favour of British goods.

Those whose politics or business makes a change of legislation seem desirable frequently overstate the facts in this matter. They talk about "masses of foreign goods" and about one-third of the merchandise in London retail establishments being of foreign manufacture. An analysis of our own figures shows that only about 6 or 7 per cent. of our merchandise is bought through our agents abroad. A very small additional fraction is bought in England and believed to be of foreign origin. It is probably under 2 per cent.

We believe that the Stores in England sell a higher proportion of home merchandise than Stores in any other country.

The following things, among others, come from abroad:—A small proportion of the more exclusive fashion items, some cheaper ironmongery, some knitwear, some perfumery, some fine grade hosiery, some toys (but nothing like as great a proportion as before the War), some glassware, some gloves, some office equipment, some clocks, some "fancy" merchandise of all sorts—"fancy" in a fashion that is not well manufactured in this country.

Our policy is Value and Service for the British consumer. We need hardly say that when we see the opportunity to combine that with encouragement to the British producer we eagerly seize it.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Just Hovis *buttered* **Toast**

Generously spread with butter HOVIS provides the nourishment you need to start the day

HOVIS
(Trade Mark)
Best Bakers Bake it.
HOVIS LTD., LONDON, BRISTOL, MACCLESFIELD, ETC.

Special Events Forthcoming

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS
Carthage, May 7th-11th
NICE CARNIVAL & FETES
throughout March and April
EASTER CELEBRATIONS
Seville and Rome
DELPHIC FESTIVAL
Greece, May 1st-13th
OBERAMMERGAU
Passion Play, May-Sept.
Full information regarding the above events may be had from
COOK'S
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & Offices.

OLD ETONIAN FREEMASONS

Major R. L. Surtees was installed Master of the Old Etonian Lodge of Freemasons, 4500, on Tuesday, at the offices of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, Duke-street, St. James's. The officers appointed were:—

Mr. G. K. Watney and Mr. J. M. Hopkinson, Wardens; Rt. Rev. Bishop Akeahah, Chaplain; Brigadier-General W. H. Darell, Past Grand Deacon, Treasurer; Mr. A. L. F. Cook, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Secretary; Lieut.-Colonel R. St. C. Hamilton-Wetherborn, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, D.C.; Mr. J. F. Gadd and Mr. L. F. Messel, Deacons; Major F. C. L. Lumley-Smith, Past Grand Deacon, Assistant D.C.; Mr. Neville Smith, Junior Grand Warden, Almoner; Mr. R. L. Skidmer, Organist; Mr. H. F. Darell, Inner Guard; Mr. G. Coutts Deacon, Deputy Grand D.C.; Mr. T. D. Pardoe and Major M. F. Faunt-Phillips, Stewards; Captain A. C. Baker-Tyler.

Entertainments

BROADCASTING

ARNOLD BAX'S THIRD SYMPHONY

The B.B.C. Symphony Concert to take place at the Queen's Hall this evening will be under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. The soloist will be Backhaus, who is to play the fifth of Beethoven's Piano Concertos ("The Emperor"). This event will be notable inasmuch as it will be the first time that Backhaus has broadcast. The programme will introduce the Third Symphony by Arnold Bax. His first Symphony was composed during 1922, and the first performance took place in the autumn of that year. The concert, which will be heard by listeners to the London Regional and Midland Regional transmitters, opens with Weber's Overture, "Der Freischütz," and includes another very popular piece—Debussy's "Prélude à l'après midi d'un Faune."

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 14, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.)—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Townswoman's Day—10, Excursions for Wet Days, by Sister Raymond. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12 :—Addash Frydman (violin); Maude Dixon (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by C. Hylton-Stewart, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. **1.30** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools—Farming, 4, The Properties of Milk, by Dr. B. A. Keen. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Peoples of the World and their Homes—8, The Chinese Peasant, by Dr. Neville Whymant. **3.20** :—Interlude. **3.25** :—Hints on Athletics and Physical Training, 1, by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Duckett. **3.40** :—Interlude. **3.45** :—Play for Schools—Comus. **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children—Spring Cleaning. **6** :—Insect Pests and Diseases in the Garden, by Mr. William Stewart. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—The Work of the Homeless Poor Committee, by the Rev. J. C. Pringle. **6.40** :—Schumann's Pianoforte Music, played by Desiree MacEwan. **7-7.20** :—Music Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25** :—Some Modern Dramas and how to appreciate them—2, The Problem of Dialogue, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

7.45 :—Pulk of the Forest, a romance of the time of Richard II., adapted by E. Esdaile from the novel The King behind the King, by Warwick Deeping. **9.15** :—Weather; News; Stock Exchange Summary; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.40** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.55** :—Diversions No. 1—Round Brookmans Park with the Chief Engineer, and other items, supported by B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.50-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Dance Music Band. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

12 :—See Midland Regional Programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **2-3** :—Organ Recital, by Walter S. Vale, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow Church; Rose Burn (contralto). **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—George Clarke and Cyril Smith; Jean Melville (songs at the piano); Sketch, Evidence for the Defence, by Holt Marvell, with Henry Oscar, Harman Grisewood, Hermione Gingold, and Brian Michie; Olive Kavann and Percy Kahn in vocal duets; Maurice Toubas (violin and saw solos); Clarice Mayne (in new songs and studies); Tommy Handley (comedian); B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **8** :—B.B.C. Symphony Concert, 17; the B.B.C Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood; (principal violin, Arthur Catterall); First performance for B.B.C. of Backhaus (pianoforte). **9.5** :—Regional News and Interval. **9.20-10** :—Symphony Concert (continued), Part 2. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Dance Music.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; William Pegg (bass). **1.15-3**:—London Regional Programme. **5.15** :—Children: Sparkhs, a Story of Diamonds, by Frances Pearman; Victor Sheath (banjo); Songs by Bernard Sims (baritone); Wrecks of To-day, by Robert Ascroft. **6** :—See London Regional Programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—See London Regional Programme. **9.5** :—Midland News. **9.20** :—See London Regional Programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—See London Regional Programme.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (998kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—See Glasgow. **2.50** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—A Talk for Boys' Clubs: Mr. Frank Ogden; Service not Self in your Club. **6.10** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—National Programme. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5** :—Pauline Barker (harp). **5.15** :—Children. **6-10.50** :—National Programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National Programme. **3** :—For Farmers: Mr. C. G. Gleed: Strawberries. **4.25** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—Local News. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—National Programme. **2.30** :—National Programme. **3.15** :—Children. **4** :—Mr. James Ross: Rare Books in Bristol's Library. **6.15** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **4** :—Gramophone Records. **5.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert—The Station Orchestra: Operatic Selections: Hughes Macklin and Edna Reed: Operatic Vocal Solos and Duets. The Station Orchestra: Intermezzo, Waltz and March; The Two Originals in Vocal Variety; Daphne Garratt (violinist). The Rathgreen Vocal Quartet; Robert Irwin (humorist); Vocal Quartet; The Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—See Glasgow. **2.50** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—National Programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.10** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—For the Schools—Travellers' Tales of Other Lands—9, Mrs. Isobel Wylie Hutchison: Greenland, from Edinburgh. **2.50** :—Music. **2.58** :—My Day's Work—8, Mr. Charles Knight: As a Tram Conductor. **3.10** :—Music. **3.15** :—A Concert for Schools, arranged by Henry R. Haveral: the Station Singers, conducted by Evva Kerr. **4** :—The Black Dyke Mills Band, conducted by Arthur O'Fierce, relayed from the Second Health and Hygiene Exhibition, from Edinburgh. **4.30** :—The Octet: Elma Burnett (contralto). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—A Talk for Boys' Clubs—Mr. Frank Ogden: Service, not Self, in your Club, from Aberdeen. **6.10** :—Bulletin of News and Information. **6.15** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30**:—National Programme. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Address. **5** :—Dr. Erna Reiss—Mrs. Hepplethaw's Diary, 1830-60. **6.15** :—National Programme. **7.45** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra: Her Husband's People, a Play in one act, by Watson Dyke. **9.15** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—North Regional News. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National Programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6-10.50** :—National Programme.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National Programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National Programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National Programme. **9.30** :—North Regional News. **9.35-10.50** :—National Programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.). 8kw.—5 :—Informational Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **6.5** :—Talk for Women. **6.30** :—News and Trio Music. **7.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **7** :—Chimes; Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Music. **9.45** :—Literary Programme. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Leaten Concert—Orchestral and Vocal Selections. After the Concert, Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.). 2.5kw. 6.30 :—German Language Lesson. **7** :—Relay from the Belgrade Opera House or Pianoforte Recital. **8** :—Time, Weather, Sports and Quartet Concert of French Opera Music. **9.15** :—Concert from the Restaurant Reska-Lyra.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 24kw.—3.30 :—Programme from Leipzig. **4.30** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.5** :—Talks. **7** :—Programme from Langenberg. **8** :—Programme from Leipzig, followed by News, Card Game, and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 4kw.—6.30 :—Topical Report. **7.10** :—Recital of Street Music with Introductory Talk. **8.10** :—Prologue in Modern Literature—A Delberary Programme, followed by Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Lesson in Card Games—III., Skat, followed by Concert of Wind Instruments—Music of Overtures, Seminarais (Rossini); Toreador et Andalouse (Rubinstein); Waltz, Gold and Silver (Lehár); Original Mexican Dance, El Caballo; Kreasritter Fanfaren-Marsch (Fleurton); Japanese Lantern Dance (Yoshitomo); March, Frisch voran (Wurd); Two Alsatian Peasant Dances Nos. 1 and 2 (Merkling); Selection from Coppelia (Delibes); Waltz, Estudiantina (Waldteufel).

BERNE (403.5m.). 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Soloist and Orchestral Concert relayed from Zürich (459m.). **8** :—Concert of Songs, Recitations, and Orchestral Selections. **9** :—News and Weather.

BRESLAU (326m.). 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6 :—Gramophone Concert of German and Russian Choral Music. **7.10** :—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **8** :—Big City Lights—Through Breslau at Night with the Microphone. **8.50** :—Flute Recital. Andante in C major (Mozart); Pan et les oiseaux (Mouquet); Concertino (Chaminade). **9.25** :—News. **9.45** :—Shorthand Dictation.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Chamber Music by the Station Trio—Trio (Turina); Trio (Beethoven). **6** :—Literary Selections. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Colonial Bulletin in Flemish. **6.35** :—Flemish Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert—First Symphony (Haydn); Sicilienne (Faure); Pavane (Ravel). **9.15** :—Symphony Concert, conducted by Sir Henry Wood, relayed from the Queen's Hall, London; Symphony (Bax). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.). 20kw.—5.40 :—Readings. **6** :—Humorous Programme. **7** :—Concert—Selections by Ernö Dohnanyi and the Royal Hungarian Opera House Orchestra. **9.30** :—Concert by the Nándor Sevtnka Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Baross.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Relay from the Town Hall of the Jubilee Festival of the I.O.G.T.—Vocal and Instrumental Music and Addresses. **8.45** :—News. **9** :—Concert of Operetta Music—Overture, Prince Methusaleh (Joh. Strauss); Jonathan Waltz from Der arme Jonathan (Millöcker); Selection from Bluebeard (Offenbach); Selection from La Bayadère (Kalman).

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.28** :—Answers to Technical Queries. **6.55** :—Time and Chimes. **7.5** :—Programme from Warsaw. **11** :—Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—4.5 :—Programme from Stuttgart. **6.30** :—Topical Report. **7.10-9.15** :—Programme from Stuttgart. **9.15** :—The Third Symphony (Arnold Bax), rehired from London (2LO). **9.45** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (346m.), KIEL (463m.). 8.15 :—Talk. **6.45** :—Weather and Talk. **6.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **7** :—Jungfer Grenadier, operetta in three acts (Hersch). **9.30** :—Talks—News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.50** :—Concert from the Café Wallhof.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time, Daily Service. **10.10** :—Gramophone Records. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.58** :—Trio Concert. **1.45** :—Talk for Schools. **2.28** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Concert from La Gaité Cabaret, Amsterdam. **5.40** (in the interval) :—Time Signal. **6.10** :—Gramophone Records. **6.28** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.52** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Orchestral Concert—Selection from Czar und Carpenter (Lortzing); Juliska Csardas (Michiels); Serenade, op. 10 (Widor); Selection from Manon Lescaut (Puccini); Waltz, Weaner Madl'n (Ziehrer); Orange Blossom Time (Edwards). **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (298m.), 8kw. After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.**—**10.10 a.m.** :—Time Signal. **10.11** :—Service for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Divine Service. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. **12.55** :—Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **3.10** :—Time Signal. **3.11** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Lesson in Writing.

LEIPZIG (259m.). 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**3.30** :—Operatic Concert. **4.55** :—Economic Report. **5.5** :—Talk on Social Insurance. **5.30** :—Weather and Time. **5.40** :—See Königswusterhausen. **6.5** :—Economic Review. **6.35** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Recitations. **8** :—Hugo Wolf Memorial Programme—Operatic Fragment; Manuel Venegas—Overture, Der Corregidor; Songs—(a) Auf ein altes Bild; (b) Schlafendes Jesukind; (c) Verborgenheit; (d) Nixe Binsefuss; (e) Elfenlied; (f) Der Knabe und die Hexe; (g) Heimweh; (h) Der Gärtner; Italian Serenade; Songs—(a) Gesang Weylas; (b) Anakreons Grab; (c) Seufzer; (d) Der Freund, followed by Topical Programme. **9.30** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, Concert, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, Gramophone Records. **11** :—Concert of Symphony Music—Prelude, Tristan and Isolde (Wagner); Symphonic Poem, Death and Transfiguration (R. Strauss); Fêtes—No. 2 from Nocturnes (Debussy); Le Sacre du printemps—Ballet in Two Parts (Stravinsky). **12 midnight** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music, from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call IMI (311m.). 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Government Announcements and Time Signal. **7.5** :—News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.50** :—Time Signal. **7.52** :—Symphony Concert—Overture, The Secret Marriage (Cimarosa); The First Symphony (Beethoven); Selections from the Works of de Falla—La Comedia Caprese (Dupont); The Ride of the Valkyries (Wagner). **10.30** :—News. **10.40**:—Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (393m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Reminiscences of Paul Heyse. **6.25** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. **6.30** :—Madame Butterfly—Opera in Three Acts (Puccini), relayed from the National Theatre. **9.3** :—Review of the Week's Sport. **9.20** :—Taxation Talk.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Norma—Opera in Three Acts (Bellini); Sports Notes in the interval. **9.50** :—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (460m.), 60kw.—FREDRIKSTAD (1,935m.), HAMAR (376m.), KRISTOPPEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Symphony Concert. **9.10** :—The Carbon—Comedy in One Act (Helge Krog).

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (12.56m.). **5.45** :—Le Journal Parlé. **7.10** :—Meteorological Report. **7.20** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.). 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals, at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Children. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **4.55** :—News. **5** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.33** :—Gramophone Records. **7.5** :—Agricultural Report and Sporting Results. **7.25** :—Talk: Over Population. **7.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8** :—Talk on Gardening. **8.15** :—Instructive Pianoforte Recital, from the Works of Florent Schmitt: Improvisation; Nocturne; Souvenir. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** :—Concert: Historical Documents—The Revolution of 1848: Quartet Selections: (a) Allegro (Rimsky-Korsakov); (b) Sarabande (Lindor); Harp Solos: (a) Prelude (Bach); (b) Le jardin mouillé (De la Presle); (c) Waltz in E flat (Chopin); The Nursery Misunderstood, for Harp and String Quartet (Debussy); (a) Danse sacrée; (b) Danse profane. In the Interval, at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—8.50 :—Oberon—Opera in Three Acts (Weber). Interval from 9 to 9.45, with Introductory Talk. **9** :—Time, News, Sports Notes, Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **9.20** :—Concert of Contemporary Music.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15 :—Giornale Parlato: Announcements and Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Herbstmanöver—Operetta in Three Acts (Kálmán); Talks in the intervals. News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (435m.). 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.) 30kw., RODEN (1,935m.), NORRKÖPING (324m.), BORÅS (267m.), ÖSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.15 :—Talk on Gastronomy. **6.30** :—Talk on History. **7** :—Light Music. **8.40** :—Road Report for Motorists. **8.45** :—Elementary French Lesson, relayed from Malmö. **9.15** :—Concert by the Stockholm Madrigal Society—German Folk Melody, In stiller Nacht (Brahms); German Folk Melody, Mein Schatz der ist auf die Wanderschaft hin (arr. Franz Wilhelm); Italian Madrigals (a) Ch'anil la vita mia (Monteverdi), (b) Dissi a l'amata mia bocca stella (Luca Marenzio, 1560-1599); (c) Schwesterlein; Two English Madrigals (a) Come, heavy sleep (John Dowland, 1563-1626), (b) Fair Phyllis I saw sitting all alone (John Farmer, 1560-1605); Swedish Folk Melodies.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—4 :—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—See Frankfurt. **8** :—Public Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra, relayed from the Liederhalle. **8.45** :—Two Short Sketches. **9.15** :—The Third Symphony (Arnold Bax), relayed from London (2LO); after the Concert, Sports Notes, Programme Announcements, and Gramophone Dance Music. **9.45** :—News from Frankfurt.

VIENNA (518.2m.). 15kw., and GRAZ (332.4m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (483.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6.30 :—Italian Language Lesson. **6.55** :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Eugen Onegin—Opera (Tchaikovsky), arranged for the German Stage by Felix Wolfes.

NEW TELEVISION TESTS

LONDON BROADCASTS

For the first time in the history of broadcasting wireless artists will probably be seen as well as heard when simultaneous broadcasts of television and music are tested at the end of this month.

The "sound" broadcast will be from the London Regional transmitter on 356 metres and the television transmission will be on the new National wavelength of 261 metres, so that listeners who are equipped with television receiving apparatus in addition to an ordinary receiver will be able, if the tests are successful, to tune in to sight as well as sound. The tests are being carried out by the Baird Television Company, who, since last autumn, have had the use of B.B.C. transmitters outside broadcast hours for the purposes of television tests.

When the Postmaster-General gave permission last year for such experiments to be made on the B.B.C. transmitters it was understood that as soon as the B.B.C. "twins" came into use and two wave-lengths were available the facilities would be extended. The new series of tests are the result of the introduction on a permanent basis of the London Regional and the National transmitters.

An official of the B.B.C. stated yesterday that the corporation was in no way concerned in the forthcoming broadcasts, which would emanate from the Baird studios. The B.B.C. were merely the transmitting agents.

The first programme, which will begin at 11 p.m. on March 31 and last for half an hour, will include talks by Sir Ambrose Fleming, Mr. Baird, and Mr. R. C. Sherriff, the author of *Journey's End*, and musical items by Miss Annie Croft and Miss Gracie Fields.

The dual broadcasts will be conducted from 11 o'clock to 11.30 every morning except Saturdays and Sundays, and from midnight to 12.30 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Subsequent programmes will include Mr. Lupino Lane, Miss Sybil Thorndike, Mr. Bransby Williams, and Mr. Stanley Holloway.

CHELSEA AND WESTMINSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL

COMPETITIONS AND CONCERT

The folk-dance competitions of the Chelsea and Westminster Musical Festival were held last night at Westminster Cathedral Hall. All the other competitions will take place next week at Chelsea Town Hall—instrumental and vocal on Thursday, at 6.30 p.m.; orchestral and choral on Friday, at 5.15; and instrumental and choral on Saturday, at 4 p.m. The public is admitted to these competitions on payment of a small fee.

The festival will conclude with a concert given by the competitors on Saturday, at 8 o'clock, at Chelsea Town Hall. This will include Bach's "Peasant Cantata," and the soloists will be Miss Joan Elwes and Mr. Keith Falkner. Mr. Herbert Howells will conduct. Prizes and certificates will also be distributed by the Mayor of Westminster and the Mayor of Chelsea.

Reserved tickets for the concert can be obtained from Mrs. Morley-Fletcher, 12, The Vale, S.W.3; and from Miss K. Troutbeck, 7, Warwick-square, S.W.1.

The London County Council has affixed a glazed-ware tablet on No. 10, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W., to commemorate the residence there of Sir John Tenniel, artist and cartoonist.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

GERALD COOPER CONCERT

The public is very shy of unfamiliar names and modern music, but one would have thought that Mr. Gerald Cooper's certificate of musicality would have been sufficient to commend Suk and Hindemith to the consideration of a greater number than attended his concert at Æolian Hall on Tuesday. Bohemian music, after all, is intelligible enough, and Suk is not unknown here. Perhaps if Mr. Cooper had translated the name of the chorale tune "Svatý Václave" into "Saint Wenceslas" we should have thronged to greet an old friend. The Meditation on this tune for string quartet, however, has no connexion with the English carol-tune that we know all too well, but is a solemn movement in the style of an organ chorale prelude inspired by national events during the War. Hindemith's third string quartet is not new to London and is certainly not difficult to grasp. Its interest is chiefly rhythmical; there is the suspicion of a tune in the third of its five movements and more than a suspicion in the finale, but the essence of an exceptionally coherent work is the construction of a complex design from several related rhythmic patterns. The Brosa Quartet play well under a stimulus from a new work or when an old work like Mozart's B flat Quartet suits their smooth style, but they lack animation in a light-hearted trifle such as Wolf's Italian Serenade.

MR. LLOYD POWELL

Two features were agreeably apparent in Mr. Lloyd Powell's piano playing at a recital at Grotrian Hall on Wednesday night. One was the rhythmic poise which was especially noticeable in his Chopin group, though it contributed to the comfortable and spacious feeling of the other things in his programme. The other was the kind of sheen on the tone of quick passage work, which distinguished his performance of Chopin's F minor Etude and a Novelette by Medtner. Many pianists who can play rapidly choose to make their runs glitter like diamonds; Mr. Powell made them glitter, but, in spite of the brittle tone of the instrument which he used, continued to produce the illusion of handfuls of pearls being poured out. He played also Scriabin's second sonata-fantasie and a group of Debussy. The latter was clear and pointed, but revealed Mr. Powell's predilection for making one hand outplay the other. Melodies were pulled out into unnecessary prominence in Debussy, while a strong bass (as in Chopin's D minor prelude) was often allowed to overwhelm the right hand.

BACH CANTATA CLUB

Three cantatas were given by the Bach Cantata Club at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday night. The most interesting and effective was No. 17, "Wer Dank opfert, der preiset mich," both arias, soprano and tenor, being most attractive, and the exquisite harmonization of the closing chorale, which was beautifully sung by the small choir, was a thing to remember. Nos. 107 and 157, "Was willst du dich betrüben" and "Ich lasse dich nicht," seemed of less appeal, but this may have been partly due to the performances, which had not the same degree of knowledge of the music and quality of conviction in the interpretation. It is no easy matter to sing the arias really well technically, and harder still to reproduce their fervour, for Bach expects his voices to move as freely and smoothly as his instruments and, in addition, to colour the vocal line with the utmost sincerity. Sometimes the task appears to be one of an insuperable difficulty. Something can be done by the right kind of phrasing and more by an amount of rehearsing, which doubtless is at present beyond the financial resources of the club. At any rate, everything was well held together, under the direction of Dr. Adrian Boult, and if the playing was at times a little dry it was entirely sound, and the flute and oboe playing notably good. The soloists were Miss Elsie Warner, who managed her florid music very smoothly, Miss Mary Morris, and Messrs. Hubert Eisdell and Roy Henderson.

THE HUNGARIAN STRING QUARTET

In spite of a fine body of tone, the violoncellist's being especially full and warm, the performances given by the Hungarian String Quartet at the Wigmore Hall on Monday were disappointing. There was more roughness than can be excused as the disadvantage of vigorous playing, and the intonation of the leader was too often insecure. Ravel's quartet, with which the programme began, naturally suffered most, since polish is more essential than in Brahms or Beethoven. Yet Brahms's quartet in C minor was made to sound very dull, and the third movement, which is designed to give the relief of a playful lightness to a somewhat severe work, went as heavily as the rest. Nor did the quartet do anything to add to our understanding of Beethoven's late quartet in C sharp minor, Opus 131.

MR. MAURICE EISENBERG

At his recital in the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Maurice Eisenberg proved, with the assistance of Mr. George Reeves, how wrong are those who regard Beethoven's Sonata for violoncello and pianoforte in D major (Opus 102, No. 2) as a dry and ineffective work. He discovered in it such profundity of thought and of feeling, and clothed it with such beautiful tone, that one is inclined to place it very high in the order of the duo sonatas. The slow movement is as fine as any that Beethoven wrote, and Mr. Eisenberg played it with great subtlety and intimacy of feeling. If further proof were needed of his good musicianship, his handling of the bridge-passage between this movement and the fugal *finale* supplied it.

MR. EMILE BAUME

Although Mr. Emile Baume's programme at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday and his manner of playing seemed to indicate a preoccupation with the technique of pianism, yet it was evident from the shaping of the phrases and the slight emphasis that was given to important modulations that there was a musical mind at work thinking of the logic behind all the virtuosity of Liszt's Sonata in B minor and his transcription of Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A minor. Mr. Baume's performances were most exhilarating. He accepts the pianoforte for what it is, neither attempting to disguise its percussive nature nor treating it merely as a vehicle *faute de mieux* for the composer's thought. At times the tone was hard, though in some pieces by Chopin and Schumann the pianist showed his command over a most velvety quality.

GUILDFORD ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

WORKS BY BRITISH COMPOSERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GUILDFORD, MARCH 13

The Guildford orchestral subscription concerts are now in their 11th year, and their director, Mr. Claude Powell, continues his policy of playing works by British composers when occasion offers. This afternoon a concert by the strings only of the Guildford orchestra provided such an opportunity. The string band repertory is not large, but it does contain some modern works which are worth hearing.

This concert opened with an arrangement for strings in 10 parts of a movement from Bach's concerto in C major for three claviers—an arrangement such as Bach himself might have made. It was taken a little slower than its proper pace in order to give room and clarity to the polyphony, which runs some risk of being obscured when the three piano parts are transferred to strings. After this the orchestra settled down to a wholly modern and English programme: Vaughan Williams's Concerto Academico, in which the solo part was capably played by Miss Sybil Eaton, a concerto (in the old sense) by David Evans, who conducted it himself, a waltz suite by Dr. Nicholas Gatty, and three folk songs arranged by Fred Adlington, concluding with Percy Grainger's "Handel in the Strand."

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH ROAD REFORM

TRANSFER OF CONTROL

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

The great trunk roads of France are now among the finest in the world. Wide and straight and beautifully surfaced, they radiate from Paris, east, west, south, and north: between their rows of protecting trees. They soar over sunny uplands, or plunge through dark woods, cross ravines on slender concrete bridges, and climb to mountain passes on daringly poised outworks of skilled engineering. The great roads of France, though straight, are not monotonous; though shady, they lie open to the countryside. The bad old days of *pavé* are gone for ever; smooth tarmac runs on for mile after mile towards the mountains or the sea.

The roads of France yield nothing now to English roads in goodness of surface; they are so wide and straight that a car can run at full speed for hour after hour without danger or strain. Blind turnings are rare except in towns and villages; blind curves, high banks, and above all the cramping oppression of hedges, are almost unknown. Providence and the Romans made the French roads straight; and in the last few years the engineer has done everything to fit them for the motorist and to give him free rein along them.

They are seldom cambered to excess, and their easy bends are carefully banked the right way and can safely be taken at high speed. They are lavishly equipped with warning notices, for the most part visible at night, where danger threatens. The worst that is likely to happen is a skid, and even then, on most of the roads, little harm is done. There is no bank or wall to overturn the car, and a shallow ditch receives it kindly and deflects it from the trees. Drivers who are accustomed to going fast on French roads are often terrified during their first few hours on the twisting lanes which carry the bulk of English motor traffic.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

This happy state of affairs has not been brought about without an enormous effort, involving very large expenditure of money, work, and skill. It has taken 10 years in the building, and it still applies only to the "routes nationales." These are the trunk routes which carry the heavy cross-country traffic between the towns, from the capital to the provinces, and from the towns to the tourist centres and the sea. They have to carry not only the cars of visitors to France herself, but the whole stream of those which are landed on French shores on their way to Italy, Switzerland, and Central Europe. They do their work nobly, but the traffic is always growing and more and more roads which for centuries have served only to carry country produce to the market towns are being drawn into the network of motoring highways.

There are now well over 1,000,000 motor vehicles on the roads of France; the 2,000,000 mark is not far off. As the motoring habit spreads, people push farther afield and swarm over districts formerly off the beaten track. Motor-cars appear on secondary roads, first singly and at long intervals; then in groups, on holidays; then in a steady stream. A new bridge is opened, and a sleepy village, whose single street has hitherto been disturbed by nothing more exciting than the Ford van from the nearest outpost of M. Félix Potin, wakes to the howl of Klaxons and the clatter of open exhausts. A factory is built—perhaps for the new trade of making cinematograph films—or the electrified Midi railway opens a new power station, and the lane past the church, which M. le Curé's old Jacques has always repaired quite well enough by tipping a few barrow-loads of ashes into its pot-holes in springtime, is churned into a morass by five-ton lorries. Under these conditions the modest funds of the Communes are hopelessly inadequate to keep the local roads in repair; the all-providing State must lend a hand.

After the War the Government wisely concentrated its efforts on the repair of the "routes nationales." Now that that task is finished, the next step is to bring the secondary and local roads into line. For this they must be brought under the administration, direct or indirect, of the State, which alone can work on the required scale. This necessity has been realized for some time, and attempts have been made to include a proportion of the secondary roads in the "national" system, but they have been thwarted by a controversy over a matter of form. It is clear that State aid is needed and that a single administration will be the most efficient; but if the roads are handed over *en bloc* to the central Government, the local authorities, who are jealous of their privileges, will lose one of their most fruitful means of showing their usefulness and exercising local power. The Senate is a champion of departmental authority, since its members are elected by the Conseils Généraux, or Departmental Councils, and it is likely to oppose any hasty change.

THE JEALOUS COMMUNES

In the past the Ministry of Finance has refused to extend its expenditure on roads. The proposal to set up a national Roads Office has repeatedly failed. The Departments themselves, as distinct from the Communes, enjoy a yearly State subsidy for roads of £887,000. Though 45 Departments have agreed to a change in principle, none has asked for it. A Bill by which from 30 to 70 per cent. of the cost of second-class roads was to be transferred to the State was brought into the Chamber in 1922, and plans for a national Roads Office were put forward in 1924 and 1925, but all these were shelved. The Poincaré Budget of 1926 finally killed those schemes by imposing 14 milliard francs of new taxation and tapping all the taxable resources of the country. Yet all this time the second-class roads were going from bad to worse, and the State subsidy barely kept pace with the depreciation of the franc.

The most likely solution is a gradual transfer of secondary roads to State control, spread over a number of years, leaving local roads to be administered by the Communes with State assistance. A plan exists by which this process would take five years, while one-third of the cost of road maintenance would be left to the charge of the Departments, which would thus keep a finger in the pie. The suggested Roads Office would be dropped, but there would be a special section of the national Budget, separately administered.

This plan is now in a fair way to fulfilment. The Finance Committee of the Chamber has voted a preliminary credit for the purpose of taking over second-class roads from the Departments, and some of the roads have already been transferred. A new step forward has thus been taken, and within reasonable time the byways of France may be as accessible and as pleasing to the motorist as her great trunk routes are to-day.

NEW INDIAN COTTON TARIFF

AMENDED PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 13

Sir George Rainy, Commerce and Railway Member, moved for consideration of the Cotton Protection Bill in the Legislative Assembly to-day, and announced that the Government would accept Mr. Chetty's amendment. The Government's original proposals provided for a duty of 20 per cent., or 3¾ annas a lb., whichever was the higher, on non-British plain grey piecegoods and of 20 per cent. on all other non-British piecegoods. Mr. Chetty's amendment provides for a duty of 15 per cent., or 3¼ annas, whichever is the higher, on plain grey piecegoods of British manufacture; of 20 per cent., or 3¼ annas a lb., on non-British plain grey piecegoods; of 15 per cent. on other piecegoods of British manufacture, and of 20 per cent. on those of non-British origin.

Both Sir George Rainy and the Leader of the House pressed for the speediest disposal of the measure in view of the disturbance caused to trade by the uncertainty which was inevitable until the rate was settled.

A vigorous debate followed between non-official opponents and supporters of the measure. The Opposition did not move the amendments which had been tabled, but sought to secure the rejection of the Bill by refusing to assent to its consideration. The President warned opponents that if the motion for consideration were negatived there would be an end of the Bill and of their amendments.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Nationalist Party leader, spoke against Imperial Preference, but his remarks showed that his objection was not to Imperial Preference *per se*, but to the fact that the Government proposed it in response to representations by his Majesty's Government. This showed, he said, that as long as the Government of India, as now constituted, controlled the interests of India, those of England would receive undue consideration. He paid a tribute to the fairness and courtesy of the Imperial Government's representations, and apologized for an earlier statement to the effect that he regarded them as insidious pressure. He urged that his own prospective amendment to the Government Bill would give Lancashire considerable advantage. [The amendment proposes an all-round duty of 15 per cent., with a minimum of 3¼ annas, and the omission of the special additional 5 per cent. duty.]

INTERESTS OF THE CONSUMER

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, replying to Pandit Malaviya, said that the Government of India from the outset thought the plan finally adopted was the best, but hesitated to propose it lest it should be subjected to just such misleading criticism as the Pandit's speech indicated. It was true that the Government adopted the plan on the receipt of the representations of his Majesty's Government, but the Government of India's first formulation of it was due to the fact that it exactly met the needs of the Indian mills, and did so with less burden to the consumer than any alternative scheme.

There were other speakers against preference, but none devoted himself entirely to that point, and it was clear that the speakers' substantial opposition to the Bill was based on other grounds—namely, the interests of the consumer and general distrust of the Bombay millowners. Diwan Chaman Lal, in a long attack on the Bombay millowners, said the proposed new protection meant subsidizing their incompetence at the cost of hungering and starving millions.

The day was growing late, and the President asked Diwan Chaman Lal how much longer he proposed to speak. On receiving the reply, "Three quarters of an hour," he adjourned the debate till Monday, to-morrow being a Hindu holiday.

The Independents, led by Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, both Bombay representatives, are supporting the Bill, but the Central Moslem Party has joined the Nationalist Opposition, and there has been among non-official members a marked movement against the Bill in the last two days. Supporters of the proposals declare that this is due to the arrival of several Japanese and their shrewd canvassing. The outlook is uncertain, but, with the non-official European group favourable, there ought to be no doubt that the Bill will get through.

OIL PRICE WAR

AMERICAN CONTRACT WITH RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 13

It is circumstantially reported that the Standard Oil Company of New York signed an agreement several weeks ago with the Amtorg Trading Company, the Soviet commercial agency here, to buy 1,000,000 tons of refined petroleum products from the Russian Naphtha Syndicate. According to this report all oil products purchased under the contract—a total of about 7,000,000 barrels—are to be shipped to India, where the Standard Oil is preparing to renew its price war with the Royal Dutch-Shell. The average price to be paid for the oil, mainly kerosine, is $3 [12s.] a barrel.

Recently the Royal Dutch combine, through its subsidiary, the Shell Eastern Petroleum Company, has been competing sharply with the Standard Oil Company of New York in the latter's best territory, metropolitan New York, and, extending its operations in the Eastern States, has come into conflict with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as well. The Standard Oil Company of New York has been cutting oil prices in the East Indies, and the Royal Dutch, through its subsidiaries, is reported to have done likewise.

WOMAN STOCKBROKER CONVICTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 13

Miss Margaret McCann, the first woman to engage in the stock brokerage business in Wall Street, was found *Guilty* by a jury last night of grand larceny in connexion with the failure of her firm. The charge against her was that she sold without authorization $12,000 [£2,400] worth of shares belonging to one of the firm's customers, and paid the proceeds to other customers. There are four other indictments against her, based upon similar charges. The penalty for her offence is from five to 10 years' imprisonment.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF INCREASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 13

The rush to clear goods from bond in anticipation of tariff increases continues. The amount paid in Customs duty from last Friday to yesterday was £981,566. Because of a labour holiday at Fremantle the Oronsay, with cargo to the value of £100,000, arrived here at 2 p.m. on Wednesday instead of to-day, and importers worked feverishly to lift their shipments.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 13

In the debate in the House of Representatives to-day on Mr. Scullin's statement of policy, Mr. Hughes commended the Government's determination to encourage exports and discourage imports, declaring that that was the only practicable way to rectify the trade balance.

SOVIET DRAGOONING OF PEASANTS

STALIN'S WARNING BROADCAST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 13

The Soviet Government has issued 3,000,000 copies of the article which Stalin recently wrote under the heading "Giddy with Success," in which he warned the Communists of the disastrous effects which would follow their "insane" methods of driving the peasants into collective farms. Copies of the article are being sold at one kopeck [nominally about ½d.] apiece.

The excesses against which Stalin has given warning began as a direct response to Stalin's own orders, and they continue unabated, as apparently it is most difficult to inculcate moderation. *Pravda*, which at first had urged the most ruthless methods and demanded a strict policy of "no quarter" for the *Kulaki*, now describes the excesses as a "monstrous perversion." The gigantic collective farms formed by groups of enthusiasts, it says, are collapsing and burying their originators in the ruins, because the desires of the local peasantry have been flouted. *Pravda* goes on to say that the situation is aggravated by the arrival of spring, which has found the peasants, who had relied on the authorities to supply seed and machinery, unprepared. In connexion with the unsatisfactory character of the work of collectivization, the Soviet Government has ordered the dissolution and re-election of 19,000 village soviets.

The Soviet Food Department has announced a new and reduced scale of meat rations. The privileged category comprises industrial workers in Moscow and Leningrad and underground miners. Their cards entitle them to 150 grammes of meat on two consecutive days, which must be followed by a meatless day.

SOVIET'S ANTI-EASTER CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 13

Izvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, announces the beginning of a new anti-Easter campaign.

Operations will be directed by the League of Young Communists. The usual carnivals, meetings and lectures will form a prominent part in the anti-Easter propaganda.

DISSECTION OF JEWISH BODIES

POLISH MEDICAL STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 13

The Anatomical Institute of the University of Warsaw had to be closed yesterday because of the refusal of the Christian students to allow the admission of Jews to the laboratories so long as Jewish corpses continue to be exempt from dissection.

The dispute thus brought to a head is an old one, and has caused racial disturbances recently at several Polish universities. Because Jewish doctrine and Talmudic law prohibited after death any mutilation of the human body the Polish Rabbis declined on principle to authorize the dissection of Jewish corpses, even when they were required for the instruction of Jewish students. Once or twice they have been known to compromise under pressure and release a few bodies for the laboratory, but it is to be understood from statements made on their behalf that these concessions will not be voluntarily repeated.

The spectacle of Jewish students cutting up Christian bodies and never a Jew's has become intensely irritating to their Christian colleagues. The Jewish students are said to appreciate the Christian point of view but are unable to prevail over the rabbis. It is suggested in Jewish circles that if the Seym would pass a law making it compulsory for the Jewish community to provide a number of Jewish bodies proportionate to the number of Jewish medical students, the rabbis would set their consciences at rest and conform. The objection to this solution is that it might be undesirable to override the sacred laws of a religious minority, even with the tacit consent of the authorities concerned.

Yesterday the Christian medical students held a meeting, at which it was stated that, although one-fourth of the medical students in Warsaw are Jews, only two Jewish corpses were furnished for dissection last year out of a total of 300, and passed a resolution on the matter. A deputation then went to the Anatomical Institute, turned out the Jewish students and posted a notice to the effect that Jews were not admitted. Pickets were posted outside the entrance until the Professor of Anatomy, who was received with cheers, came to announce that the institute was closed. The day ended with a noisy procession through the streets, followed by a meeting of Christian students in the University Square.

PROTECTION OF WOOL IN CANADA

MANUFACTURERS' DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 13

The Tariff Advisory Board has heard two applications for increased protection, sponsored by the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association.

In the first application, which was heard yesterday and in which the breeders had the support of the Cooperative Wool Growers of Canada, they asked for the restoration of the duty on worsted yarns which had been put on the free list two years ago in the general readjustment of woollen duties. The application said that this change had seriously hurt the sheep-raising industry in Canada because it had increased the difficulty of marketing Canadian wool. Many representatives of the woollen manufacturers were in attendance, and a sharp division of opinion was revealed among them. Firms which had spinning mills backed the sheep breeders' application, but other firms, who are interested in getting cheap yarn of good quality for weaving or knitting purposes, opposed it. Their spokesmen contended that, owing to climatic conditions, most Canadian wool was too coarse to use by itself, and even if the duty were restored they would continue to import yarns, but with their costs of production increased by the duty would be unable to meet foreign competition with their finished products. One manufacturer, who made upholstery for motors, said that the duty would increase the cost of his yarns by from 9c. to 13c. a lb. and leave him unable to compete with Bradford manufacturers, who, to keep their mills running, were making reductions of 25c. to 30c. on material costing $2.25 per yard.

The second application, heard to-day, asked for a duty against New Zealand and Australian mutton, on the ground that as a result of eating this imported frozen mutton many consumers acquired a complete distaste for mutton of any kind, which injured the sale of the domestic product. This application was opposed by a representative of the Canadian Consumers' League.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MARCH 13

Sir Percy Loraine, the High Commissioner for Egypt, who has been requested to be present in London during the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which will open towards the end of this month, left for England to-day.

A fire, the third in three weeks, broke out on Thursday on the NEW ORLEANS waterfront, causing damage estimated at a minimum of £200,000.

GERMANY AND THE YOUNG PLAN

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO NATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 13

President von Hindenburg signed the principal Young Plan Bills to-day and ordered them to be promulgated at once. He took this action immediately the Bills had been approved by the Reichsrat, which agreed with the opinion of the Reichstag that the Bills were too urgent to be delayed for two months in accordance with the Opposition request.

The Bills which have now become law are those embodying The Hague Agreements, the Reichsbank Law, the Railway Law, and the German-American Reparation Agreement. The President has, however, delayed signing the fifth measure embodying the various liquidation agreements (including the Anglo-German) because he is not yet quite satisfied that certain articles of the German-Polish Agreement may not constitute amendments of the Constitution and therefore require a two-thirds majority. In accordance with Article 70 of the Constitution, which in authoritative interpretations makes it not only the right but the duty of the President to assure himself that a measure has been passed in a constitutional manner, President von Hindenburg has approached the Government with a view to an exhaustive legal examination of the Agreements. The general opinion seems to be that the delay is only a formality and that the Bill will be promulgated early next week.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

On the signature of the four measures embodying the Young Plan proper the President has issued a remarkable statement to the nation. He replies to the hundreds of associations and individuals who, during the Parliamentary struggle over the Young Plan, sent him requests to refuse his signature and prevent ratification.

With a heavy but a firm heart, he says, after long and conscientious examination, he has signed his name to the Young Plan laws. After hearing the advocates and opponents of the Plan and carefully weighing the pros and cons, he has come to the conclusion that, despite the heavy burden which it lays upon Germany for many years to come, the Young Plan represents an improvement on the Dawes Plan and a political and economic advance along the hard road towards the liberation and reconstruction of Germany. He could not take the responsibility of rejecting it, because the economic crisis would be incalculable, and would bring serious crisis fraught with peril for the Fatherland. He quite realizes that the acceptance of the Plan does not relieve Germany of all care for the future, but he confidently believes that the path now chosen, which gives the occupied territories the freedom for which they have yearned so long and to all Germany the hope of further progress, will turn out to be the right one.

The well-meaning writers of many of the letters addressed to him, the President continues, asked him not to cloud the name of the former leader of the Army by lending it to these laws. To this he replies:—"I have spent my life in that great school of duty, the old Army, and learned there always to do my duty to the Fatherland without thought of my own person." Therefore he could not consider the idea of shifting the responsibility from his own shoulders by means of a referendum or his resignation.

President von Hindenburg concludes with an earnest appeal for unity. The Parliamentary struggle, he says, closes with the promulgation of the Young Plan laws in the Reich *Gazette*, and the struggle within the nation, which has increased those dissensions in the sorely tried Fatherland, which he has always so deeply deplored, must end. He earnestly admonishes all German men and women to realize their duty to the Fatherland, to overcome antagonism and work together for a future in which the German nation shall be free, sound, and strong. The political controversies and struggles of the last few months must give way to determined practical work with the aim of restoring the country's finances and stimulating economic life. In a letter of to-day's date to the Chancellor he has charged the Government of the Reich with this task and calls upon all Germans to join hands across political party borders and cooperate. Nearly 80 years ago at the foundation of the Reich he witnessed the jubilation which inspired the whole German people at the attainment of unity, and he cannot believe that this spirit has since evaporated and been superseded by lasting political discords. In spite of and because of the adversity of these days the people must find themselves again and unite once more in the idea: "Deutschland über alles."

A NATIONALIST LAMENT

This appeal is undoubtedly making a deep impression on the country, and may well find some response among the soberer elements of the Opposition when they have let off steam. Herr Hugenberg, the somewhat discredited Nationalist leader, announced in a manifesto this morning the determination of those associated with him in the recent referendum fiasco to continue the fight, apparently with the idea of converting a majority of the country to their views, though he did not suggest what should be done in that happy event.

Only the extreme Nationalist-Fascist Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung* is carried to absurd extremes by its fury at what has happened. This afternoon its front page appears framed by a broad black mourning band, enclosing beneath the headline "Hindenburg has signed!" a pathetic "farewell" to the President, who "will not wonder that, just as he has parted from those whose trust placed him in his high office nearly five years ago, they now take leave of him because he has become the executor of a Marxist policy of fulfilment."

ONTARIO DIVORCE COURTS BILL DEFEATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 12

The Bill providing for the establishment of Divorce Courts in Ontario, which Mr. Woodsworth, a Labour member, introduced, came up for a second reading late last night and was defeated by 79 votes to 78.

All Progressive and Labour members supported the measure, but the lines of the two major parties were broken. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, did not vote, but Mr. Dunning and two other Western Ministers, as well as practically every Liberal member from the West, supported the Bill and these were joined by a substantial contingent of Conservatives. Six Ministers voted against the Bill.

AUTHORS AND LENDING LIBRARIES

COPENHAGEN, March 13.—The Supreme Court here to-day dismissed an appeal against a recent decision of the High Court in favour of an author's right to prohibit the lending of his books.

After much discussion last autumn on the question of the loss suffered by authors through lending libraries circulating their books, the explorer Peter Freuchen inserted in his new book, "Nordkaper," a specific prohibition against its being lent without special permission, but in spite of this a book dealer included it in his lending library. Proceedings were begun, and the publishers of the book secured a judgment which was to-day confirmed by the Supreme Court.—*Exchange*.

FRENCH FLOODS SPREADING

IMPORTANT TOWNS THREATENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 13

The continued downpour of heavy rain, reinforced by the melting snows from the hills, is causing the greatest anxiety in South-Western France. The area under flood is hourly increasing, and unless some break in the weather soon occurs Tarbes, Pau, Foix, and Bayonne are seriously threatened.

The Adour, the Nive, the Gave, the Ousse, the Save, and the Néez have all overflowed their banks, and the volume of the Garonne, notably at Marmande and before Bordeaux, is constantly threatening fresh inroads. Three-quarters of the town of Salies-de-Béarn is now under water. At Auch the lower levels have already been invaded, and any further rise in the level must involve the whole place. Every precaution has been taken to avoid the loss of life that occurred in the floods farther east; where the slightest danger occurs the inhabitants are being ordered out of their homes and placed in safety.

The distribution of relief in money and kind has now begun on a large scale. In order that the sufferers shall receive the full benefit of the goods that are being sent in from all over the country the railways have agreed to carry them free of freight charge. With the exception of the tracks between Lexos and Montricoux all the lines of the Orleans system are now in working order.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CODIFICATION

LEAGUE CONFERENCE OPENED AT THE HAGUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MARCH 13

The League of Nations Conference for the Codification of International Law was opened to-day by M. Beelaerts van Blokland, the Netherlands Foreign Minister.

Dr. Heemskerk, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, is president of the conference, at which 44 nations are represented. The British delegates are Sir Maurice Gwyer, of the Treasury, Mr. O. F. Dowson, of the Home Office, and Mr. W. E. Beckett, of the Foreign Office. Mr. W. Strang is the secretary of the British delegation. The Soviet Ambassador in Rome, M. Kurski, represents Russia as observer.

The conference is expected to continue until Easter. Among the subjects to be discussed are the responsibility of States for damage caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners, the problems of territorial waters, and questions of nationality, including that of married women.

MONACO MATRIMONIAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NICE, MARCH 13

Me. Aureglia, counsel for Prince Pierre of Monaco, and Me. Bonaventure, counsel for Princess Charlotte, have left Monaco for Paris, where they will meet M. Poincaré, who has been chosen as arbitrator in the matrimonial dispute between the Princess and her husband.

FEDERAL POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

BILLS TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 13

A Bill empowering the Federal Parliament to amend the Commonwealth Constitution and a Bill altering the definition of the Federal Parliament's industrial powers were introduced in the House of Representatives to-day.

The first Bill provides for amendment of the Constitution by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, together with the Governor-General's assent. The second substitutes in the relevant clause of the Constitution for the words "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one State" the words "industrial matters, including labour, employment and unemployment; the terms and conditions of labour and employment within a trade, industry, profession, occupation or calling; the rights and obligations of employers and employees; strikes and lock-outs; the maintenance of industrial peace; the settlement of industrial disputes." Both Bills were read a first time.

Although a proposal for the payment of a bounty on gold exports has been rejected previously, the proposal contained in a motion of which Senator McLachlan has given notice in the Senate introduces a new point. Senator McLachlan proposes that an expert committee be appointed to inquire into the soundness of paying a bounty on gold to be employed exclusively in settlement of Australian indebtedness overseas. It is claimed that this method would guard against inflation. The view which will probably be put forward is that no difficulty will arise in meeting internal indebtedness, as shown by the success of recent conversion loans, but that something further will have to be done to meet external indebtedness.

Mr. Forde, Acting Minister of Customs, has announced the Ministry's decision to encourage the cotton industry on the basis of a guaranteed price of 5d. a lb. for seed cotton. The present bounty of 1½d. a lb. ceases in 1936, as does the ¾d. bounty on cotton yarn. The new plan will begin next year. In the meantime the Commonwealth Bank is financing the Queensland Cotton Board to enable the payment of 4½d. a lb. to growers. Effective tariff duties are promised manufacturers when the output justifies them.

SAHARAN MOTOR RALLY

HIGH HOPES OF DESERT TRAVEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, MARCH 13

The Centenary Saharan motor rally is proceeding according to plan with a daily message giving the position of cars in the desert. In the Sahara there are at present 44 cars and about 100 travellers, including women. All are travelling without escort, certain of finding at each halt food, shelter, and petrol. This marks the definite opening of the motorway connecting the Niger and the Mediterranean.

The Administration of the Southern Territories states that the object of the Saharan rally is to prove that any driver, even those little experienced, can traverse by the prepared tracks the Saharan Desert north to south. The journey has actually been made in four days, but it is claimed that improvements in the track will make a one-day crossing possible by 1932.

Telegrams in Brief

The Bill providing for the establishment of Divorce Courts in ONTARIO has been defeated in the Canadian Parliament by 79 votes to 78.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, who arrived at Kingston, JAMAICA, on February 21, have now left for Bermuda.—*Reuter.*

Latest returns of the voting for the new Chamber of Deputies in the federal capital of ARGENTINA show that both Socialist groups are leading over the Irigoyenists. An Independent Socialist victory is expected.

The King and Queen of the Belgians gave a banquet at the Belgian Legation in CAIRO on Wednesday in honour of King Fuad. They are now visiting Alexandria, whence they are leaving shortly for a trip up the River Nile.

Mme. Hanau, formerly director of the *Gazette du Franc*, who is on hunger strike, has been transferred from the St. Lazare prison in PARIS to a hospital. A petition for her release has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies.

Dr. Tancred Borenius, Professor of History in the University of London, and author of several works on English medieval painting, has been created by the President of FINLAND a Commander of the Order of the White Rose of Finland.

General Graziani, in command of the Italian troops in Tripolitania, has been appointed Vice-Governor of CYRENAICA in the place of General Siciliani, who will take General Graziani's former post of commander of the troops in Tripolitania.—*Reuter.*

Our BOMBAY Correspondent telegraphs that Driver Norton, of the Royal Horse Artillery, was found *Guilty* yesterday of murdering a barman at Trimulgherry. The jury held that at the time of committing the murder he was incapable of knowing right from wrong, and the Judge ordered him to be detained in a mental hospital.

In the by-election for a member to represent the constituency of Natal (Coast) in the SOUTH AFRICAN House of Assembly Mr. Lewis Reynolds (South African Party) headed the poll with 1,577 votes. Mr. Pringle (Nationalist), with 304 votes, forfeited his deposit. The election was caused by the death of General Arnott (South African Party).—*Reuter.*

The London office of the East African Dependencies has informed the London Chamber of Commerce that the various Governments in East Africa have decided to take part in the International Exhibition at Antwerp. This decision, it is understood, is due to representation made by the Chamber to the Governments concerned of the possibility of developing exports of coffee and sisal to the European Continent.

POLICE AND PUBLIC IN BERLIN

THE OVER-ZEALOUS USE OF TRUNCHEONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 13

The Berlin police, at the instance of the Police President, are to be numbered. In future people feeling that they have been unjustly handled will be able to identify the police officer concerned. It is thought that this will have a restraining influence on over-zealous policemen. The Police President, however, will always support his men in the legitimate, even though vigorous, exercise of their functions.

The task of the Berlin police is a difficult one. It is possibly made more difficult by the fact that the law is often lenient. This does not help them in dealing with political extremists, who are not always unarmed and are frequently aggressive. The feeling has, nevertheless, gained ground since May 1 last that a disproportionate number of inoffensive citizens have suffered during the suppression of disorders. Criticisms have appeared in newspapers of various political views, the opinion being expressed that disinterested passers-by have too often been trounced when the truncheons were out. When trouble is brewing newspaper men are sent to find it, and the fact that journalists have not infrequently been cudgelled may have something to do with the Press criticisms. The police pass has not always been a safeguard on such occasions—the vice-president of the Berlin police himself is among those who have received a drubbing.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Spectator

THE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY

continues a series of articles on

The REAL PATH *to* PROSPERITY

and

contains the first of six articles on

The PROBLEM of PERSONAL IMMORTALITY

by Prof. J. Y. Simpson

Mr. J. Middleton Murry *writes on* The FUNCTION of CRITICISM

Mr. John Buchan *reviews the* "LIFE OF SHERMAN"

Mr. John Galsworthy *contributes a poem on the* "SLAUGHTER of ANIMALS BILL"

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AT ALL NEWSAGENTS

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TARIFFS AND TRADE

COMMONS DEBATE

MINISTERS' POLICY CHALLENGED

CENSURE MOTION REJECTED

The Unionist Vote of Censure on the Government was rejected by the House of Commons last night by 308 votes to 235.

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Government had to face in the Commons to-day a Unionist Vote of Censure arraigning their policy as the cause of trade depression and greater unemployment, and their refusal to disclose their intentions on Imperial preference and the Safeguarding and McKenna Duties as the cause of uncertainty and distress in important industries. By coincidence, the day on which Mr. Snowden was singled out among Ministers for political attack was his silver wedding, and there was a happy personal note at the opening of the debate when MR. BALDWIN offered him cordial felicitations. MR. SNOWDEN responded later, at the beginning of his speech, with a brief acknowledgment and a reference to that excellent feature of British political life which leaves personal relations unaffected by controversial asperities.

ECONOMIC THEORY

MR. BALDWIN moved the Vote of Censure with a characteristic restraint which made an earnest, persuasive speech the more effective. He declared that the present industrial position was one of extreme gravity, increased by the last six months of the Government's progress. The nation was passing through a period of painful readjustment. There were signs of an incipient struggle by Labour politicians to release themselves from the strait-waistcoat of their grandfathers' political economy. He found the explanation of Labour's refusal to resort to safeguarding duties as a means of combating unemployment in the fact that it is a young party whose most influential leaders were brought up in mid-Victorian Liberalism. In an interesting passage on the British economists who "did the propaganda work of capitalism" in the earlier part of the industrial era, he described a doctrine that made the piling up of wealth, not individual or wider national interests, the sole consideration. Those economists gained intellectual dominance over the House of Commons, and there was the terrible position in which "the intellectuals got loose." Then, as now, there was the intellectual pride of free trade theory. Intellectual economics rigidly applied to practical affairs led to strange morasses, and the country was in such a morass at the present time.

Having referred to the paradox that the Labour Party were cosmopolitan on other questions but highly insular on tariff policy, MR. BALDWIN pointed to the prevalent economic tendency in Europe as that of tariff agreements, and asked whether Great Britain, more dependent on trade than any other country, was to be left outside without any of the bargaining power that duties would give. The security of safeguarding duties was needed while industries were being rationalized, and capital was needed for new plant. Unless something was done in the way of economic cooperation with the Dominions with a view to the economic unity of the Empire there was a risk that threads which were gossamer might break, and the best hopes of the world for peace and prosperity would disappear. He prophesied that, just as rain washed away the corn duties, unemployment would wash away the present Government. Believers in obsolescent economic theories would rather see unemployment figures mounting than acknowledge themselves wrong.

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

MR. SNOWDEN did not attempt to deny that uncertainty and pessimism prevailed, but these he attributed to a deliberate and organized conspiracy by certain interests to create business and financial uncertainty with the object of discrediting the Government. A "Protectionist ramp" was responsible for stories of factories being closed and men being paid off. If his own reticence on the duties had any bad influence, which he did not admit, it must be infinitesimal, because only 3 per cent. of the workpeople were employed in safeguarded industries.

The main causes of the abnormal state of industry were over-production, the American financial crash, and the failure of the late Government to help forward the economic reorganization of the country. He repeated his old argument that uncertainty was inseparable from protection in operation, and it was the cause of the uncertainty affecting certain industries to-day; but he denied that the stories of the closing down of motor and artificial silk works were justified by the facts. The demand that he should anticipate his Budget statement on the duties he described as a claim that taxation was to be subordinated to vested interests. There was laughter from the Unionists when MR. SNOWDEN declared that the protectionist movement was a far-sighted attempt to reduce real wages. The Ministerialists retorted with a burst of cheers when he ended on the defiant note that the only answer his opponents would receive from him was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's famous phrase, "What I have said, I have said."

It fell to MR. OLIVER STANLEY to make the first commentary on this combative utterance. In a clever speech he declared that Mr. Snowden was using a revenue tradition of reticence on the Budget to conceal policy, and he had treated industries which asked his intentions towards them as if they were criminals. The heat engendered by fiscal controversy could not be understood by the younger generation of politicians, and he found signs that members of all parties to-day were prepared in certain circumstances and under certain conditions to restrict free imports into this country; it was now only a question of when, why, and how. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL congratulated Mr. Snowden on his courageous and consistent defence of Free Trade principles. Industries subject to the fierce blast of foreign competition were far more likely to rationalize than those sheltered by protection.

MR. CHURCHILL, who made the closing speech for the Opposition, expressed surprise at the simplicity of Mr. Snowden's defence, which could be epitomized thus: "I am not responsible for all the evils which exist, therefore I am not guilty of any of them." The Government were not to blame for world causes that were adverse to British prosperity; but the question at issue was whether they had not added to and aggravated those misfortunes. He ridiculed Mr. Snowden's assertion that there was a conspiracy of business men to ruin trade for the sake of discrediting the Government. Business men who loathed Mr. Snowden's politics were giving their best efforts to help the Government. A Chancellor of the Exchequer who intended to sweep away £30,000,000 of revenue from duties charged his predecessor in office with squandering revenue. The duties to be abolished had proved valuable experiments, the success of which emboldened the Unionist Party to go forward into that field. Mr. Snowden seemed to regard protected trades as being malignant. As the occupant of a great office, he ought to give impartial assistance to all industry, instead of paying off old grudges. Budget secrecy to prevent leakage was in the public interest; but that did not preclude an announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it were to lead to good housekeeping. He thought the day had gone when the personal vanity of an individual should outweigh general welfare.

MR. BENN, winding up for the Government, taunted Unionists who attacked the Government's fiscal policy with uncertainty and disunity upon their own.

The House rejected the motion by 308 votes to 235, a majority of 73 for the Government.

CRUSADE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

CONFERENCE CALLED BY LONDON I.L.P.

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The London and Southern Divisional Council of the Independent Labour Party has called a special trade union and labour conference for to-morrow in order to start a crusade against unemployment. A circular accompanying the invitations is strongly critical of the Government. It calls attention to the number of the unemployed and says:—

"The Lord Privy Seal, who has been deputed by the Government to deal with the problem, holds out no hope of any immediate easing of the situation. He urges, on the contrary, that a policy of rationalization is necessary, and points out that this must lead to an addition to the number of unemployed. The labour movement must refuse to contemplate the continuance of unemployment on the present or an aggravated scale, and the Independent Labour Party in London, therefore, calls upon the workers' organizations for a big campaign to secure that this problem shall be dealt with as a great national emergency. . . . The Independent Labour Party believes that effective methods for dealing with the terrible scourge of unemployment involve steps to the redistribution of the national income in such a way that purchasing power will be transferred from the rich to the poor, thus limiting speculation and providing an improved market in Great Britain for the products of our staple industries. It therefore calls upon the Government to honour the pledge given in 'Labour and the Nation' that 'one of the first steps of a Labour Government would be to provide a living wage for the workers.'"

The circular urges that a commission should be set up to ascertain the minimum wage necessary to absorb the increasing productivity following industrial reorganization; that children's allowances should be financed by direct taxation of large incomes; that a period of two years should be specified during which industries should reorganize so as to ensure payment of a living income, and that the Government should take power, after the two years, to compel reorganization, or, alternatively, to establish public ownership; that retiring pensions of 30s. a week should be granted to men of 60; and that big alleviating measures should be undertaken in order to absorb large numbers of the unemployed. The circular goes on to call for the nationalization of the power industries and the banks, and the establishment of a system of bulk purchases of foodstuffs and raw materials.

There is no information as to the organizations to whom the invitation has been sent. It is, however, well known that the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress make it a practice not to attend conferences which have not been authorized by the General Council of the Congress.

NEW CUNARD LINER

SHIPBUILDERS APPROACHED

The Cunard Company authorize the statement that they are now in communication with certain shipbuilders regarding the construction of a new steamer for their Atlantic express service.

Our Liverpool Correspondent telegraphed yesterday that Cunard officials would not throw any more light on the statement, but from inquiries in other quarters it was understood they had issued specifications for a steamer to replace the Mauretania, and that it was expected, and indeed believed, that the new vessel would be the largest of the Cunard fleet, as well as the fastest, and that she would have water-tube boilers and turbines.

EXISTING BIG SHIPS

Our Shipping Correspondent writes:—

For years it has been generally known that the Cunard Company had a large new liner under consideration, and the first of two articles on "Big Liners" printed in *The Times* in December, 1927, opened with the statement that the two leading British shipping companies in the Transatlantic trade would "in the not distant future" issue independent statements respecting plans for the construction of two monster ships, one for each line. The White Star subsequently made an announcement on the subject and then later stated that it had decided to defer work on the projected vessel of 60,000 tons, but would construct a sister-ship to the new motor-vessel Britannic, of nearly 27,000 tons, which is shortly to make her maiden voyage from Liverpool to the United States.

The main reason for the need of the Cunard to build sooner or later is in order to replace, in due course, that truly wonderful vessel, the Mauretania, of 30,000 tons. This liner, the most famous now afloat, was built in 1907, and she is the smallest of the three ships which maintain the express service of the Cunard Company between Southampton and New York, the others being the Aquitania, of 45,600 tons, built in 1914, and the Berengaria, of 52,000 tons, built in 1912. The Mauretania has still years of service ahead, but a new ship would take two or three years to build and the company needs to provide for replacement. It is the need to build a costly ship which for many years would prove a worthy successor to the Mauretania that has accounted in part for the deliberation with which the company has approached the problem. A desire to build a ship faster—and possibly longer and larger—than any afloat is natural. The performances last year of the German liner Bremen, of 51,000 tons, indicated the keenness of the competition, and those of the sister ship Europa, which is to make her maiden voyage next week, will also be watched with great interest.

It would seem likely that there are very few yards in which a monster ship such as that proposed could be built. The names of two shipbuilding companies inevitably suggest themselves as among those which would tender. The Mauretania was built by Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Aquitania by John Brown and Co., Limited, at Clydebank. Doubtless there will be keen competition for the honour of building the vessel.

CONTRACT FOR U.S. MAILS

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for carrying the mail from New York to Southampton to the United States Lines Incorporated, of New York City. The new contract requires the construction of two vessels costing not less than $60,000,000 (£12,000,000), which "will equal if not exceed both in tonnage and speed any vessels now operating on the transoceanic service."—*Reuter.*

CABINET AND COAL BILL

A VITAL CLAUSE

OWNERS' OPPOSITION INTENSIFIED

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The Cabinet has decided, I understand, that an adverse vote in the House of Commons on any material provision of the Coal Mines Bill—and the clause authorizing minimum prices is immediately in view—shall be followed by the withdrawal of the Bill. A Government defeat would therefore result in the loss of the Bill, but the Government would not resign, and the Prime Minister would not advise the King to dissolve Parliament.

Mr. Graham was emphatic in his statement to the House of Commons 10 days ago that the Government regarded Part I. of the Bill and the marketing schemes as an integral part of the legislation, and he added that if Part I. of the Bill went, then, in his judgment, the whole Bill went. It is agreed on all hands that the marketing schemes, without power to fix minimum prices, would be valueless. The coalowners say that—those who approve of the Bill and also those who do not—and so do the miners' representatives and so do the Government. It follows that the minimum price paragraph of the Bill must, by general consent, be treated as vital. If it goes, Part I. goes; and if Part I. goes, then the Bill goes.

MINERS' ANXIETY

The full significance of Mr. Graham's statement, backed now by a Cabinet decision, has been fully realized only within the last day or two. It has stimulated the opposing coalowners to intensify their opposition, and it has made the miners apprehensive of losing the reduction of working hours. Yesterday there were meetings in London of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation and of the opposing coalowners. The anxiety of the miners' leaders is indicated in the resolution that was adopted and in a decision to seek a meeting with Mr. Graham at which he will be put in possession of views that could not discreetly be embodied in a resolution intended for publication. What is officially announced as the conclusion of the executive of the Federation is that, after the officials had reported on meetings with representatives of the Government, "the executive discussed the position of the Bill, and gave expression to a strong demand that the Bill should be passed without further delay. The officials were instructed to remain in close touch with the Government with that end in view."

There are only two parts of the Coal Mines Bill in the fate of which the Miners' Federation is at all deeply concerned. They are Parts II. and III. The former reduces the length of the working day, and the second establishes a National Industrial Board, which is designed to act as a court of second instance for the hearing of wage disputes referred from the districts. The Federation would cheerfully see the sacrifice of the marketing schemes and the amalgamation proposals—Mr. Cook has called them the trimmings—but it would not fail to censure the Government if they abandoned the whole of the Bill because of amendments in the House of Commons to those parts of it which do not relate to hours of work and wages. "Let marketing and amalgamations go, if you like" (the Miners' Federation will say, in effect, to the Government), "but do not abandon the reduction of hours."

When the officials of the Federation see Mr. Graham—and that will be before the House of Commons returns to the Bill—they will want a definite assurance on this point. If it is not forthcoming they will not mince their words, but will say that the loss of Part II. of the Bill, if by any means the Government can save it, will send the forty odd miners' members of Parliament into opposition.

A CONFERENCE ON HOURS?

At the same time there is a growing disposition on the part of the coalowners to make an arrangement with the miners about hours, if the miners will agree to a spread-over 90-hour fortnight, and to do everything possible to ensure that the Bill shall not reach the Statute-book. This is, at all events, the attitude of mind of the coalowners who are in active opposition to the Bill. There is ground for stating that if the coalowners collectively approached the Miners' Federation with a request for a meeting to discuss arrangements for a 7½-hour day, including the possible effect on wages, but not wage rates themselves, the Federation would agree. The purpose of the joint meeting would be strictly limited.

In the meantime the coalowners opposing the Bill have, at a meeting in London yesterday, condemned it root and branch. The opponents represent districts producing three-fifths of the coal output of the country and doing 90 per cent. of the export trade. Their resolution was as follows:—

This meeting of the coalowners of the districts of Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, South Wales, South Staffordshire, Warwickshire (part of), Shropshire, Somerset, Bristol, Kent, Cumberland, and Flintshire, representing a majority of the output of the coalmines of Great Britain and 90 per cent. of the export trade, in view of the fundamental unsoundness of the Coal Mines Bill and the impossibility of working any of its provisions in the interests of the industry, resolves to record its united opposition to all and every part of that Bill, which, if passed into law, will increase unemployment, decrease earnings, increase losses, and do permanent injury, not only to the coal trade but to the general interests of the country.

The districts not represented at this meeting are those of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, North Staffordshire, the Forest of Dean, and part of Warwickshire.

THE ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Noel Buxton, Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

SNOW IN THE NORTH

The worst snowstorm of the winter took place in the uplands of Morayshire and Banffshire yesterday, the fall in the Tomintoul district reaching a depth of 4in. From 5deg. to 8deg. of frost were registered. Frequent squalls of hail and sleet swept the coast, and only the larger vessels of the fishing fleet ventured to put to sea from the Moray Firth.

Snow is several inches deep on the North Yorkshire moors, and flockmasters are having an anxious time with their sheep and lambs. Eight degrees of frost were recorded yesterday at daybreak. Snow fell last night over a wide area in Cheshire.

CONFERENCE IN TROUBLE

SEEKING A WAY OUT

PRIME MINISTER'S EFFORTS

The arrangement which had been made on Wednesday for a meeting of the heads of delegations to the Naval Conference yesterday afternoon was not carried out. Instead there was a series of private conversations, in which the difficult position which has now been reached was thoroughly explored. At 11 o'clock there was a meeting of the British Commonwealth delegation and a quarter of an hour later Mr. Wakatsuki called on Mr. MacDonald at Downing-street. In the afternoon the Prime Minister's visitors included Signor Grandi, who called at 3 o'clock, M. Briand, who called an hour later, and afterwards Mr. Stimson.

When the heads of the British, French, and American delegations met on Wednesday afternoon it was evident that a deadlock had been reached. M. Briand had returned to London from Paris still hopeful that France might obtain a Mediterranean Pact, but the resumption of the active work of the Conference coincided with Mr. MacDonald's declaration that this country would not agree to any entangling military alliances and the American delegation's intimation that it would not agree to any pact, even of a consultative character. When the three heads of delegations met, therefore, the position was clear. M. Briand stated that, in the circumstances, there could be no substantial reduction in the tonnage demands made by France, and he explained again the reasons why the figures had been put forward, with special reference to the protection of France's Colonial Empire. During the discussions between the French and British naval experts in the earlier part of the week it had been possible to clarify the figures, but no reduction had been found to be practicable.

It is understood that at Wednesday's meeting both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Stimson begged M. Briand to reconsider his attitude, in view of the grave effect which it might have upon the high hopes which the world had built on the Conference. M. Briand insisted, however, that the French figures must stand and that France could not admit Italy's claim to parity with her. The meeting accordingly broke up, and it was realized that there was little use in calling a meeting of the heads of all the delegations at this juncture. It was felt that the best policy would be to devote the whole of yesterday to private discussions—apart from the meeting of the experts which was held at 3 p.m. to consider further the question of the size of the individual submarine.

PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS

The meeting between Mr. MacDonald and M. Briand lasted for about an hour and a half, and it was followed by a conversation between the Prime Minister and Mr. Stimson, who had had a long talk with M. Briand earlier in the day. It was clear that the principal object of these conversations had been to see whether it was possible to find some way out of the difficulties caused by the refusal of Italy to produce definite figures and the unwillingness of France to discuss any possible reduction of naval tonnage without political guarantees.

The impression in British delegation circles at the close of the day's talks was that the events of the day had been a source of encouragement rather than the reverse, and this view was confirmed by M. Briand when he met newspaper representatives in the evening. His principal anxiety was to dispel any idea that he was angry at the course of events or that he was on the point of returning home. He declared that he still persisted in his conviction that something concrete and efficacious could be achieved by the Conference, and while he retained that view he would remain. Admittedly there were difficulties and differences of opinion, but the same thing happened at every Conference, and he had no intention of giving up the conversations. He mentioned that M. Tardieu would arrive in London to-morrow evening, and that on Sunday he would be engaged in conversations with the Prime Minister.

NOTE ON FRENCH FIGURES

M. Dumesnil, the Minister of Marine, also spoke, in order to assure the Press representatives that the total of French tonnage would remain constant after 1936, as new building would be balanced by the scrapping of an equal quantity of over-age tonnage. He also issued on explanatory note on the memorandum presented to the Conference on February 13 and published in *The Times* of February 14. This note, issued in order to "avoid any of the misconstructions which have already arisen in the English Press," states:—

1. Taking into account the new classification of exempt vessels, the present tonnage of the French fleet, as concerns ships in commission, building or appropriated for, including special vessels, amounts to 670,861 tons. [In the memorandum the present strength was put at 681,808 tons. The difference of 10,947 tons is presumably the result of leaving out the exempt ships.]

2. Should France undertake no further building on and after January 1, 1931, the tonnage of the fleet in commission in 1936 would be 670,861 tons.

3. Should an agreement be made conformably with her declaration of February 13, from 1931 to 1933 France would build 120,000 tons—i.e., 77,329 tons in replacement and 42,671 tons of supplementary building (the latter including 23,330 tons in replacement of the battleship France, lost in 1922, and 19,341 tons of actual supplementary building), the rest being entirely replacement tonnage. Those 120,000 tons would be in commission in 1936, and the tonnage of the fleet in commission would become, as soon as the scrappings anticipated had been made, 713,532 tons [that is to say, the 670,861 tons in present strength plus the 42,671 tons of supplementary building. The memorandum put the strength in 1936 at 734,479 tons. The difference between this figure and the 713,532 tons mentioned in the note is 10,947 tons, which is again presumably the amount taken off for exempt ships].

4. From 1934 to 1936 France would build 120,000 tons of replacement at the average rate of 40,000 per annum. The French Delegation already specified on February 13 that the tonnage thus built, which would be in commission after December 31, 1936, would be entirely balanced by the scrapping of an equal quantity of over-age tonnage. On December 31, 1939, as on December 31, 1936, the tonnage of the ships in commission would therefore be 713,532 tons.

It was therefore without any ambiguity that M. J. L. Dumesnil, Minister of the Navy, speaking on behalf of the French delegation, made his statement [on Monday] to Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the presence of Ambassador Dwight Morrow, member of the American delegation.

It will be seen that the present tonnage of the French Navy—670,861 tons—is made up of the tonnages of ships built, building, and appropriated for; the figure given for 1936—713,532 tons—is the total tonnage of the ships which will

(Continued on page 16, column 5)

VICTORY FOR M. TARDIEU

BIG MAJORITY IN CHAMBER

BUDGET ADOPTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 13

In the early hours of this morning M. Tardieu challenged a decision of the Finance Committee of the Chamber to refuse credits for certain of the new under-secretaryships of State created by him in forming his Cabinet. It was decided to make the matter a question of confidence. There voted:—

For the Government	320
Against	260
Government majority ..	60

The result was received with cheers. Afterwards the Chamber adopted the Budget as a whole by 476 votes to 122. The sitting was brought to an end at 9.55 this morning, having lasted more than 24 hours, though there were the usual intervals. An adjournment until next Thursday was agreed upon. Meanwhile the Budget will come before the Senate.

The earlier division on the clause relating to free education, in which the text of the Finance Committee was adopted by 292 votes to 286, could hardly be considered as a Government defeat, since M. Tardieu had refused to have it put as a question of confidence. The text voted upon was, as he pointed out, entirely different from that originally devised by M. Poincaré, which had figured in his own programme. The main difference lay in the fact that whereas the Government had proposed to introduce free education for day scholars in the lowest classes of the secondary schools, with the prospect of extension if the experiment gave good results, that of the Finance Committee provided for its extension to the next highest class in the following year, and so on progressively.

On so contentious a question it was obvious that M. Tardieu would not have courted a division that might easily prove fatal to his Government. He had continually expressed the view that so far-reaching a measure of educational reform ought to form part of a comprehensive Bill with a separate discussion of its own, and that in any case a thorough reform of the French educational system was overdue.

M. CHAUTEMPS'S EXAMPLE

With the refusal of the Finance Committee to sanction the credits for his under-secretaryships, M. Tardieu was obliged to make a firmer stand. As there remained only 28 days of the financial year from the date on which he introduced the Bill, the amount involved was small, the total sum asked for being only 100,796f., or rather more than £800. The Finance Committee, in proposing to limit the number of posts in the Cabinet, relied upon a law which had long fallen into disuse. M. Tardieu, defending his action in extending his Cabinet, pointed out to the Opposition that the Finance Committee on which they held the majority had not applied the same standard to M. Chautemps, whose Cabinet had numbered 28 Ministers and under-secretaries. He expressed the view that, if the merits of the question were considered, there would be nothing remarkable in the appointment of under-secretaries to certain Ministries, especially having regard to the large amount of additional work arising out of the protracted Budget debates and the vast complex of the Young Plan. But he also had no illusion as to the real object of the refusal. It was to make his own task as difficult as possible. He did not intend to fall into their trap. He might now and then defer, as he preferred to choose his own fighting ground. He warned the Opposition that it would be waste of time trying to provoke him to violence or nervousness because he intended in all calmness to fight to win.

M. Tardieu's defiant speech was received with cheers by his supporters of the Right and Centre, which were re-echoed when the result of the division was announced.

BUDGET SURPLUS

In the form in which it goes to the Senate the Budget now shows a revenue of 50,409,000,000f. [about £403,000,000] and expenditure of 50,201,000,000f., leaving a balance of 208,000,000f. [£1,664,000]. This balance, however, is more apparent than real, as it does not allow for the expenditure on the naval programme, the national insurance scheme, or the increased old-age pensions. Subject to these being authorized, it is expected that the surplus will be in the neighbourhood of 11,000,000f.

In the Senate this afternoon M. Germain Martin, the Budget Minister, formally introduced the Budget, and the Bill for the under-secretaryships, both of which were referred for examination to the Finance Committee of the Senate.

NEW YORK MAGISTRATE DISMISSED

SUPREME COURT'S ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 13

The appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York to-day ordered the removal from the Bench of the magistrate Albert H. Vitale. He was found *Guilty*, by a unanimous vote of the five judges composing the Court, of impairing public confidence in the Courts by accepting, in June, 1928, a loan of $20,000 [£4,000] from a company owned by Arnold Rothstein, a notorious gambler who last year was mysteriously murdered in a New York hotel.

In the course of Vitale's trial it was brought out that in the first four years of his being a magistrate he amassed a fortune of $165,000 [£33,000] through a transaction in real estate, although at the time he went on the Bench he had just finished paying off debts amounting to $1,500 [£300].

Vitale was found *Not Guilty* of a second charge preferred against him by the Bar Association which grew out of his discharge from custody of a prisoner who had confessed his theft. The Court held, however, that in that case he had been guilty of "gross carelessness, inattention, ignorance, and incompetency."

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning Lord Balfour was issued yesterday:—"Lord Balfour continues to make slow but steady progress towards recovery."

Lady Townshend, who is ill with influenza, is stated to be progressing satisfactorily.

Lord Wittenham was stated yesterday to be making progress. Last night it was reported that there was no change in his condition.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

PEACEFUL AND SLOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 13

Mr. Gandhi's march continues slow and peaceful. At a village reached this morning he made a speech in which he deplored the absence of the spinning wheel, and urged his hearers to awake from their slumber. Otherwise they would not get independence, and, even if they got it, they could not keep it, because if they were not alive, they would be looted by other people, if not by Englishmen.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will not attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad on March 21.

MR. SEN GUPTA ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13

Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, was arrested to-day on a warrant from Rangoon and charged with delivering a seditious speech while in Rangoon recently. He was offered bail of Rs.10,000 [£750], but Mr. Gupta refused to provide bail, and he will be taken to Rangoon in a steamer leaving to-morrow. Within the last few days he has been engaged in organizing his party to carry out civil disobedience in Bengal.

Both leaders of the warring sections of the Swaraj Party, Mr. Subhas Bose and Mr. Sen Gupta, are now in the hands of the authorities, Mr. Bose being still in Alipore Gaol. No excitement was caused by the arrest of Mr. Gupta.

BATON CHARGE AGAINST STRIKERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 13

The strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway entered on a new phase to-day, when a number of strikers lay on the ground outside the transportation superintendent's office at Byculla and prevented access to the building. The police arrested four of the leaders, including the secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and dispersed the rest with a baton charge.

Although the strike is continuing, the railway service is practically normal, and many strikers' places have been permanently filled.

FIRE IN P. & O. LINER

PASSENGERS LANDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, MARCH 13

A fire broke out at midnight last night in the P. and O. liner Comorin, 15,000 tons, homeward bound from Australia, lying in Colombo Harbour, and this morning she was ablaze forward. The fire originated in the cargo of one of the forward holds, and later spread to a second hold, containing wool and fibre, beneath the first-class dining saloon, which was partly destroyed by heat.

This afternoon the vessel developed a list to starboard of about 30 degrees, and the crew, assisted by two tugs and two fire floats, directed their efforts to preventing the fire from spreading to the first-class cabins. The fire was not got under control until this evening.

The Comorin carried 204 passengers, who were landed for safety when the fire was discovered. It was at first reported that the mails from Australia had been transferred to the P. and O. steamer Macedonia, but it was later learned that the mails could not be reached. The sailing of the Macedonia was delayed several hours in the expectation that the mails would be trans-shipped to her, but she has sailed without them. It is not known yet whether the mails have been damaged.

Most of the cargo in holds 2 and 3, consisting of wool fibre, copra, fruit, and frozen meat, has been destroyed.

It is hoped that the Comorin will be able to leave Colombo on Sunday with the second-class passengers. The first-class passengers will continue their voyage in such other vessels as are available.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN ARGENTINA

TRAIN SET ON FIRE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 13

As a protest against the failure to grant an increase in wages, the railwaymen's union yesterday held up train services for an hour, and threaten to make further use of this procedure if their demands are not conceded. The serious delays so caused were followed by violence. Passengers on a Great Southern suburban train destroyed windows, seats, lamps, electric fans, and doors, and the train entered Constitucion terminus with its brake van ablaze.

The Western Railway reported to the Government violent acts this morning at Villa Luro, Liniers, and Ciuda Dela stations, where non-passengers, travelling on electric trains, set fire to eight wagons, which were burnt out, besides destroying the fittings of 10 passenger coaches. The stations at Villa Luro and Liniers were also damaged by fire.

STRIKE IN FRENCH LINER

Lloyd's agents at Havre telegraphed yesterday that in consequence of a strike of employees the departure from that port of the French liner Paris had been delayed.

A Plymouth message says that passengers who had arrived there from London to embark in the Paris for New York were officially informed last night that the sailing had been cancelled. The passengers are returning to London to-day.

DEATH OF LORD COVENTRY

The EARL of COVENTRY died at Croome Court, Worcestershire, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning at the age of 91. He had been seriously ill with heart trouble for the past fortnight. He was the "Father" of the House of Lords and a great sportsman; he won the Grand National two years running with Emblem and Emblematic. The day before he died he won the National Hunt Juvenile Steeplechase at Cheltenham with Black Minstrel, by Black Gauntlet out of Requiem.

The funeral will take place privately at Croome Church on Monday at 2.30 p.m. There will be a service at Worcester Cathedral at the same time. It is particularly requested that the public should go to Worcester, as the accommodation at Croome is only sufficient for the family and the parishioners. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

A memorial service will be held on the same day and at the same time at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Charing Cross.

A memoir appears on p. 16.

POLITICAL NOTES

THEFT OF CARS AND "JOY-RIDING"

SMALL HARBOURS

The first measure down for second reading in the House of Commons to-day is the Unlawful User of Vehicles Bill, which has for its object the removal of the defence of "joy-riding" in cases of thefts of motor-cars. The Bill was brought in some time ago by Sir Gervais Rentoul, but a little later the matter was taken up by the Home Office, and Mr. Clynes introduced a Bill on similar lines, although not quite so far-reaching in some of its provisions. During the Committee stage of the Road Traffic Bill in the House of Lords the proposals contained in Mr. Clynes's Bill were incorporated with the larger measure, and they are now to be found in Clause 28. In these circumstances, therefore, it is doubtful if Sir Gervais Rentoul's Bill will be proceeded with to-day. Only a very few more private members' Bills can now come before the House of Commons, as Friday of next week is the last private members' day before Easter. The first four Fridays in May, however, will be available for the remaining stages of private members' Bills that have passed through Standing Committee.

Representatives of the Shipping Parliamentary Committee and of the Port Facilities Committee of the Chamber of Shipping had a conference with Mr. J. H. Thomas yesterday as to the rehabilitation and re-equipment of the small harbours of the country. The conference was the result of a meeting held a few weeks ago at the House of Commons to consider the report of the Port Facilities Visiting Committee, the members of which had visited a large number of ports and had drawn up a report on their needs. Mr. Runciman yesterday introduced the deputation, which included Sir Arthur Sutherland (president of the Chamber of Shipping), Mr. D. Jones (vice-president), Sir Norman Hill, and Mr. T. E. Brown (chairman of the Port Facilities Visiting Committee), and Mr. A. Anderson (chairman of the Sailing Ship Owners' Association). Representatives of the Federation of British Industries were also present. It is understood that the deputation, while expressing appreciation of the assistance hitherto given by the Government, urged that much more still remained to be done. Mr. Thomas expressed sympathy with the views put forward, and promised that all the points raised would be carefully considered.

The next meeting of the League of Nations Parliamentary Committee will be held in Committee Room 12 of the House of Commons next Monday at 5 p.m. Lord Cecil of Chelwood, who was the British member of the League of Nations Committee on the Amendment of the Covenant, will speak on "Covenant and Pact."

A NEW PLANET

DISCOVERY BY LOWELL OBSERVATORY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 13

Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, announced to-day that the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, had discovered a ninth major planet. The planet, which has not yet been named, is beyond Neptune. It is probably larger than the Earth, but smaller than Uranus.

The discovery confirms the belief of the late Dr. Percival Lowell that such a planet existed and was in fact the result of a systematic search of several years in support of Dr. Lowell's belief. Professor Shapley calls the discovery the most important since the discovery of Neptune in 1846.

THE "WEEK-END REVIEW"

The first number of the *Week-end Review*, of which Mr. Gerald Barry is editor, is published to-day. We notice its contents on page 17.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	COX AND BOX AND THE SORCERER	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	5
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MABY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION	7.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.20 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	5 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MISS NANCY REED	8.30
Grotrian Hall	MISS DOROTHEA WEBB	8.15
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	MR. JOHN GABALFA	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE COMPULSORY HUSBAND	12 to 11
Astoria	THE SKY HAWK	12.45 to 11
Avenue	AN ITALIAN STRAW HAT	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE KISS	12 to 12
Kensington	LAST OF MRS. CHE

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind variable, mainly light or moderate; cloudy or variable sky, occasional rain, perhaps local sleet; rather cold.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled and rather cold, with further snow locally, chiefly in the North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prime Minister had conversations yesterday with M. Briand, with Signor Grandi, and with Mr. Stimson with the object of finding some way of averting the threatened breakdown of the Naval Conference. (p. 14)

The Civil Estimates for Class III. (Home Department, Law and Justice) and Class VIII. (non-effective charges—Pensions) show respectively a net increase of £3,481,391 and a net decrease of £2,11[illegible]601, as compared with last year. (p. 11)

Thousands of fresh applications were made throughout the country yesterday for unemployment relief under the new Act. (p. 11)

Further evidence was given for the prosecution at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday, when the trial of Sidney Harry Fox for the alleged murder of his mother at a Margate hotel in October last was continued. (p. 11)

The Army Council has addressed to General Officers Commanding a letter containing "rules" for the conduct of religious services for the troops, as a result of the Government's decision with regard to the services of intercession which are to be held on behalf of Christians in Russia. (p. 11)

A plea for the Sunday opening of publichouses in Wales was made by Mr. A. J. Weeks, secretary of the joint committee of the licensed trade for South Wales, when giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing in London yesterday.

The Cunard Company authorize the statement that they are now in communication with certain shipbuilders regarding the construction of a new steamer for their Atlantic express service. (p. 14)

Parcels were missing from a mail-bag which was found on the Great Western Railway between Ealing and Acton yesterday. (p. 11).

The annual Assembly of the Free Church Council yesterday passed a resolution which, while disclaiming any political interference with the internal affairs of Russia, expressed horror at the policy of persecution adopted by the Soviet Government and appealed to that Government to honour the principles of toleration and humanity. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill and the Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill were read a second time. On the motion of the Primate the Parsonages Measure and other Church Measures were ordered to be presented for Royal Assent. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin moved the Unionist Vote of Censure on the Government arising out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's refusal to state his intentions with regard to fiscal duties. Mr. Snowden replied and was supported by Sir H. Samuel, speaking for the Liberals. (pp. 8 and 9)

Our Labour Correspondent states that the Cabinet has decided that if the clause in the Coal Mines Bill authorizing minimum prices for coal is rejected by the House of Commons the Bill shall be withdrawn. The opposing coalowners are intensifying their opposition to the Bill. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

On a vote of confidence in the French Chamber yesterday M. Tardieu obtained a majority of 60. The Chamber, after passing the Budget, adjourned until next Thursday. (p. 14)

A fire broke out in the P. & O. liner Comorin in Colombo harbour at midnight on Wednesday and continued yesterday. Most of the cargo in two holds was destroyed. The passengers, who numbered 204, were landed for safety. (p. 14)

The Indian Legislative Assembly yesterday discussed the Government's Bill for the protection of the cotton textile industry. The debate was adjourned till Monday. (p. 13)

Bills to give the Australian Federal Parliament power to amend the Constitution and greater power in industrial matters were yesterday read a first time in the House of Representatives. (p. 13)

Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta and one of the Swarajist leaders in Bengal, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with delivering a seditious speech in Rangoon. (p. 14)

President von Hindenburg yesterday signed the Young Plan Bills and ordered their immediate promulgation. At the same time he issued a statement to the nation, defending his decision and appealing for an end to internal dissension. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Lindrum made breaks of 1,077 and 1,257 in his billiard match against Smith, at the Memorial Hall yesterday; L. Steeples beat S. Lee in the semi-final round of the Amateur Championship. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Conversion Loan Result; Redemption of Belgian American Loan; Central Argentine Dividend; Savoy Hotel Finances; Tilling's Good Balance-sheet; Patent Agents and Prospectuses; Crown Mines Record Tonnage; and the Report of the London Life Association. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street loan rates were easier and discount rates weakened slightly. At the Bank £300,000 in sovereigns was released. The New York and Berlin exchanges moved in favour of sterling. Canadian dollars appreciated. A further decline occurred in the Argentine exchange. (p. 21)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was considerable activity in gilt-edged securities, an increased demand for British Funds causing some sharp upward movements. Other markets were neglected, the general tone being heavy. Argentine Railway stocks were weak. (p. 20)

THE CASE FOR EXPERIMENT

The debate in the House of Commons yesterday centred upon two main questions. The first was whether the economic state and tendency of the world might conceivably produce a common readiness among British political parties to regard tariffs in these islands as legitimate experiments. The second was whether any consideration for the economic state of this country would induce MR. SNOWDEN to depart from the usual practice of reserving until Budget day the disclosure of the fate of existing duties. It must be confessed that the matter and the manner of the answers given by the Socialist and Liberal parties to these questions made the debate profoundly disappointing. MR. BALDWIN, in an admirable speech, gave the House of Commons every chance to act as a Council of State by putting his case in analytical and interrogative rather than in critical form. He argued that, even when the present world-wide riot of economic nationalism was over, protective countries would react, not towards free trade, but towards reciprocal tariff treaties unmitigated by most-favoured-nation clauses; and he asked whether this country would not then consider having tariffs of her own as the only means of participating in such treaties. He argued that a potent—perhaps an essential—guarantee of world peace would be lost if the bonds of sentiment uniting the Empire were to snap for want of economic reinforcement; and he asked whether this country would not even consider tariffs if they proved the only means of forging that reinforcement. It is to be noted that this presentation of the Unionist case completely nullifies the charges usually brought against them that their fiscal policy is dictated by insular—or at best by Imperial—pride. MR. BALDWIN asks only that tariffs should be considered not as a dogma but as an experiment, and he considers the experiment as a means of fostering not only Imperial but foreign markets. He is the more entitled henceforward to transfer the charges of insularity to his political opponents, who yesterday, through the mouths of MR. SNOWDEN and SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, returned a blunt negative to his requests. They have, it appears, made up their minds that in no circumstances can the Socialist or the Liberal Party touch so unclean a thing as a tariff. They know by intuition that it is hopeless for this country to attempt to force a footing in the economic system of foreign countries; and that it is quite impossible for the Empire to give us in return for a preference under our tariffs advantages which can outweigh any disadvantages which such tariffs may impose upon us. In this House of Commons, therefore, fiscal questions must continue to be party questions, and that makes it incidentally the more regrettable that MR. BENN, the one Minister of all others who has most need of a non-party status in order to succeed in his great non-party task, should have been chosen to wind up yesterday's debate.

But, though a majority of the present House of Commons refuses to look upon this question with other than doctrinaire eyes, the same may not be true of the public. Indeed the traces of impartiality in individual Socialists, which MR. BALDWIN noted yesterday, may well reflect a change in public opinion. If that is so, the change is both natural and justified. Fiscally we are a free trade country; but in other respects we are one of the most highly protected countries in the world. Our social legislation and our trade union system protect our wage rates to a very remarkable degree; and it is the fear that this protection will be broken down by the competition of countries where the wage-earners do not possess it that has inspired a section of the Socialist Party to favour bulk purchase and the prohibition of surplus or sweated imports. Again, one of the main reasons given by MR. SNOWDEN himself for our present industrial distress, namely, the over-production of primary products, seems a queer reason for leaving the British market practically the one open market in the world. The very phrase is a contradiction in terms of the pure free trade doctrine, according to which there is no such thing as over-production and consequently no such thing as undue cheapness of raw materials. Moreover the proceedings at the so-called Tariff Truce Conference should surely have destroyed the last hope that foreign countries will give us something for nothing. The clear determination of Australia to fix her tariffs at a level which will minimize imports from all countries is a further proof that sentiment cannot always govern fiscal policy even in the Dominions. Surely all these facts must induce dispassionate inquiry whether our own fiscal system, however suitable to a period of balanced supply and demand, is equally suitable to a period when supply is greatly in excess of demand. MR. SNOWDEN yesterday justified his refusal to do so by pointing to the unemployment in protectionist countries and by asserting that tariffs never raised real wages. But those who have so often declared that our position is different from that of any other nation can hardly contend that the experience of Germany and of the United States should rule out any experiment in this country. At a time when over 1,500,000 of our people are unemployed, it is well to remember that safeguarded industries have at least been able to give employment and to pay wages.

There remains only the secondary question raised by the debate—namely, whether MR. SNOWDEN should or should not anticipate his Budget statement. The date of that statement is now so near that the point has become of less practical importance, at least for this year. But MR. SNOWDEN'S assertion—which he bases on a headline in a provincial newspaper and a pessimistic Stock Exchange circular—that he has been the object of an "organized conspiracy" must at any rate be challenged. He himself admitted the existence of industrial uncertainty, and he has therefore no right to assume that the pressure put upon him has been due to anything else. It is true, of course, that the actual volume of unemployment which uncertainty may have caused in the safeguarded industries is small, but MR. SNOWDEN cannot avert his responsibility for it by saying that uncertainty is implicit in tariffs. There is uncertainty under tariffs; but there is also uncertainty under all taxes which affect industry, and there are very few which do not. It is undoubtedly true that more uncertainty is caused by fears of how MR. SNOWDEN will find the extra £25,000,000 required by next year's Estimates than by fears that he may take off the duties; but that does not prove that tariffs are more vicious than heavy taxation. In this connexion it is instructive to compare the total revenue raised by taxes in a pre-War year and to-day. In 1911-12, for example, the tax-revenue was £165,000,000, and in 1928-29 it actually amounted to £664,138,000. It is clear that in earlier days Budgets were far simpler to frame, and required nothing like the same amount of previous consultation as they do to-day. The State is a partner in industry upon a scale never contemplated before the social services were in being, and MR. SNOWDEN'S statement yesterday that the sole criterion in imposing taxation is the needs of the Exchequer is no more than half a truth. The needs of the other partner—namely, industry—must be considered as well, and it is just as legitimate to impose taxation for the protection of industry as to impose it for the redistribution of wealth. It is quite clear therefore that if the partnership is to be effective—and if it is not the whole firm must go bankrupt—then Budget secrecy must be risked in the interests of previous consultation. The tradition of reticence, as MR. OLIVER STANLEY said yesterday, should not be used to conceal policy. Otherwise a practice designed to secure the purity of public finance may degenerate into a grave handicap upon our national prosperity.

Referendum in Australia

Two Bills to amend the Australian Constitution were introduced yesterday for eventual submission to the people by referendum—an event of obvious interest at the present moment in this country. Of the two changes for which the Government is asking the consent of Parliament and will ask that of the electors one is fundamental, almost revolutionary. By the Constitution as it exists, any amendment proposed to be made in it must be carried by an absolute majority in both Houses of Parliament and afterwards ratified by the majority of voters in a referendum, which majority must comprise majorities in a majority of the States. An amendment would fail, even though carried by a majority over the whole Commonwealth, unless it should gain majorities in four out of the six States, a provision inserted to protect the less populous States from having constitutional changes imposed upon them against their will by the big populations of New South Wales and Victoria. The result has been to make any amendment of the Constitution a matter of great difficulty. Of the numerous proposals that have been submitted to referendum only three or four have been carried, and a majority on the "No" side has come to be regarded almost as a matter of course. MR. SCULLIN proposes to get over the difficulty by taking this right of veto away from the people and by giving Parliament the authority to make any constitutional changes it pleases. The result, of course, would be to make the Constitution much more flexible. But are the electors, who have shown themselves so ready to exercise their right of veto on constitutional changes, likely to be persuaded to surrender it once for all?

If this first proposal were carried it would make the second amendment almost unnecessary, for it would give the Parliament the right to make the required change without reference to the people. That, however, would take time, and MR. SCULLIN is in a hurry to get the additional powers it would confer on the Federal Government. The second amendment, which is intended to secure for the Commonwealth Parliament a wider jurisdiction in industrial matters, is almost a hardy annual in Australian politics. In one form or another it has already been submitted to referendum on several occasions and by Governments of different political complexions; but on every occasion it has been rejected. When it has come to a popular vote the electors in most States have shown themselves reluctant to deprive their own State Governments and Parliaments of the right to deal with their own industrial difficulties. MR. BRUCE, the last Prime Minister, after being rebuffed in this way, turned in the other direction. Convinced that dual control, with its resultant evils of competing Courts and conflicting awards, was one of the main obstacles to industrial peace, he tried to get rid of it in the only other way open to him—that is, by throwing the full responsibility on the States and the State Courts. The decision was politically fatal. The Labour Party raised a storm of protest against the proposed abolition of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court; and, as they were joined by Nationalist malcontents, MR. BRUCE was speedily driven out of office to make way for MR. SCULLIN, who is now endeavouring to carry out his predecessor's earlier policy and give the Commonwealth supreme authority in industrial affairs. His success at the General Election, which was mainly fought on that question, gives him some justification for hoping that he will be able to persuade the electors to grant him the powers which they have consistently refused to his predecessors. But a General Election is a very different thing from a referendum, and all experience has shown that in a referendum the instinct of the average Australian is to vote "No."

British Artists' Exhibitions

For a third time the annual report of British Artists' Exhibitions, the organization promoted by SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN, makes its appearance this morning. It is signed by SIR MARTIN CONWAY and SIR ROBERT WITT, who strike an encouraging note at the outset, when they say that the experimental stage is over, and that momentum and tradition have been acquired. Their report is preceded by a map which shows that there have been held altogether six exhibitions in the British Isles, seven on the Continent of Europe, one in Argentina, and one on board the Berengaria. In particular attention is drawn to the success of the Glasgow Exhibition last year, where Scottish art was naturally well represented; Glasgow, so far, has proved to have been the best purchaser of all the home cities. The Stockholm Exhibition last year also ranks as one of the best of those held abroad; its effect on Swedish opinion, the report says, was profound, and led to a new understanding of the independence and vitality of the great English tradition. Next year an exhibition at Tokyo is under contemplation, where the exhibits may be expected to possess diplomatic, besides artistic, attributes, and where for the first time the visitors will be for the most part connoisseurs of an artistic idiom far removed from that of Europe.

The report, however, insists that, despite these foreign excursions, the scheme is mainly intended to work at home; and the next exhibition will be at Hull in May, while in the late autumn it is proposed to gather at Guildhall not a show for sale but a collection of pictures already sold under the scheme, so as to demonstrate the kind of work by modern British artists which has most captured the popular taste. It will be found to be typical of no one style or manner of painting; for it has been the strength of the organization that its selection committee has consisted of judges of widely different tastes, and that no single school has been dominant in it. The faith behind it has been, in the words of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, that the Englishman will demand a good thing when he sees it, especially when he sees that it is within his means to purchase. The report hardly claims that picture buying has yet become a habit among those who can afford it; but every exhibition leaves behind a nucleus of potential collectors, and helps to break down the view that pictures are painted for galleries—a view which galleries themselves unintentionally do much to foster, to the discouragement of talent and to the overlooking by the public of one of the most satisfying ways of bringing beauty into the home.

Rioting for Relativity

Of all the cities of the world that are lovers of learning, New York is surely the chief and head. When a film illustrating EINSTEIN'S theory of relativity was shown the other day at the New York Museum of Natural History the crowd was so great and so determined not to be disappointed that it became necessary to call out the mounted police. Where a thousand tickets had been issued, between four and five thousand people turned up, and eclipsed all boxing and racing crowds in their determination to see some sport with space and time. The police triumphed, for it is one of the permanent sorrows of the world that muscle can triumph for the moment over mind. But the lovers of learning gave a good account of themselves. Accepting conflict in a world apparently constructed on the principles of Euclidean geometry, they met the police under the old conditions governing time and space, although their own allegiance lay elsewhere. English Jingoes, unwilling to admit that their country cannot show similar spectacles, may point to the warfare that goes on in the British Museum Library between scholars each determined to study the same volume; but there is a stealthy sneak-as-sneak-can furtiveness about those hostilities that compares ignobly with the brave and open battle of the New Yorkers. Nor can it be contended that any element of vanity was behind the thirst for relativity. There is learning that can be used with effect in social intercourse, but relativity is not of it. Foreign languages can be quoted whatever the topic of conversation, but relativity does not lend itself to tags. Few subjects indeed offer so few advantages for displays of superiority, for where nobody understands the charlatan is at no particular disadvantage.

The motive was not display, but it does not at all follow that the crowd that besieged the museum was a thoroughly worthy Rosa Dartle crowd, seeking knowledge for its own sake. It was prepared for aching heads, from thought and not from truncheons, but not simply because it felt it was missing something good. Learning cannot expect to be loved without a dowry, and New York enthusiasm has its practical side. Ever since EINSTEIN'S theories were commended by the few people competent to express an opinion, life has been uncomfortable for the people who like to know, however generally, what is being thought and done by their contemporaries, and who now wish they had shown more proficiency in sums at school. But those people are few. Still smaller is the group who welcomed relativity with instinctive enthusiasm because they were hoping, for not very creditable personal reasons, to see all standards in all walks of life resolved into flux or at any rate suffused in a hazy uncertainty. But there still remains a large and respectable number of persons who feel that a great deal has been happening in the world of physics while they cannot even get a peep through the keyhole. All they know is that their own ideas are wrong, that they are walking about and conducting their insignificant affairs with minds full of obsolete Newtonian notions. They feel uncomfortable, particularly if they are New Yorkers continually risking their lives in calculations involving seconds of time and inches of space. To be told, in a general and rather offhand way, that space is curved, or that it returns upon itself, is highly disconcerting to traffic-dodging animals like the ordinary run of city dwellers.

That is the point the pragmatists will make. It is not only that people feel that they look fools if their main ideas are all wrong. Plenty of people can bear with that; and indeed we have no option, being, as MR. BELLOC has memorably said, "all of us ignorant of nearly everything there is to be known." But we have to distinguish between the many sorts of ignorance we patronize. Some are more costly than others, and a practical people like the American, strongly addicted to quantitative measurement, does not relish fundamental uncertainty about the framework in which not only individual life but something much more important, the whole business life of the American nation, has to be carried on. It seemed reasonable to suppose that if anybody could make EINSTEIN intelligible without a long preparation, for which nobody—in New York at any rate—has time, it would be the master minds of Hollywood. Small wonder that the announcement of a film on relativity aroused the wildest hopes, and that people battled for a glimpse of the new vistas that would have opened before their eyes if they had been able to get inside. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico est*, and the very obscurity of relativity, and the necessity for accepting it on sheer faith, make it an object of affection for which risks are cheerfully run, even the risk of annoying the police. Meanwhile the film can be repeated and, now that films are shown in American prisons, even those who fought most vigorously may well find themselves rewarded. They may realize in leisurely meditation that prison is the only place in the modern world which affords a reasonable chance of coming to understand EINSTEIN; and that such understanding is the prize of those who live secluded lives without worldly cares, under protective supervision, and for a number of years on end.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

POST OFFICE AND BEAM STATIONS

"UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The note on your City page on wireless telephone tests will be confirmed by all who have any practical knowledge of wireless telephony or telegraphy working.

The contention of the Postmaster-General that because his Rugby short-wave service was able to telephone for as many hours to the United States as the Beam station is able to work with Canada, therefore the two were of equal value is as reasonable as to contend that a car which is capable, at its best, of running at 20 miles an hour on a flat, open, straight road is of equal value with a car which is capable of maintaining the same speed along a very narrow winding road crowded with traffic.

The Postmaster-General went a stage farther yesterday when, in answer to Sir Hilton Young, he made the statement that his telephony stations at Rugby and Baldock were capable of giving as many hours' good commercial telephony as are the Beam stations, and probably more.

It would be interesting to know whether the experts who advised the Postmaster-General to give this answer were the same experts who, in 1924, informed a Cabinet Committee that it would be many years before the Beam system would be of practical value, and that even if, in the course of years, it proved to be of some value the Empire would still require a chain of high-power long-wave stations of the Rugby type. Or are they the same experts who, as reported in the *Journal* of the Institute of Electrical Engineers for December, 1924, said:—

> From our knowledge of the art, it seems essential that high-power long-wave stations must be erected in order to provide for a full and regular Imperial telegraph service in which there shall be no initial delay due to ordinary telegrams having to be kept in hand until favourable hours of work, and also to be able to reach any and all parts of the Empire at any moment?

Or who, two years later on December 26, 1926, said:—

> I can confirm what has been said about the utter unreliability of anything definite in the way of service in any definite hours of the day so far as low-power short-wave stations are concerned?

On the occasion that the last statement was made by one of the great Post Office experts, another, an even more eminent, summing up the discussion, said:—

> (The speaker's) illuminating remarks drawn from the experience of the Post Office I was very glad to elicit from him, as they will go on record in the proceedings, and will be of great value to the people who take the trouble to read them.

We all know that these statements have been proved, in the light of experience, to be unjustified. It strikes me as a matter of common sense that an unnecessary duplication of plant and *personnel* and, as a corollary, an unwarranted expenditure of money must take place if separate stations are to be built and maintained for telephone services, when the existing telegraph stations can be economically adapted to the needs of both telephony and telegraphy. I can testify, in terms of personal experience, to the efficiency of the Beam multiplex system (where one station is sufficient for the simultaneous needs of telegraphy and telephony), since it has been used on more than one occasion in the consummation of successful international broadcasts.

It too often happens that irrelevant considerations determine decisions which should be based only on technical knowledge. One therefore concludes with the hope that in this case there is yet time for the best and most economical technique to be applied to the needs of public service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. P. ECKERSLEY.

London, March 13.

THE VICEROY AND HIS CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I endorse Mr. C. J. O'Donnell's appreciation of the wise and weighty counsel contained in Sir John Hewett's letter in *The Times* of last Saturday? Lord Zetland made a precisely similar protest against the attacks made on Lord Irwin on the occasion of the pronouncement made by him on his return to India. It should be plain to critics in this country that every word published here impugning Lord Irwin's pronouncements or acts furnishes additional material for those in India whose aim is to add to his difficulties and embarrassments.

I am, &c.,

CLAUDE H. HILL.

Government House, Isle of Man, March 11.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Parliament has not been happy in its dealings with the coal industry. Ninety per cent. of its members are, like myself, ignorant of coal getting and coal marketing, yet we are expected to legislate for the coal trade.

The Coal Bill was clipped this week; it may be crippled next week. Party capital is slippery stuff. Dear coal may be and is an attractive cry for an Opposition. "Defeat of the Government" makes a splashing news headline. Wage agreements have soon to be negotiated. Miners' hours in default of legislation will revert to seven a day.

Some Government will have to face the problem. At present the miners' members, as supporters of the Government, are muzzled. In contact with political realities they may have learnt something, but in Opposition they will be free.

The intercession services for Russian Christians were solved, thanks to the wise action of the Prime Minister, by consultation with the other party leaders. Cannot that admirable example be followed and the present coal controversy lifted from the bog of party politics? The nation can ill afford a repetition of the 1926 calamity. The working miners, too, deserve consideration; they have been badly led, but theirs is an arduous and a vital occupation.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE LAMBERT.

House of Commons, March 13.

THE GREAT RIFTS OF AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In common with many others who have spent a portion of their lives there, I have read with the deepest interest the accurate and charmingly human account of Central Africa by Professor Huxley. I should like to add, if I may, one small detail to his admirable account of the Rifts.

When I was endeavouring to work them out some years ago I found that the only people who had explored the Red Sea were the Austrians, who sent a part of their navy there for two or three years at the beginning of this century. They described their survey in three large volumes, one of which gave contours of the bottom of the whole sea, a copy of which I have before me; but they never gave any cross sections. When these were constructed from their plans they showed the Rift, about 40 miles in width, entering the sea on its south-west coast, where there is an absence of the western wall of mountains, extending the whole length of the sea bottom and forming the Gulf of Akaba, which is 4,000ft. deep, while the Gulf of Suez is only about 140ft. in depth. The Red Sea is about 120 miles wide with a depth of about one-third of a mile, except in the central 40 miles, where the depth is nearly one mile and a third. The Rift therefore lies at the bottom of the Red Sea, and is not the sea itself.

I am yours faithfully,

S. T. PRUEN, M.D.

2, Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham, March 12.

THE WORKERS OF GERMANY

II.—HELPING THE HANDICAPPED

VOCATIONAL LESSONS

(From Our Berlin Correspondent)

In addition to the able-bodied unemployed there are always permanently handicapped persons, young and old, under the care of the local Welfare authorities, and German municipalities, especially since the Poor Law reform of 1924, have been making experiments with the object of finding a useful corner for them in the world of workers.

Apart from the work done by municipal or provincial blind schools, children's holiday homes, and similar institutions, some thousands of persons in every large city must always be assisted in cash or in kind; elderly widows or badly disabled persons with inadequate pensions, and the "genteel poor" whose annuities were hit by the inflation and who are beyond work. Although the German system of invalid and old-age insurance is far-reaching, the scale of pensions is very low. For the same reasons which inspire the municipal schemes for the provision of occupation for the able-bodied unemployed, the Welfare authorities endeavour to create opportunities for as many as possible of the handicapped to supplement their inadequate resources by their own efforts or to earn more than the bare dole. The authorities firmly believe that idleness on a dole is just as destructive to the self-respect of the handicapped as of the fully capable worker, and they have found from experience that most people accustomed to hard work and with few intellectual resources are happier to continue working within their capacities even in old age. Hence the establishment of workshops for the *Erwerbsbeschränkte*, a term which denotes not merely the physically disabled, but everyone whose capacity to earn a living is limited by any sort of disability.

Men seriously disabled in the War are provided for by a special law, which compels every private undertaking employing 20 to 50 workers to find room for one War cripple. Larger establishments must employ two cripples for every 100 able-bodied employees. It may be assumed that the totally disabled from the War are in receipt of adequate pensions unless they have too many dependents; others for whom work has not been found under the Disabled Law are supported out of special funds. The victims of civil accidents may in certain circumstances be assisted under this law. It may be assumed also that a workman totally disabled by a works accident has been adequately pensioned through the compulsory employers' compensation insurance, but the compensation for the loss of a limb is probably not enough for a man to live on, yet, if special provision is not made for him by his firm, he is at a disadvantage in the search for work until he has learned some suitable new occupation.

A VARIABLE TERM

Most of the *Erwerbsbeschränkte* are, however, deformed from birth or mentally backward, though not enough to require asylum treatment. The application of the term varies; Essen pays special attention to the blind with the object of training them to compete successfully in the open labour market, whereas Düsseldorf is disposed to relegate them to established institutions. Düsseldorf regards prisoners discharged on ticket-of-leave as *Erwerbsbeschränkte* deserving of special attention, whereas Essen leaves them to existing prisoners' aid societies. Methods of getting in touch with them differ, too. Since before the transfer of the employment exchanges to the Reich Insurance Institute the Düsseldorf exchange has had a special department for *Erwerbsbeschränkte*, through which every applicant for work who is regarded as suffering from a disability finds his way to the Welfare authorities, and, if possible, into their special workshops. Essen takes the view that such cases come easily enough to the attention of the Welfare authorities, either in the regular course or through the private charitable institutions.

Both in Düsseldorf and Essen the special workshops for the handicapped were started before the Insurance Act, in the days when all relief administration was local; and as time went on they were formed for convenience into limited companies in which certain of the private charitable institutions cooperating in their establishment have a share. The premises are provided rent free by the municipality. Though the aim is to make the workshops cover expenses, a small subsidy is generally necessary.

Essen has two workshops, one for men and boys and the other for women and girls. When orders are plentiful 135 men and 110 women can be kept employed. The men's department comprises a locksmith's shop, where repairs are done for the municipality or on private order, a machine and hand joinery, a brush factory, in which the big revolving brushes for the municipal road-sweeping vehicles are renovated every 24 hours, an upholstering room, a tailor's shop, and a department in which every kind of cane and basket work is done. One or two able-bodied skilled workmen are employed for particularly delicate processes or to give instruction. Some of the workers themselves become skilled, and work is found for them outside. They work eight hours a day, unless they are unfit, and those who can do a full day's work are paid the full wage agreement rate for that trade. Others whose capacity is less are paid for more than their actual production. Payment is low during training, but is supplemented out of the Welfare funds. When I visited the workshop one old man, whom illness had left too weak to stand the pace of an ordinary factory, but who was not yet in receipt of the inadequate old-age pension due at 65, was working contentedly and making somewhat less than a fully able man would make at wage agreement rates, but more than the Welfare dole.

PART SINGING

At the end of January the women's department was working to full capacity on orders from private customers as well as from the municipal children's homes and hospitals. An order had just come in for 150 fancy dress costumes. The premises in general are not very attractive, but the equipment is excellent. The most up-to-date lighting arrangements were installed in the machine sewing room, and there were several specially designed button machines worked by one-armed girls. Boys and girls under 18 have to attend school twice a week. The period of training is three years, sometimes longer for mental defectives. Wireless is installed in the workshops and part singing is encouraged. A substantial meal may be obtained for 40 pfennigs.

Düsseldorf has a training school for mentally defective boys, in which all kinds of box-making and similar work in cardboard and paper are done. By these means the backward children are kept off the streets, taught to be useful, enabled to earn money. With the long training they often become quite as proficient as normal workers, and by special arrangement between the authorities and factories are later placed outside. Besides a clothing workshop and a shoe repair shop, Düsseldorf has for 10 years used a piece of ground at the municipal gasworks for the employment of handicapped persons in chopping and making up bundles of firewood, sorting refuse and sifting coke. These occupations are carried on efficiently with good equipment, such as electric saws, and steam cleansing, drying and pressing apparatus for the treatment of old newspaper and rags. Düsseldorf is proud of its writing rooms, where unemployed persons with office training can

find occupation when circumstances render their chances of obtaining ordinary regular employment slight.

At all these Düsseldorf institutions the physically incapacitated are few; most of those employed are discharged prisoners. Six months' employment in one of the municipal workshops requalifies them for unemployment insurance; a municipal certificate attesting a period of steady work goes a long way towards overcoming the suspicion with which ex-convicts are regarded by employers. In the writing rooms, where circulars and letters were being dictated, envelopes addressed and so on, a man was pointed out as the accused in a rather unsavoury case which recently received much attention in the German newspapers. After a period of detention he had been acquitted, but the circumstances had not been satisfactorily cleared up and there was still a likelihood of the case being reopened from another angle. In such circumstances the man, who had had a professional practice, would have starved or come on the Welfare dole but for the municipal writing room, which appears to receive enough orders to keep 12 to 20 occupied at a time.

A Düsseldorf experiment which has attracted widespread attention is the school gardens established by Dr. Christoph Steinmeyer. This belongs now rather to the ordinary educational sphere than to unemployment and vocational training. Several hundred Welfare unemployed, especially youths, are still occupied from time to time in extending and improving the main gardens or making new ones. The main gardens are now given over to real schoolchildren, who are brought up in the open air in close and practical touch with Nature, according to theories that would no doubt have horrified the school board of Wedekind's revolting *Frühlingserwachen*. It was strange to see the film version of that play with the scornful words of one of the Düsseldorf school-garden enthusiasts ringing in one's ears: "If the Devil should ask how he could best go about ruining the characters and shattering the nerves of our young people, the best advice one could give him would be to establish a high school on the usual lines."

It was during the years of their construction that the Düsseldorf school gardens played a prominent part in the solution of the unemployment problem. Dr. Steinmeyer took all the waste human material available from 1918 onwards: a troop of Spartacists, returned soldiers, but, above all, hundreds of youthful unemployed who were running round half-starved during the period of passive resistance in the Ruhr. He kept them from the street-corners and alleys, he kept them out of mischief, taught them how to work, enabled them to earn something, and with their aid converted a big rubbish dump into 30 acres of model gardens with school workshops and an open-air theatre.

A FEW FIGURES

The various methods of treating unemployment having been described, a few figures may be of interest. Both Labour Offices and Welfare authorities issue monthly local returns. The Düsseldorf returns are produced by a printing works attached to the municipal writing rooms and run by *Erwerbsbeschränkte*. As methods of calculation are complicated and the figures of the different authorities, being compiled from different angles, do not always agree, only a rough survey is attempted here.

In Essen, a city of 650,000 inhabitants, about 14,000 unemployed were, under the Arbeitsamt, in December, in receipt of insurance or extended benefit or on the waiting list. Some 5,600 able-bodied unemployed were under the Welfare Office. Of these only 112 received the ordinary Welfare dole; all the rest were employed. These 5,600 cost the local authorities 900,000 marks, against which must be put the value of the work done by them. Of the remaining Welfare cases, some 200, as we have seen, were *Erwerbsbeschränkte* employed in the special workshops. The rest were not unemployed in the ordinary sense, but were pensioners and the like in need of additional assistance in cash or kind. In numbers they were as many as the Welfare unemployed, though the total amount expended on them was only 240,000 marks. At the end of December at Düsseldorf (479,000 inhabitants) 14,791 were in receipt of insurance benefit, 2,784 in receipt of extended benefit, several thousands were on the waiting list, and of 5,200 thrown on the Welfare authorities 4,000 had been given employment.

It may be taken that, generally speaking, an industrial city of 500,000 inhabitants will in mid-winter have from 15,000 to 18,000 unemployed under the insurance system, 5,000 to 6,000 Welfare unemployed under the local authorities, and perhaps 10,000 persons in distressed circumstances in receipt of Welfare assistance. These figures do not include dependents.

The first article appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.

MAYOR'S FATAL ILLNESS

PARROT DISEASE SUSPECTED

Dr. Charles Spencer, Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne, died in Monsall Hospital, Manchester, early yesterday, from an illness which has been stated to be parrot disease (psittacosis). His wife, who is also in hospital seriously ill, was reported last night to be not so well as she was on Wednesday. The Mayor's son, Dr. Hugh Spencer, is slowly improving, and the condition of Miss Bertha Greenwood, the dispenser, which is serious, remains unchanged.

The Mayor and Mayoress were removed to the hospital a few days ago. It was stated that their son became ill recently after dissecting a pet parrot which had died. He was attended by his father, who a week ago developed a high temperature and had to cancel all his public engagements.

Dr. Spencer's death is the seventh fatal case of suspected parrot disease in England this year. Other victims were:—Mrs. Rogers, of Ripple-road, Barking; Miss Lilian Rogers, her daughter; and Edward Rogers, her son; Charles Gardner, aged 58, of Warwick; Mrs. J. J. Lowry, of Blackburn; Clive Burton Heath, consulting engineer, of Wimbledon.

Fatal cases have also been reported this year from the Continent, the United States, South America, and Northern Africa.

NEW SUNLIGHT CLINIC

The LORD MAYOR of LONDON, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, declared open yesterday a new sunlight clinic at 152, Camden-road, N.W.1. The clinic will be one of the largest centres in the Empire for study, treatment, and research in ray therapy, and will be able to treat 1,000 patients a week. It began its work as soon as the first lamp was installed last January, and already 2,000 sunlight baths have been given in temporary quarters. No patient will be admitted without a recommendation from his own doctor, and the low fees have been fixed on a graduated scale according to the patient's income, with free treatment for those too poor to pay anything.

The establishment of the clinic was made possible by a gift of £10,000 from Mr. G. F. Rimber, a business man of Kentish Town.

SHIPBUILDING ORDER FOR BELFAST

Messrs. Workman, Clark (1928), Limited have booked an order for two cargo vessels for the London-Continental service of the General Steam Navigation Company. The order is chiefly notable as being the first placed by the company, which is the oldest steamship company in the world, with Belfast builders. Including these vessels, Messrs. Workman, Clark have booked orders for five ships within the past fortnight, and they have eight other vessels in various stages of construction at their yard, as well as having some big repair work on hand.

Obituary

LORD COVENTRY

"A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN"

The Earl of Coventry, whose long life of 91 years ended yesterday morning, was once described by Mr. Baldwin as the *beau ideal* of what an English gentleman living in Worcestershire ought to be, and they could not picture Worcestershire without him.

But he also belonged to England. He combined, in a degree to which it is difficult to find a contemporary parallel, keen love of sport (he won a race the day before he died) with cultivated tastes, strong religious convictions with an almost boyish gaiety of temperament, and inflexible uprightness of character with the most winning manners. While Croome Court was the centre of his happy life, his genial presence was constantly welcomed in clubs, on the racecourse, and at social gatherings of many kinds. Many secrets were confided to him, and his advice was not only sought but followed. He was as familiar and as well-informed at Christie's and Sotheby's as at Newmarket or Ascot; he could discourse on the details of the more than 80 Derbys he had seen, as well as on pictures and porcelain. He would point with pride to his being by far the senior owner of bloodstock, and with regret to the famous "famille rose" which many years ago he was advised to sell to Lord Dudley.

The first person whose admiration he won was the Duke of Wellington; the old soldier, who loved many children, specially loved the little fair-haired boy whom, Sunday after Sunday, he would invite to walk with him from Halkin-street Chapel to Apsley House. Here was the first of innumerable friendships formed by a man of whom it can be said that he never failed a friend or found an enemy. In politics he was a staunch Tory, but without any stubborn resistance to wholesome innovations. He looked back with affection to all that attached to his own past; he looked forward with pleasure to all that might conduce to human happiness.

George William Coventry was born on May 9, 1838, grandson of the eighth earl. His father, Viscount Deerhurst, died in November, 1838, and his grandfather died on May 15, 1843. The boy thus succeeded to the title at the age of 5 and had been a peer for 86 years and 10 months—beating the record of the fifth Viscount Cullen, who died in 1802, having held his peerage for 86 years and 61 days. Also, when Lord Coventry succeeded, one of his contemporary peers was Lord Lynedoch (General Sir Thomas Graham), who was born in 1748, an extraordinary link with the past.

Lord Coventry went to Eton in 1851, first to the Rev. E. H. Pickering's house, and then to the Rev. A. F. Birch's, which was known as the "House of Lords." He left in 1855, and went up to Christ Church, Oxford. In May, 1877, he was appointed Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in Mr. Disraeli's Government, and was reappointed in Lord Salisbury's short Government of 1885-6. When Lord Salisbury resumed office in August, 1886, Lord Coventry became Master of the Buckhounds, and again filled that post, now abolished, from 1895 to 1900. He held both these offices with the tact and grace, not devoid of energy where necessary, which dignified them and endeared him to those whom he had to control. While he was Master of the Buckhounds the Ascot programme was reorganized, and a two-year-old race instituted, the Coventry Stakes, which has always ranked as one of the most important of the season. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire in 1891, and was chairman of the county quarter sessions for seven years, and a member of the county council.

Before he came of age Lord Coventry won a race with a horse called Wanderer at Harpenden, and was not long in making his mark on the Turf. A filly named Emblem, bred by one of the Croome tenants, took his fancy. He bought her for 300 guineas and started her for the Worcester Handicap, in which she ran badly, ridden by George Fordham, who told her new owner that she was not quite sound in the wind. Hearing this, her breeder expressed his readiness to take her back, but Lord Coventry, aware that her unsoundness had not been suspected at the time of the sale, would not accept the offer, most luckily, as it proved, for if there was any defect it proved to be of no importance, seeing that Emblem won the Grand National of 1863, the severest test to which a steeplechase horse can be put. Acquiring her own sister, Emblematic, for 250 guineas, Lord Coventry had the singular good fortune to win the great race again 12 months later. It is said that Emblematic looked like "a regular rail," and that her elder sister had a scarcely more attractive appearance.

Since that time Lord Coventry endeavoured to repeat his success, but in vain, and the luck was wholly against him in later years. One of his steeplechasers, Chimney Sweep by name, was doubtless a better animal than either of the triumphant sisters. Before running at Liverpool Chimney Sweep was started for a steeplechase at Croydon in which good horses always ran, and his jockey, who won by many lengths, assured the owner that he could easily have distanced the field by a quarter of a mile. While running for the Grand National, however, Chimney Sweep trod on a stone, broke his fetlock, and had to be killed. Some years later the owner of the brown jacket and the blue cap had some hopes of a horse called Inquisitor, trained by his son, Major Charles Coventry, but Inquisitor was poisoned, whether accidentally or intentionally was never ascertained. Lord Coventry always had a few jumpers in training during the last years of his life with Mr. Frederick Withington at Bicester, and later with Rimell. The best of these was probably Belus, but he lacked capacity to stay; and it was a Grand National horse of whom Lord Coventry was in search.

Some success attended his horses under the rules of the Jockey Club early in his Turf career. In 1861 a horse named Elcho, the joint property of Mr. Gerard Sturt (afterwards Lord Alington) and Mr. Charles Greville, won the Goodwood Stakes as a three-year-old. Lord Coventry bought him for 1,300 guineas, and next year succeeded in carrying off the Great Metropolitan at Epsom among other races; indeed, Elcho must have been a good horse, for in his time he beat Caractacus, winner of the Derby, and Asteroid, winner of the Ascot Gold Cup, a notable performer in his day. A couple of years afterwards Lord Coventry won the Cesarewitch with Thalestris, a daughter of Kingston and Virago.

Of late years Lord Coventry had a few flat-race horses under the charge of William Waugh, at Kingsclere. His chance of another Grand National went when he listened to the report of a veterinary surgeon, who had been sent on his behalf to examine a good-looking chestnut steeplechase horse named Ascetic's Silver. It would have been well if Lord Coventry had recalled the doubt as to the perfect soundness of Emblem, for, relying on the surgeon's report, he did not buy Ascetic's Silver, who won the Grand National of 1906.

Lord Coventry's best horse under Jockey Club Rules since the War was undoubtedly Verdict, a half-bred mare by Shogun out of Finale, and so not qualified for the General Stud-book. Verdict's finest performance was in the Cambridgeshire of 1923, when as a three-year-old she carried 7st. 12lb. and won after a great race with the French horse, Epinard, who had, that year, won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood. Few, if any, who watched that race will ever forget the scenes after Lord Coventry's filly had won. Sixty years had passed since the same owner had won the first of his Grand Nationals with Emblem and 63 years had passed since her owner had been elected a member of the Jockey Club, and he served a term of Stewardship with the famous Admiral Rous as colleague. The senior member by election of the Jockey Club is now the Duke of Connaught, who was elected in 1872.

Hunting was also a favourite sport of Lord Coventry's. In 1867 he founded what is now the Croome, which was known by his name till 1882, and he hunted regularly with it till he reached old age. His son, Mr. H. T. Coventry, and Mr. G. Dudley Smith took over the hounds in 1899. In 1868, when Lord Fitzhardinge gave up a great part of the Berkeley country, Lord Coventry undertook to hunt the North Cotswold at his own expense, and did so for six seasons. He was a great supporter of cricket, and had been president of the M.C.C.

With agriculture and stockbreeding Lord Coventry had a long and close association. He was an active member of horse and cattle breeding societies, and was one of the oldest members of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Elected to the council in 1885, he was president in 1899, and had been a trustee for many years. He was best known as a breeder of Hereford cattle, which throve well on his Worcestershire pastures. The Croome Court herd was founded in 1875, and had a long term of prosperity in the showyard and in other respects. It was one of the few that linked the modern Hereford with the historic herds of the last century.

Lord Coventry was made a Privy Councillor 52 years ago. He married, in 1865, Blanche, daughter of the second Earl of Craven, and had six sons and three daughters. His eldest son died in 1927, leaving a son, Viscount Deerhurst, who now succeeds his grandfather. The new Earl, who was born in 1900, married Nesta, daughter of Lord Kylsant, and has two daughters. Lord Coventry's second son, Charles, who died last year, served in the Bechuanaland Police, was in the Jameson Raid, and served in West Africa, in the Matabele campaign, and in the Great War. Another son is Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C., and the youngest, Thomas George, served with the Canadians in the War, and is a member of the British Columbia Legislature. Lord Coventry's eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Gerald Dudley Smith, the second is the wife of Sir Keith Fraser, and the youngest is the widow of Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh. Lord and Lady Coventry celebrated their diamond wedding five years ago with 30 of their children and grandchildren.

MR. J. C. SOAMES

SOLICITOR TO "THE TIMES"

We regret to announce that Mr. Joseph Charles Soames, who had been for many years solicitor to *The Times*, died on Wednesday at his residence in Bayswater at the age of 59.

He was the son of Mr. Joseph Soames, who acted for *The Times* for many years until his death in 1909, and whom he then succeeded. To him and to his father this journal is indebted for long and faithful service, to which both men devoted not only the most conscientious care but also a rare combination of caution and shrewdness. Mr. Soames was educated at Oundle School and was admitted a solicitor in January, 1894. In association with his father he laid the foundation of that wide professional knowledge and experience which enabled him to maintain and extend the large practice of the firm, Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones, and he became especially an expert in the law of libel. He was solicitor to the Newspaper Society, the members of which comprise over 400 proprietors in England, Wales, and Ireland, publishing more than 1,000 newspapers. Mr. Soames was also private solicitor to the Walter family. He was well known and much liked in legal circles, in which he had many attached friends. He was extremely fond of horses, and it was his habit to ride in the Row at all seasons of the year; he also exhibited at many horse shows.

Mr. Soames married in 1901 Jane N. Hunter, only daughter of Mr. Curling Hunter, and had four children, of whom three survive. The firm will be carried on by his surviving partners, Mr. Charles Edwards and Mr. Stanley Theophilus.

There will be a memorial service at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, on Monday at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COLONEL R. S. H. MOODY

The news of the death of Colonel R. S. H. Moody, which occurred on March 11 at the Military Knights' Quarters, Windsor Castle, will cause great sorrow to his large circle of friends. He had many great qualities. To mention only three. He was a most gallant soldier, he was always cheery no matter how depressing the circumstances, and he was incapable of doing an unkind act or saying an unkind thing.

Perhaps, however, the outstanding quality he had was that of deep sympathy with others, as the result of which he attracted to himself a host of friends, both young people and old. As a regimental officer he made it his business to look after youngsters when they joined and advise them and save them from the pitfalls which beset young officers. Among his contemporaries he was regarded as the one man to go to in case of trouble. Although he was a very strict disciplinarian, he was greatly beloved by the rank and file. This led to a somewhat unusual incident during the North-West Frontier campaign of 1897. The 1st Battalion, The Buffs, with which Colonel Moody was then serving, was, during a certain action, under an extremely hot and accurate fire. Moody with his usual gallantry carried on as if nothing was happening. On return to camp the colour-sergeant of the company came to Moody and said, "The men of the company hope you will take more care of yourself, sir."

When, to the great regret of The Buffs, Colonel Moody left the regiment, he never lost touch with it. He was a constant contributor to the regimental magazine, and finally added to the debt which the regiment owed him by writing, in a remarkably clear and interesting form, the history of The Buffs during the Great War.

Richard Stanley Hawks Moody was born on October 23, 1854, the eldest son of Major-General R. C. Moody, R.E. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and was given a direct commission in The Buffs as a sub-lieutenant in 1873. He served with the 2nd Battalion as Adjutant during the Zulu campaign, and passed the Staff College in 1884. He was Brigade Major at Malta from 1885 to 1890. He served with the 1st Battalion, The Buffs in the Chitral campaign and in the 1897 campaign to which reference has been made above. In 1900 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel to command a new Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, which, however, was never formed, and in consequence he was sent to South Africa to command The Royal Irish Fusiliers. For his services in the South African war Colonel Moody was mentioned in dispatches, was created C.B., and received the King's and Queen's medals with five clasps. He retired in 1906. During the Great War he raised the 7th Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers, and was Commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers at Dover, and went to France with a Labour Corps in 1916. He married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Latimer, of Leeds; she survives him with three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Colonel J. F. Martin, D.D.M.S., Western Command. His only son was killed while gallantly fighting with The Buffs in the Great War.

LADY LOUISA CHARTERIS

Lady Louisa Charteris died on Wednesday after a long illness in her 94th year. She was the third daughter of the sixth Earl of Albemarle, a Waterloo veteran, who was born in June, 1799. She was born in May, 1836, and she married, in 1864, Captain the Hon. F. W. Charteris, R.N., fifth son of the ninth Earl of Wemyss. He died in 1887. Lady Louisa leaves two sons—Colonel Nigel Charteris, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Captain R. L. Charteris, R.A.F.—and one daughter, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sydney Drury-Lowe, C.M.G.

The funeral will be at Slaugham, Sussex, on Monday at 3.45, and there will be a memorial service at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at the same hour.

LADY ELLIOTT

"Late I. C. S." writes:—

Lady Elliott's influence when she was hostess at Belvedere, in Calcutta, owed much to her quick human sympathies and kindly understanding, helped by the gift of an exceptional memory for persons, Indians as well as Europeans. Many charming anecdotes used to be current in India about her. On an occasion when she was giving away the prizes at one of the Indian colleges in Calcutta she was heard to congratulate a young Bengali student in these words: "I am so glad to see you again this year among the prize-winners." She had recognized the student as having received a prize from her hands a year before, in the circumstances a very difficult feat. On another occasion in her own drawing-room at Belvedere her wonderful memory came to the rescue when the momentary inattention of the A.D.C. left a young officer stranded. Lady Elliott addressed him at once by name, although she had seen him only once 10 years before. Officially her tact was of even greater value. Many an officer has left her gracious presence with greater courage and more determination to face the difficulties of his official duties in India.

THE BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS

The death of the Bishop of Massachusetts (Dr. C. L. Slattery) at the age of 62 is announced in an Exchange message from Boston.

The son of the Rev. George Slattery, Charles Lewis Slattery was born on December 9, 1867, and graduated at Harvard and at the Episcopal Theological School. He was ordained in 1894, and was appointed Dean of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour at Faribault, Minnesota, in 1896. In 1907 he became rector of Grace Church, New York, and in 1922 he was consecrated coadjutor to the Bishop of Massachusetts, Dr. William Lawrence, whose daughter Sarah he married in the following year. On Dr. Lawrence's resignation in 1927 he succeeded to the see. The Bishop was general chairman of the Church Congress in the United States and chairman of the committee on the revision and enrichment of the Book of Common Prayer. He was Overseer of Harvard University from 1924 to 1926, and was also Preacher to the University for eight

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years. He had held several divinity lectureships, and was the author of a number of theological and biographical works.

LADY ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR

A correspondent writes:—

Many memories will be stirred in the minds of naval officers of all ages and of their wives when they hear of the death of Lady Alexander-Sinclair. In the varying circumstances and conditions of their lives, one of the things that will remain constant was her most loyal friendship. She was much beloved. It is safe to say there were only two things that she found it difficult to be patient with—pretension or insincerity. She was a Scot to the heart. Lately she suffered much, but one quality never forsook her—courage.

WOMAN ATTACKED IN TRAIN

ALLEGED ASSAILANT ON TRIAL

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Acton, WILLIAM CHARLES GREENSMITH, 27, turner, on bail, was indicted for wounding Miss Margaret Organ with intent to murder her. Other counts charged the defendant with attempting to murder Miss Organ by attempting to throw her from a train, with wounding her with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, and with assaulting her, thereby occasioning her actual bodily harm. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." He appeared in Court on crutches.

Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. Gerald Dodson prosecuted; Mr. B. H. Waddy appeared for the defence.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. ROOME said the question at issue was whether the defendant was proved to the jury's satisfaction to be the man who inflicted the injuries on Miss Organ. The attack was alleged to have been made on Miss Organ while she was travelling to Charing Cross in a train which left Bromley at 6.49 p.m. on December 14. About half-past 11 the same evening a platelayer found Greensmith on the line seriously injured. He was taken to hospital and his right leg was amputated.

Mr. ROOME said the theory of the prosecution was that, having assaulted Miss Organ and got out of the train, Greensmith passed to the other side of the line either under a coupling or through an empty carriage and walked towards New Cross, but, finding no way out, he retraced his steps to see if he could get off the line more successfully the other way, and he was suddenly overtaken by a train and injured.

Miss Margaret Organ, a chiropodist, living at Bromley, said that no one was in the compartment when she entered it at Bromley, but just before the train started a man, who she said was the defendant, got in and sat in the corner near the other door. She was reading a newspaper. Just after the train had left New Cross she saw that the man was staring at her. He got up, lowered the window on his side and put his head out, looking up and down the line. Then he crossed to the window on her side, lowered it with one hand, and gave her a blow on the left side of her face. The man continued to give her blows. Her head as a result was knocked against the window and her nose and mouth bled. The man opened the door and, taking her by the left shoulder, pulled her towards the door. She struggled and held on to the frame of the window and door. She was almost unconscious. She remembered reaching up to the communication cord and hanging on to it, and the train stopped.

The trial was adjourned until this morning, the defendant being admitted to bail.

ROWING ASSOCIATION JUBILEE

ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Mr. HARCOURT GOLD presided last evening at the 50th anniversary dinner of the West End Amateur Rowing Association at the Wharncliffe Rooms, Hotel Great Central.

Mr. A. E. PRESTON, hon. secretary, giving a brief history of the association since its inception in 1880, said that it was the first of the West End Athletic Associations to reach its jubilee. The Football Association came next. A meeting was convened by the secretary of the Atalanta Rowing Club on March 15, 1880, at which the Argyll, Atalanta, Clarence, Grove House, Kildare, and Magpie Clubs were represented. They began working together with a view to holding a regatta, other similar clubs being invited to join them. A regatta was held during that summer, and steady progress was then made year by year, and other clubs became affiliated. Various supporters presented challenge cups for competition, and in 1897, by the kindness of a few friends, it was made possible to house the whole of the clubs in the same premises. An eight-oared rowing instruction tank had been installed at the boathouse entirely by the efforts of the members themselves, as a memorial to 125 fellow-members who fell in the War.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the toast of "The West End Amateur Rowing Association," paid a tribute to the president, Mr. Robert C. Blundell, who attended the first meeting of the association as a representative of the Clarence Rowing Club, and has since been actively concerned in the affairs of the association.

Mr. BLUNDELL was presented with a gold loving-cup in token of his long services to the association. In acknowledging this gift he said that the whole of the property of the club belonged to the members. They had never asked for a subscription or grant from any business house that was represented in the association.

The toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. H. C. FOWLER, was responded to by Mr. GUY NICKALLS and Mr. JOHN BERESFORD, jun., and a compliment to "The Chairman," from Mr. S. BAGGS, completed the toast list.

PROSPERITY IN PAPER-MAKING TRADE

BENEFIT OF SAFEGUARDING

The annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Mr. JOHN D. TOD, the president, was in the chair.

The LORD MAYOR, proposing the toast of "The Association," spoke of the value and helpfulness of such trade organizations. He was against trade organizations which endeavoured to cramp individuality. This country had been built up on individuality. Cooperation was becoming widespread and the report of the Association set forth that trade organization was growing very much and that they had adopted combined efforts for publicity. Trade generally was in a rather difficult position to-day, but some branches of the papermakers' trade seemed to have benefited considerably by certain legislation, for he noticed that unemployment had decreased, that oversea trade had increased, and that the imports in the wrapping section had resulted in the Treasury benefiting by £500,000.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said he could not remember of any year in which so many new machines in mills had been erected or so much skill and brains displayed in the trade as during 1929. It had been a year of progress. The wrapping paper trade had benefited by safeguarding. Although that had not become operative for a year owing to the general strike, definite results had to be recorded. More money had been spent on new machinery in that branch of the industry, and the output had been increased in the old mills by 40 per cent. In the wrapping paper trade more men were employed and the price of such paper had been reduced since safeguarding became operative, by anything from 20 per cent. Employers and workers were happy, so much so that one of the unions had asked for the retention of the duties.

Mr. HERBERT S. REED proposed the toast of "The Visitors," which was acknowledged by the NORWEGIAN MINISTER and LORD RIDDELL.

Others present included:—

The Finnish Minister, Sir Keith Price, Mr. A. Ralph Reed, Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Sheriff W. Phené Neal, Brigadier-General Mildren, Mr. W. R. Codling, the Consul-General for Norway, Sir Roland Nugent, Mr. William Maxwell, Mr. J. Stanley Walker, Mr. C. T. Craig, Mr. John Cowley, Mr. R. Erikson, Mr. S. Boman, the Consul-General for Sweden, the Consul-General for Finland, Mr. A. Browning Lyne, Mr. Douglas Spicer, and Mr. E. W. Liddington.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

An L.C.C. ambulance and a private motor-car came into collision last night at the junction of Lancaster-road and Belsize Park as a result of a skid. Both vehicles were badly damaged, but the ambulance, which was taking a patient to hospital, was able to complete the journey. It was stated at the hospital that the patient was none the worse for the collision.

Sir Philip Dawson, M.P., who had just left the House of Commons, was driving a saloon car along Abingdon-street shortly before midnight when the car skidded and crashed into a refuge. The car was overturned. Sir Philip Dawson was taken to Westminster Hospital, but was not detained.

NAVAL CONFERENCE—continued from page 14, column 4

then be in commission. The present strength of the French Navy in ships in commission is 492,407 tons.

COMMONS AND CONFERENCE

Mr. Snowden, who was leading the House of Commons yesterday afternoon in the absence of the Prime Minister, gave an assurance that Mr. Alexander would be in his place on Monday when the Navy Estimates are taken, though he added that it would be for the First Lord of the Admiralty himself to decide the nature of any statement he might propose to make. It is clear, however, that members expect an important discussion on the work of the Five-Power Conference. Mr. West Russell, who won, in the ballot, the right to bring forward a resolution for discussion on Monday, has given notice of the following motion:—

That this House, having regard to the dependence of the British Empire upon the sea routes for its security, unity, and prosperity, is of opinion that the maintenance of adequate naval forces and establishments and a steady building and replacement programme are of vital importance, and expresses the hope that these factors have been, and will be, given the fullest consideration by the Government, and particularly at any conference held to discuss the limitation of armaments by international agreement.

ITALIAN CRITICISM OF FRANCE

HOPES OF AGREEMENT DESTROYED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 13

The text of a French semi-official Note declining, in the absence of a Mediterranean pact, either to make reductions in her naval armaments or to admit parity with Italy has naturally been received here with no little concern. That France would adopt such an attitude towards this country had seemed probable for some time past. The hope, however, was constantly cherished that an agreement would somehow be reached, and the presence in London of M. Briand was thought to justify a more optimistic outlook. This optimism was in great part based upon the often recalled fact that the French Foreign Minister had sent back instructions to his substitute at the Washington Conference admitting the principle of Franco-Italian naval parity in all classes of ships. The French Note has now not merely destroyed this hope, but has, it is thought, done so in a particularly aggressive manner.

France is stated here to-night to be obviously arming against Italy, as well as against Great Britain. Italy, it is said, is now considered to be as much an enemy Power as Germany and as a Power against which France needs the protection of a pact similar to that of Locarno. This idea is scouted as a *reductio ad absurdum*, as such a Mediterranean pact could only be intended to protect France against Italy and Great Britain—that is to say, against the two Powers which have constituted themselves the guarantors of France against Germany.

The French statistics given in the Note as to the relative strengths of the French and Italian Navies are rejected outright, and it is again pointed out that in the latest statement the figures of French naval needs are significantly higher than they were barely two months ago. It is, in fact, roundly asserted that the intention is to exaggerate the disparity between the two Navies, and to show the impossibility of Italy's reaching the French level. The argument that Italy's interests are confined to the Mediterranean Sea is contested. It is asked whether the 10,000,000 Italians living abroad have not as much right to be taken into consideration as the black inhabitants of the French Colonial Empire. Finally, it is once more pointed out that Italy's imports in wheat, coal, iron, and petrol all come from beyond the Mediterranean, the gates of which are in foreign hands.

The issue of the French note at this particular moment is the more unfortunate for the future friendly relations between the two countries in that it coincides with the debates on the Estimates of the fighting services. The reports on the Estimates had already implicitly recognized the existence of a Franco-Yugoslav alliance as the most menacing factor in the Italian military situation. The speeches in the Chamber have hitherto been commendably moderate. Whether the same moderation will now be maintained is less certain, if one may judge from one or two newspaper comments exhorting the Italian people never to forget that they have on their Western frontier the largest army in the world and on their eastern boundary the strongest State in the Balkans.

U.S. PROPOSALS TO JAPAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 13

Reports from American newspaper correspondents in London, alleging that Japan has rejected the compromise proposal of the United States in regard to the dispute over the 70 per cent. cruiser ratio, are unfounded, according to Japanese officials. The Foreign Office states that there can be no question of rejection or acceptance as yet.

The compromise referred to is evidently the suggestions which have been made from the American side in the Reed-Matsudaira conversations, and to which the Japanese side has made counter-suggestions. Certain details may be disputed, but the conversations are still proceeding.

YOUNG COMMUNIST WHO WENT TO RUSSIA

At the North London Police Court yesterday ERIC STARKEY JACKSON, 21, window cleaner, with no fixed abode, was charged before Mr. Bertrand Watson with stealing £13 10s. in bank notes belonging to his brother, Geoffrey John Jackson, clerk, of Farmfield-road, Highbury. A detective told the magistrate that in 1926 Jackson went to Russia with a party of boys from this country organized by the Communist Party. He had done some work since, and his character was good. On July 28 he went with a Communist deputation to the Ministry of Labour and with the others was refused admission. Jackson was charged with wilful damage and bound over at Bow-street. Mr. BERTRAND WATSON said as this was the first charge of larceny against the prisoner he would be given the option of paying a fine—£5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

NEGLECTED DOGS

At the Chertsey Police Court yesterday, Mrs. EDA MATILDA YOULDEN, of Farm Cottage, Egham, was summoned for causing five dogs unnecessary suffering by insufficient feeding. The summonses referred to four Great Danes and a crossbred terrier. Inspector Carroll, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said the dogs were absolutely skin and bone. When Mrs. Youlden appeared with a bag of flour the dogs knocked it out of her arms, tore it open, and began eating the dry flour. The defendant was ordered to pay £6 9s., and 40s. for keeping the dogs without licences.

EMPLOYERS' CONTRIBUTION TO PENSIONS

Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, in a written reply to Sir John Power, says that the estimated total of the employers' contributions for the present year under the National Health Act and the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act is £25,400,000.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND RATHER COLD

Meteorological Office, March 13

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large depression covers most of the British Isles and extends well out into the Atlantic. The system is spreading south-eastward and is likely to develop two or more centres. Weather will be unsettled and rather cold, with snow on high ground in the North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES, IRELAND, S.E., S.W.—Wind variable, mainly light or moderate; cloudy or variable sky, occasional rain, perhaps local sleet; rather cold.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Wind west, moderate or fresh; occasional rain or showers; rather cold.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND, N.W., N.E.—Wind easterly, moderate or fresh; cloudy, some sleet or rain; snow on high ground; cold.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., N.E., MID-SCOTLAND, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind north-east or north; moderate or fresh; snow or sleet showers; bright intervals; cold.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and rather cold, with further snow locally, chiefly in the North.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Rather cold and unsettled, but bright intervals, perhaps sleet or snow; frost probable at night.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind mainly westerly, moderate or fresh; occasional rain; visibility mainly good; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind variable, light or moderate, fresh locally; occasional rain; local coastal mist; sea slight or moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Light variable winds up to 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, occasional rain or sleet. Visibility 1-3 miles generally, but falling to 500 yards locally during precipitation.

Sun rises, 6.20 a.m.; sets, 6 p.m.
Moon sets, 6.32 a.m.; rises, 5.45 p.m.
Full Moon 6.58 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 6.30 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.27 a.m. and 1.53 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 13, 6 P.M.

The depression to the east of Scotland remained nearly stationary and began to fill up while another depression advanced from the Atlantic to Ireland and spread over the British Isles. Winds were mainly light and variable. Weather was bright at first in the East but deteriorated later, and cloudy weather with some rain spread from the West. Snow occurred locally in the Midlands and North.

Sunshine was general, the best amounts being recorded in the East. Some outstanding figures were 9.6 hours at Berwick-on-Tweed, 9.5 hours at North Berwick, 8.9 hours at Bridlington, 8.3 hours at Cleethorpes and Mablethorpe, 8.0 hours at Clacton, 7.8 hours at Skegness, 7.7 hours at Lerwick and Cromer.

Maximum day temperatures were higher than of late, and 50deg. F. was exceeded at several places on the South Coast. Temperatures in the north of Scotland, however, did not exceed 42deg. F. Ground frosts occurred in many places at night but were most severe in the North; Renfrew had a grass minimum of 12deg. F., Eskdalemuir 17deg. F., Aldergrove 18deg. F., and Harrogate 22deg. F. Some low screen minima were 21deg. F. at Eskdalemuir, 24deg. F. at Renfrew, and 26deg. F. at Aldergrove, Harrogate, and Ilkley.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 13, 6 P.M.—Bar., 995.7mb. (29.40in.), falling briskly; temp., 43deg.; humidity, 91 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, dull, rain.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, 1.0mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.8hr.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	1·0	1	38

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 13

Sir William Peel had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Hong Kong.

His Majesty visited The Princess Royal at 15, Portman Square this afternoon.

The German Ambassador has returned from the Continent to 9, Carlton House-terrace.

The Countess of Granard will give a ball for her daughter, Lady Eileen Forbes, on Monday, June 2.

The Countess of Onslow, who recently underwent a serious operation, has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave London for Clandon Park.

Viscount D'Abernon has returned to 12, Arlington-street from Rome.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank have left London for Scotland, and will be returning early next week.

Viscount and Viscountess Craigavon, who have been on a tour of Australia and New Zealand, will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Rangitata.

Lord Roundway will return to 13, Ashburn-place on March 24 from the South of France.

Lord and Lady Weir have returned to 3, Adelphi-terrace from France.

Lord and Lady Wraxall returned to 81, Eaton-square yesterday from Paris.

Lady Bethell will return to London to-morrow from the South of France.

The Hon. Stephen Powys will leave Marseilles to-day in the Mooltan for Port Said.

The Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith will sail to-day in the Alcantara for Brazil.

General Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Rangitata from New Zealand.

Sir Montagu Butler will leave Marseilles to-day in the Mooltan for Bombay.

Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, who have been for some weeks in Morocco, expect to return to St. James's Palace about March 20.

Professor Sir William Mitchell left London yesterday to join the Mooltan at Marseilles for Adelaide.

Lady Layland-Barratt has returned to 68, Cadogan-square from The Manor House, Torquay. Sir Francis Layland-Barratt will join her to-morrow, and they will return to Torquay on March 22.

Colonel Sir George Abercromby has returned to 36, St. James's-street from Scotland.

Mme. Ferid Bey left London yesterday for Turkey. She will be away for a few months.

Mrs. Alastair Sandeman is giving a dance for her daughters on Thursday, May 22, at 28, Princes-gardens.

Colonel Lombe, who has been lying seriously ill since January at Grafton Regis Manor, is now progressing, and begs to thank friends for their kind inquiries.

Mrs. C. M. Crompton-Roberts has left 41, Cadogan-place for the South of France. Letters addressed to the Hall Porter, the Ladies' Automobile Club, will be duly forwarded.

Mrs. Robert Mathias is giving a dance for her daughters, Diana and Betty, on May 7 at 41, Berkeley-square, W.1.

Lord and Lady Dickinson and Mr. W. R. Hall Caine were present at the memorial service for Viscount Gladstone in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday.

RECEPTIONS

LADY COWAN

Lady Cowan held a reception yesterday at 215, Ashley-gardens to meet Sir Ronald and Lady Ross. The film of *Unknown Nepal*, taken for the Ross Institute Scientific Expedition by Sir Malcolm Watson and Major Stevens, was shown during the evening. Among those present were:—

The Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Leitch, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie, Admiral and Mrs. Mark Kerr, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Mr. and Mrs. Keeling, Sir Alexander and Lady Wood Renton, Colonel and Mrs. Manning, Sir James and Lady Connolly, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Whiteley, Mr. Charles Ross, Sir Arthur and Lady Shirley Benn, Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, Admiral Sir Sydney and Lady Fremantle, Sir Samuel and Lady Roberts, Sir John and Lady Henry, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Sir Henry and Lady Mullenexy Grayson, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Colonel and Mrs. Moore, Sir Robert and Lady Bird, Miss Haldane, Sir Ernest and Lady Wild, Lord and Lady Askwith, Colonel and Mrs. Beamhall, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dick, Sir Robert and Lady Donald, Sir Herbert and Lady Trentram Eve, Viscount Astor, Sir Fortescue and Lady Flannery, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Sir John and Lady Marriott, Sir Dennis and Lady Herbert, Sir Henry and Lady Richmond, Lord and Lady Swaythling, Lord and Lady Seward, Mr. Edward Shortt, Sir Charles and Lady Parsons, the Agent-General for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Sir Douglas and Lady Newton, Lord and Lady Carson, Lady Joan Verney, Lord and Lady Mottistone, Lady Katharine Hamilton, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Colonel and Mrs. Longstaffe, Lady Lowe, Lady Watson, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Lady Emmott, Sir Cyril Cobb, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Mrs. Sherwood Kelly, Lady Jardine, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Richard Barnet, Mrs. Nettlefold, Miss Vera Hemmens, Lady Carter, Lady Winefride Elwes.

Viscount Burr, Sir Philip and Lady Dawson, Sir Howard D'Egville, Lady Des Voeux, Lord Inverforth, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. C. Waldron, Mr. Justice and Lady Swift, Lady Maud Warrender, Sir George and Lady Leveson-Gower, the Hon. Mrs. Borras Whiteside, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Sir Frederick and Lady Thomson, Sir George Hume, Sir Robert and Lady Lynn, Sir Park Goff, Sir Anderson and Lady Pownall, Lady Watson Mrs. Bovill, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Miss Percy Scott, Dame Beatrix Lyall, Miss Walsh, Sir Meler-Ig and Lady Watson, Mr. Snell, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Colonel Ralston, Mr. Fenton, and Sir Norman Kater.

LADY MAUGHAM

Lady Maugham was at home yesterday afternoon to meet the patrons of the *matinée* performance in aid of the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society, Limited, to be given at the Chelsea Palace Theatre on Wednesday, March 26, at which the Queen has consented to be present. Lady Maud Hoare was in the chair, and speeches were made by Mrs. Hubert Walter and Mr. Ernest Thesiger. Among those present were:—

Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Dowager Lady Raglan, Sir Reginald Macleod, Mr. Evelyn Hubbard, Mr. Synge, the Hon. Adela Douglas-Pennant, Mrs. St. John Hornby, Mrs Kelly, Mrs. Marsden Smedley, and Mrs. Hartnell.

MRS. BALDWIN

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin was at home yesterday afternoon at 10, Upper Brook-street. The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Howard was there, and others present included:—

The Venezuelan Minister, Mr. Michael G. Holban, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilford, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, Earl and Countess Sondes, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Rhodes, Viscountess Bridgeman, Mrs. Phillip Wakefield, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Miss Brittain, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Sir Edgar and Lady Horne, Sir William Brass, Sir Charles and Lady Oman, Sir Henry and Lady Buckingham, the Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Miss Carnegie, Colonel Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Miss Moore, Lady Berwick, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaisford St. Lawrence, the Misses Gaisford St. Lawrence, Lady Dawson, Lady Perrott, Miss Perrott, Miss Helena Perrott, Major and Mrs. Edgar Laloue, Miss Lianet Laloue, Dr. Louise Garrett Anderson, Constance Lady Stanley.

Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Captain the Hon. Michael and Lady Dorent Knatchbull, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault, Sir Charles and Lady Carver, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Ainsworth, Captain R. E. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Elgington, Mr. J. Liddell Simpson, Mrs. George Bicnard, Miss F. and Miss R. Bicnard, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Royds, Mrs. William H. Carver, Miss V. Carver, Brigadier-General and Mrs. C. L. Hawker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. Albert Feil, Mrs. Edward Darell, Mr. and Mrs. Storry Deans, Captain G. D. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Samuel, Mrs. C. Liddell Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Remer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Francis Doone, Mrs. Maynard, Miss Rowbotham, Mrs. George Halahan, Miss Halahan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Campbell, Mrs. Rupert Anderson, Miss Maxse, and Mr. Oswald Lewis.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. P. R. R. DUNNE AND MISS WALKER

The marriage arranged between Philip R. R. Dunne, Royal Horse Guards, and Miss Margaret Ann Walker will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, April 29.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. JOHNSTONE, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS E. M. WARDEN

The marriage between Lieutenant-Commander Edmund Johnstone, R.N. (retd.), son of the late Rev. Richard Johnstone and of Mrs. Johnstone, of Cummertrees, Bracknell, and Eleanor Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warden, of Buenos Aires, formerly of Oxton, Cheshire, has been arranged to take place on March 15 at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York.

CAPTAIN C. A. HENDRICK AND MISS H. F. AVELINE

The marriage arranged between Captain C. A. Hendrick and Miss Henrietta F. Aveline will take place at 2 p.m., on April 23, at St. Mary's Church, Taunton.

MR. P. R. WACE AND MISS E. MCCASKIE

The marriage arranged between Mr. P. R. Wace and Miss Evelyn McCaskie will take place on Saturday, April 26, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, at 2.15.

MR. F. H. REEKS AND MISS PEARSE

The engagement is announced between Frederic Henry Reeks, of Killerton, Exeter, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Reeks, of St. Albans, and Penelope Grace, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pearse, of Pixies' Garden, Okehampton, Devon.

MR. J. A. TITTERTON AND MISS GILMER

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between John Allan Titterton, Honiton, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Henry Titterton, M.A., B.D., and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Lewis Maitland of Lindores, R.N., and Jayne Gilmer, elder daughter of Mrs. Roscoe Henry Channing, Berkeley, California.

MR. F. R. KITTERMASTER AND MISS M. F. GREENSTOCK

The engagement is announced between Frederick Ronald Kittermaster, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kittermaster, of Rugby School, and Meriel Frances Greenstock, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Greenstock, of Windyridge, Effingham, Surrey.

MR. J. R. HUNT AND MISS GODSON

A marriage has been arranged to take place quietly at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, March 31, at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, between John Rowland, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, of Boreatton Hall, Shropshire, and Ruby Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godson, of Belmont, Shrewsbury.

MR. E. C. P. WARD AND MISS K. HATCH

The marriage arranged between Eric C. P. Ward, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ward, of Rozelle, Durham-avenue, Bromley, and Kathleen Hatch, younger daughter of the late Mr. W. T. Hatch and of Mrs. Hatch, of 24, Cambridge-road, Bromley, will take place quietly at the Bromley Congregational Church on Friday, April 11, at 2 p.m.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Barratt, of Great Westwood, King's Langley, took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on March 12. The Rev. D. J. Thomas officiated. The child was named John Charles Stanley, and the godparents were Sir Bertram Standen, the Rev. D. J. Thomas, Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, and Miss Monica Elton.

DANCE

MRS. G. KIDSTON

Mrs. George Kidston gave a dance last night for her daughter, Miss Janet Kidston. Pilbeam's band played, and the house was decorated with daffodils and anemones. Among those who gave dinner parties for the dance were:—

Mme. Paravicini, Lady Sinclair, the Hon. Lady Meade, Lady Ashwith, Lady Duncan, Lady Pigott-Brown, Lady Richmond, Lady Lorimer, Mrs. Curtis Lampson, Mrs. Hamilton Wedderburn, Mrs. Weld, the Hon. Mrs. Adrian Grant-Duff, Mrs. Macmillan, and Mrs. Walford Selby.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Swiss Minister, Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, the Countess of Clanwilliam and Lady Elizabeth Meade, Beatrice Countess of Kellmon and Winton, Lady Janet and Lady Betty Montgomerie, Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diana Chamberlain, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Asheton and the Hon. Jocelyne Hotham, the Hon. Lady Drummond and Miss Drummond, Lady Lowther and Miss Edith and Miss Gladys Lowther, Lady Napier and Miss Napier, the Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke and Miss Wilhelmina Hope, the Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Hay, Major Sir Ivan and Lady Benson, the Hon. Mrs. Lyell, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Curtis, Harriet Lady Cooper and Miss Averil Strentfeld, the Hon. Mrs. Barrington and Miss Gillian Barrington, Lady Stewart and Miss Stewart, Lady Gurney and Miss Rosamund Gurney, Viscount Selby, Mr. Tufton, Mr. Chinery Haldane, the Hon. Lancelot Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Hugh Vivian Smith, Mr. Rowe Seymour, Mr. Christopher Fuller, the Hon. David Cairns, Captain Victor Cazalet, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Sir Charles Marling, and Colonel Cooper.

THE "WEEK-END REVIEW"

MR. GERALD BARRY'S FIRST NUMBER

The *Week-end Review* (of politics, books, the theatre, art and music, as the title proceeds to run) publishes its first number to-day, price 6d., under the editorship of Mr. Gerald Barry, whose departure from the *Saturday Review* a fortnight ago has been one of the more permanent consequences of the formation of the United Empire Party. His public will wish him all success in this new venture, as the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Max Beerbohm, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Galsworthy, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir Edwin Lutyens, and others do in messages which he prints.

"I wish you all success," writes Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. "It is very essential that there should be an independent and intelligent journalism in this country, inspired by the conception of national needs and welfare rather than by any sectional or partisan propaganda."

"I feel confident," writes Mr. Baldwin, "that the *Week-end Review* under your able direction will embody that spirit of fairness and independence which has always been, and I hope always will be, the pride of British journalism."

Sir Herbert Samuel admires the spirit from which the *Week-end Review* springs:—"That spirit is a protest against the commercialisation of ideas. Proprietors of newspapers who think they can apply their power of financial control to swing national opinion this way or that will find that they are profoundly mistaken. Your action, and that of your staff and contributors, is an honourable revolt against attempts of that character."

"We will waste no space," says the editor in the first of the Comments of the Week, "introducing ourselves. The work of months, planning a new paper, has in this instance been packed into days," and he promises that there shall be added several features for which there has been no time yet to arrange. The first article, which bears his signature, is entitled "The Lost Leader." "People are asking who has won, Baldwin or Beaverbrook?" In any event Mr. Baldwin has a "long flight of stairs" before him; but the conclusion is:—"Without a doubt the country's ideas about reform of tariffs is changing. The old dogmatism is dying; hard times are killing it. Lancashire is no longer sound; Labour is not sound; we doubt if Mr. Lloyd George is sound; we shall be surprised to learn that even a man like Mr. J. M. Keynes is sound. With or without food taxes, protection as a policy is now very definitely on the map again. At the moment the prospect of food taxes still seems remote, but another winter of unemployment like the last might even work this miracle."

Among other contributors are Mr. A. P. Herbert ("Why not Rationalise the Law?"), Mr. Gerald Gould ("How to Live"), and Mr. Arnold Bennett ("A Talluiah First-Night"); Mr. Humbert Wolfe and Mr. James Stephens contribute verse. With its dramatic and literary criticism also, and a page of "Week-end" notes, it cannot be said that this first issue shows signs of the hurry in which it has had to be produced.

Lord Mayo, chairman of the Thames Valley branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, opened at Reading Museum yesterday an exhibition illustrating the necessity for action in preserving the amenities of the countryside.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. E. G. STRUTT

The funeral of the Hon. Edward Strutt took place yesterday at Terling, Essex.

The officiating clergy were the Rev. W. E. Moss (the rector), the Rev. D. B. Barclay, the Bishop of Sheffield, and the Bishop of Chelmsford.

The chief mourners were the Hon. Mrs Edward Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Strutt, Mr. John J. Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Strutt (sons and daughters-in-law), Miss Emily Strutt (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tritton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Parsons (sons-in-law and daughters), Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Strutt, Mr. Geoffrey St. John Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deverell, Mr. James H. Strutt, Miss Pamela Strutt, Mr. Edward Strutt, Mr. Mark Strutt, Mr. Nigel Strutt, Mr. Ronald Tritton, Mr. John Tritton, the Hon. John Strutt, the Hon. Charles Strutt, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, the Hon. Mrs. Louis French, Miss Constance Round, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tufnell, Colonel George Tufnell, Mrs. Herbert Tufnell, Mr. Malcolm McNaughton, Mr. J. Egerton Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. Christopher Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gavin, and Miss Vida Cuthbert. Others present included:—

The Lord-Lieutenant of Essex (Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin), Viscount Wolmer, Brigadier-General J. T. Wigan, Colonel E. A. Ruggles-Brise, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Sir Pierce Lacy, Sir John Oakley (past president of the Surveyors' Institution), Mr. Collingwood Hope, Mr. A. W. Ruggles-Brise, Mr. J. H. Gould (clerk to the Essex County Council), Mr. S. Dart (chairman of the Agricultural Board of the Essex County Council), Mr. C. Locke (Party Land Agent), Mr. J. P. Dill (Essex County Farmers' Union), Mr. S. C. Taylor (managing director of the Essex Weekly News), Mr. Sydney Major, Mr. W. Hasler (chairman of the Farmers' Club), Colonel W. C. N. Ridley, Mr. H. S. Tuke (director, Barclays Bank), Mr. R. C. O. Parker, Mr. C. F. Richardson (chairman of the Essex County Cricket Club), Colonel Eustace Hill, Major Richard Mayor, Mr. C. J. Round (East Essex Hunt), Mr. Hugh Kemsley, Mr. P. Bradridge, Mr. George Raby (Essex County Farmers' Union), Mr. H. P. Turner, Mr. Thorpe Bartrum, Mr. A. L. Woodhouse, Mr. J. E. Bidwell (representing Bidwell and Son, Cambridge), Mr. G. H. Eve (representing Alfred Nevill and Sons), Mr. W. E. Simge (representing Lord Rayleigh's Dairies), Mr. H. F. Pash (private secretary), Mr. H. E. Dale (representing the Minister of Agriculture), Sir Matthew Nathan, Sir Herbert Gibson, Mr. F. Dent, Countess Russell, Lady Fortescue, the Hon. Evelyn Dewar, Sir Claude and Lady Champion-de-Crespigny, Mr. Evelyn Heselling, the Bishop of Colchester, Mr. Collingwood Hope, K.C., Major Guy Gold, Mr. Hugh Kemsley, Colonel R. Sparrow, and Major Capel Cure.

MRS. G. W. TALLENTS

A funeral service for the Hon. Mrs. G. W. Tallents took place yesterday at St. Gabriel's Church, Warwick-square. The service was conducted by the Rev. Walter J. B. Scott, assisted by Prebendary Joyce. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Tallents, Miss Una Tallents, Captain and Mrs. Davy, and Mr. T. F. Tallents. Others present included:—

Lady Allwyn, Lady Trotter, the Mayoress of Westminster, Major Rogers (Deputy Mayor of Westminster), Edith Lady Bradford, Lady May Ponsonby, the Hon. Archibald Cubitt, the Hon. Roland and Mrs. Cubitt, the Hon. Mabel Bailey, Mr. and Lady Kathleen Skinner, Colonel H. Tallents, Mrs. Tallents, Mr. Cyril Joyce, Mrs. Sewell, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Geoffrey Fildes.

Miss Hodsaway, Miss Coley, Mr. Gerald Mordaunt, Mrs. Mordaunt, Miss Bosh, the Misses Winstes, Miss Evans, Miss Weber, Mr. Lennox Morrison, Mr. John Henry Vigne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frederick Jerdein, Miss Hawes (representing the Y.W.C.A.), Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Willan, Miss Badderley, Mrs. C. Davy, Mrs. Parkes, Mrs. R. Hutton Riddell, Miss Hutton Riddell, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, Mr. Peter Calvert, the Hon. Mrs. R. Talbot, the Rev. M. and Mrs. Bickersteth, Colonel A. Calvert, Miss Calvert, Mrs. Brittin, Mr. J. C. Cheetham, Colonel and Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mr. C. F. W. Diamond, Miss Goodheart, the Misses Fuller Maitland, Miss Jackson, Major and Mrs. West, Miss West, Mrs. Troutbeck, Miss Kathleen Troutbeck, Mrs. Arthur Moon, Miss Monro, Miss Deverell, Mrs. Walter Scott, Mr. H. Hopgood, Mr. Alveron Bowring, and Miss Watts.

Mr. P. C. Tallents was unavoidably prevented from being present as he is on his way to India.

The interment took place at Brookwood Cemetery.

MR. W. H. TAFT

A service in memory of William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Monday, March 17, at 12.30 p.m.

MR. A. J. WOOD

A memorial service for Mr. Alexander John Wood, of 62, Crutched Friars, vice-president of the Wine Trade Club and a past president of the Licensed Victuallers Association, was held yesterday at the Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, E.C. The rector, the Rev. T. Wellard, officiated. Among those present were:—

Mr. Harry H. Seaman, Mr. E. J. Wallis, Mr. Harry Mayhew, Mr. H. W. Ellis, Mr. E. F. H. Hunt, Mr. E. A. Wyman, Mr. James Thomson, Mr. Newman Gilbey, Mr. W. G. Dove, Mr. Vincent Yorke, Mr. C. R. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Keeble, Mr. H. H. Winterbotham, Mr. F. J. Anderson, Mr. C. K. Russell, Major Sept, Mr. R. B. Woodhouse, Mr. C. H. Lee, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. H. H. Rouse, Colonel G. V. Watson, Colonel Pank, Mr. R. W. Byass, Mr. Hugh Shirreff, Captain Farrington, Major Low, Mr. Arthur A. Spencer, Mr. W. H. Nixon, Mr. J. J. Berry, Mr. Hector W. King, Mr. J. L. Harper, Mr. Sidney Harper, Mr. Monier-Williams, Mr. J. S. Feather, Mr. R. G. Slacpoole, Mr. W. F. Copping, Mr. Stanley Wareham, Mr. Vivian Vaughan-Jones, Mr. J. W. Le Grew Harrison, Mr. A. J. Le Grew Harrison, Mr. F. C. Lloyd, Mr. A. Foljes, and many members of the staff of A. Wood, Campbell, and Co., Limited.

THE QUEEN

VISIT TO MORLEY COLLEGE

The Queen yesterday, accompanied by Lady Cynthia Colville, paid a private visit to Morley College for Working Men and Women in Westminster Bridge-road.

Her Majesty was received by Professor Graham Wallas, president of the college, who introduced to her Major Chettle, chairman of the Morley College Council, Mrs. Hubback, principal, Miss Webb, vice-chairman, and Professor William Rothenstein, principal of the Royal College of Art. The object of the Queen's visit was to see something of the work done for working men and women, and also to see the mural decorations presented to the college by Sir Joseph Duveen. The three artists, Mr. Edward Bawden, Mr. Cyril Mahoney, and Mr. Eric Ravilious, were also presented to her Majesty.

The Queen afterwards visited some of the afternoon classes. She then went to the day continuation school, and was shown around by Mr. Hart, the headmaster. The Queen's visit lasted for over an hour, and on leaving she expressed regret that she had not been able to visit Morley College in the evening.

THE SALE ROOM

A VALUABLE CARPET

Christie's sold yesterday porcelain the property of Lord Lansdowne, removed from Lansdowne House, and porcelain, decorative furniture, and carpets the property of Major J. A. Morrison, formerly of Basildon Park, Reading. The total was £8,923.

The most important lot from Basildon Park was an Ispahan carpet with a design of arabesque foliage and flowers on ruby ground, 23ft. by 8ft., which fell at 1,400 guineas (E. Smith). A Persian carpet with cone ornaments and flowers, 28½ft. by 16ft., fetched 210 guineas (Roffe). Other articles in the same property included a Dresden tea service painted with coast scenes, shipping, and figures, which fetched 190 guineas (Barnet); six Dresden plates painted with Chinese figures in panels—170 guineas (Stibbe); a Chinese *famille-verte dish*, enamelled with the dragon festival, 20in. diameter, Kang-He, 300 guineas (Kerin); a Chinese oviform vase and pair of cylindrical vases, with powder-blue ground, enamelled with river scenes, flowers and vases in *famille-verte*, 19in. and 17in. high, Kang-He, 270 guineas (M. Harris); a pair of *famille-rose* vases of octagonal shape, enamelled with flowering trees, vases, utensils, &c., the covers surmounted by figures of Kylins, 34in. high, Kien-Lung, 600 guineas (J. R. Thomas); a *famille-rose* cistern, enamelled with peonies and a fence, 22in. diameter, Kien-Lung, 160 guineas (Fransella and Moss); a pair of mandarin jars, enamelled with extensive landscapes, 40in. high, Kien-Lung, 170 guineas (Peel); a pair of vases with mazarin-blue ground, enamelled with birds and flowers in *famille-rose*, 33in. high, Kien-Lung, 170 guineas (Fangioni); and a Boulle armoire inlaid with arabesques in brass and tortoiseshell and with ormolu mounts, 4ft. by 5ft., 240 guineas (Cameron).

Among the 44 lots from Lansdowne House were a Dresden dinner service painted with birds and insects in spirally-fluted and basket-pattern borders, which realized 420 guineas (Gooden and Fox); and a *famille-verte* oviform jar enamelled with peonies and other flowers, &c., 81in. high, Kang-He, 96 guineas (Hancock).

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF DR. TOUT

MR. THOMAS FREDERICK TOUT, Litt.D., of Oak Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W., late Professor of History in Victoria University, Manchester, who died on October 23, 1929, aged 74, left estate of the gross value of £12,995, with net personalty £11,595.

MAJOR-GENERAL VESEY JOHN DAWSON, C.V.O., late Coldstream Guards and First Colonel Commanding, Irish Guards, of Remenham Place, Henley-on-Thames, died on January 17, aged 76, leaving property of the value of £26,439, with net personalty £26,214.

Miss MARY MARGARET PERRIN, of Fortfield House, Terenure, Co. Dublin, who died on November 15, aged 74, left unsettled personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £47,381. She left:—

£400 and £100 a year and certain wearing apparel to her maid, Ellen Grimes; and £400 and £60 per annum to her cook-housekeeper, Margaret Meredith.

Miss ANNE ELIZA PHELPS, of Wakefield, Worcester-road, Sutton, Surrey, died on January 24, aged 81, leaving £49,120, with net personalty £46,832. She gives:—

One year's wages and £5 for each year of service to each of her maidservants.

Miss ELEANOR ELIZABETH PERKINS, of Elm Lodge, Hitchin, died on January 13, leaving estate of the gross value of £45,898, with net personalty £41,646. She gives:—

£100 to the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England for augmenting the living of St. Mary's Church, Hitchin.

Mr. HERBERT JACKSON, of Sussex-place, Regent's Park, N.W., and of Coleman-street, E.C., chartered accountant, who died on January 8, aged 87, left estate of the gross value of £40,844, with net personalty £40,594. He gives:—

£60 to Florence Bell, housekeeper; and £40 to Mary Robinson, housemaid, if still in his service.

Mr. JOHN RICHARD WARD, of St. Anne's Hotel, Buxton, and of Cross-street, Manchester, of the firm of Messrs. Railton, Sons, and Leedham, stock and share brokers, died on November 27, aged 81, leaving estate of the gross value of £30,694, with net personalty £14,037. Subject to a life interest he left:—

£50 to his late cook, Edith Bowmer; and £50 to his wife's maid, Elizabeth Bedford, if in her service at her death.

Mr. EDWIN BEADELL, of Maxilla-gardens, North Kensington, W.10, who died on December 17, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £19,980, with net personalty £18,594. He left:—

To Hannah Furniss, "as a recognition of her years of faithful service as a nurse-companion and housekeeper to my late wife and myself," his premises 25, Maxilla-gardens, and his stocks, shares, and debentures in the Cannon Brewery, Limited, Barclay Perkins, Limited, Watney, Combe, Reid, and Co., Limited, and Mysat (Frank), Limited; and £50 per annum to Agnes Dennitt," in recognition of her years of faithful service."

Mrs. JEMIMA MARIA KAY, of Alexandra-road, Stoke Newington, N., who died on August 24, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £19,505, with net personalty £19,290. She gives:—

£200 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital: and £100 to the National Lifeboat Institution.

Mrs. ANN GERTRUDE BIGGS, of Dove Cottage, Windermere, Westmorland, who died on November 20, left unsettled property of the gross value of £16,549, with net personalty £15,789. She left:—

£50 per annum to her housekeeper, Sarah Pockley.

Mr. ERNEST MICHAEL ISAACSON, of Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W., managing director of the City of London Hide and Skin Company, Limited, Leather Market, Bermondsey, S.E., died on December 26, aged 73, leaving estate of the gross value of £15,312, with net personalty £4,035. He gives:—

£100 to the West London Synagogue Burial Board.

Miss HESTER ELIZABETH HOBBS, of Evegate, Avenue-road, Witham, Essex, who died on January 16, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £14,193, with net personalty £13,106. She left:—

Her residence, Evegate, and £400 to her companion, Annie Hickmott.

Mr. GEORGE CARRIE, of Brambledown-road, Wallington, Surrey, and the London Stock Exchange, stockbroker, died on January 25, aged 80, leaving £10,360, with net personalty £10,176. He gives:—

£100 to his servant, Elizabeth Gilfillan.

Miss FRANCES ELIZABETH CLARKE, of Higham Cliff, St. Matthew's-gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on January 8, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £7,822, with net personalty £7,725. She left:—

Her residence, Higham Cliff, St. Matthew's-gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and certain furniture to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, to be used as a House of Rest for their lady missionaries, or the committee may invite the missionary of any other Protestant Evangelical society to occupy or share the home from time to time. Mary Cavalier is to have the use of the said residence so long as she may desire, but the testatrix declared it was her earnest wish that the said Mary Cavalier should cooperate in and facilitate the instalment of the said Home of Rest as soon as possible, and she shall have the option of managing such Home of Rest as the lady superintendent if and so long as she shall so desire on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between her and the committee of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

The residue of the property to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission for the general purposes of the said Mission.

Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH CLARKSON, of Cliffllands, Dumpton Park-drive, Broadstairs, who died on January 28, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £6,516, with net personalty £6,397. She left:—

£100 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Mildred's, Lee, S.E., for the endowment fund.

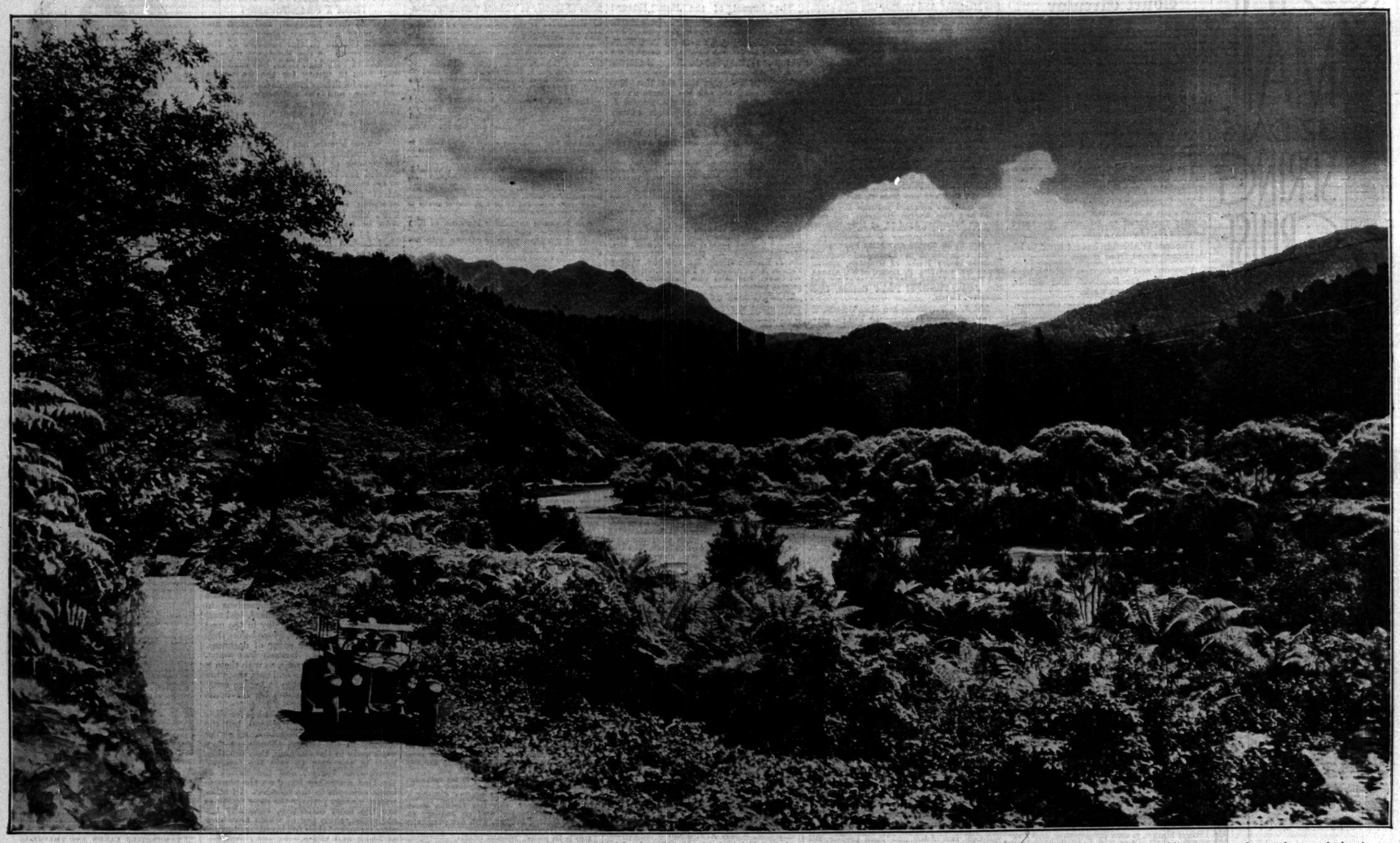
Mr. THOMAS YELTON WILGAR TAYLOR, of Mouner View, Ballynahinch, Co. Down, retired commission agent, who died on August 6, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £2,528. He left:—

£50 each to the Cats' and Dogs' Home, Belfast, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Belfast).

Other latest wills include the following:—

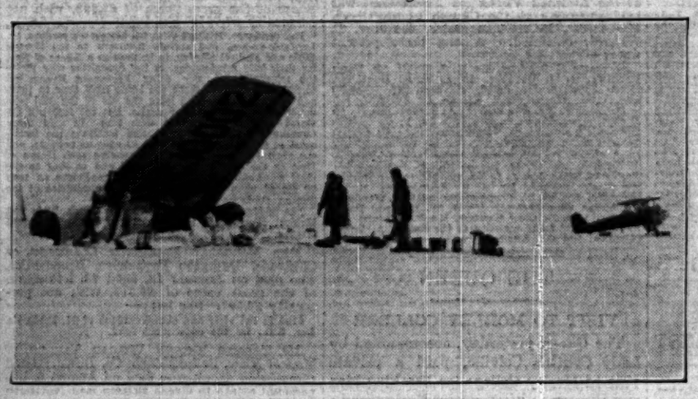
	Gross value
BARRETT, Mr. William Peard (65), M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Folkestone, physician and surgeon (net personalty £10,483)	£12,981
BROWN, Mr. Robert Hill, M.B., Ch.B., of Kingarth, Solihull-road, Shirley, Warwick (net personalty £5,634)	5,803
CHANDLER, Mr. John Wilson (73), of Holly Bank-road, Tranmere, Birkenhead (net personalty £4,530)	5,113
COLE, Mr. Francis Simcoe, of Dawlish, Devon, solicitor (net personalty £7,490)	8,918
COPPER, Mr. James (71), of King's Cliff, Third-avenue, Hove (net personalty £7,582)	7,793
FOSTER, Mr. William Footner, J.P., of Fontridge, Etchingham, Sussex (net personalty £69,751)	99,314
HOLMES, Dr. James, M.D., of Chesham Bank, Burr (net personalty £2,359)	2,421
SHAW, Dr. George, M.D., of Hove

MOTORING IN THE DOMINIONS: A NEW ZEALAND ROAD

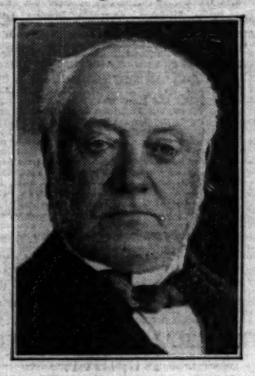


IN SOUTH ISLAND.—Motoring in New Zealand continues to grow in popularity, and the latest returns show a big increase in the importation of both private and commercial cars. This is largely attributable to the better condition of the main roads following the legislation passed a few years ago providing funds for their improvement and maintenance. Above we reproduce a photograph showing a British light car on the lower Buller Road on the west coast of the South Island.

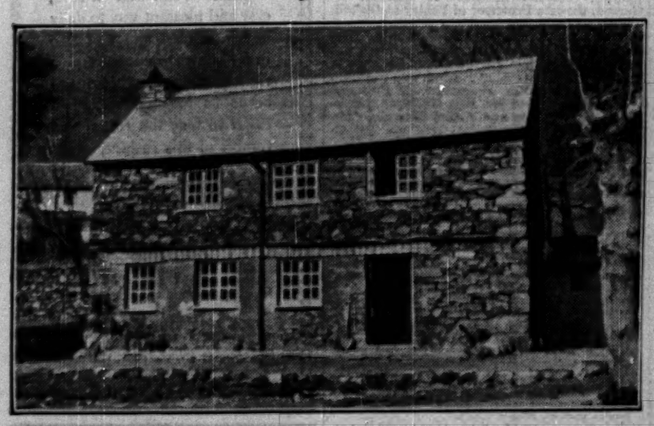
ARAB KINGS' MEETING.—A photograph taken on board H.M.S. Lupin in the Persian Gulf at the recent conference between Feisal ibn Hussein, King of Iraq, and Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, the Wahabi King, when a treaty of peace was drafted. King Feisal and Ibn Saud are on the right of Sir Francis Humphrys (British High Commissioner).



ARCTIC DISASTER.—The wrecked aeroplane in which Lieutenant Bielson and his mechanic, Mr. Borland, perished while flying with supplies from Teller, Alaska, to the motorship Nanuk, which was icebound off Cape North. The aeroplane was discovered in Siberia by Mr. Joe Crosson and Mr. Harold Gillam, and the bodies of the dead airmen were afterwards found buried in the snow.



LORD COVENTRY, who has died at the age of 91. He had been a peer since 1843. To the general public he was best known as a great sportsman.



WAYFARERS' "HUT."—The new Robertson Lamb Memorial Hut in Great Langdale, Westmorland, which will be occupied by members of the Wayfarers' Club this week-end. Most of the members of the Club are from the Merseyside.

MR. BRANGWYN'S PAINTINGS.—A photograph showing the five paintings by Mr. Frank Brangwyn which have been placed in position in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster. The Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices support the view of the Royal Fine Arts Commission that the paintings will not harmonize with the surroundings. Seven Royal Academicians in a letter to the Press have urged, on the other hand, that the House of Lords should suspend judgment until more of the work is available for inspection.

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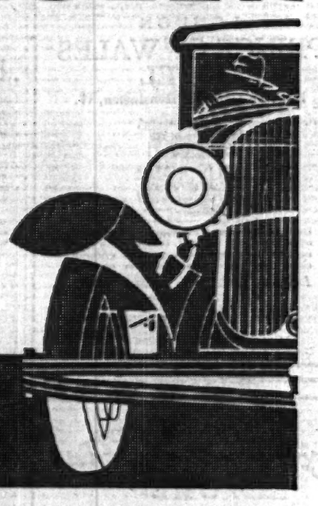
CHRYSLER SAYS



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Books of the Week

ALEXANDER POPE

MISS EDITH SITWELL'S STUDY

ALEXANDER POPE. By EDITH SITWELL. (Faber and Faber. 15s. net.)

Among the more careful students of Pope's works and of the facts of his life there must at least be some who have never been quite satisfied with the character which biography has given him. Why not take him at his word as a man who genuinely loved virtue and lived "without one sin but poetry"? When he said that of himself may he not have been as sincere as when he wrote the highly artificial but beautiful and pathetic lines about his tendance of his mother in her failing old age? It puts us in a good mood to find that Miss Sitwell meets our wishes here at the outset; she hopes, she says, to exhibit Pope "in his true light as a good and exceedingly lovable man"; and the unbiased will hold that her standpoint is reasonable and becomes more and more justified as her chapters proceed.

What is there against Pope? That he had to conduct many quarrels and was a hard hitter cannot be denied; but it takes two to make a quarrel, and Miss Sitwell invites us to consider who the other parties were—the wretched Dennis, for instance—and what they said or did. That he was anything but a candid editor of his own letters must also remain; he suffered, Miss Sitwell admits, "from a constitutional inhibition against speaking the truth"; but his disability in this respect seems to have injured nobody, and letter-writers had no such protection in copyright as they have now. Add bodily deformity and perpetual weakness, with the effects they may be expected to produce, and one or two youthful sentimentalities, and the worst is accounted for.

On the other side there was the devoted son, the loyal friend to all who were loyal to him—Miss Sitwell shows how firm these friendships were—the benefactor, anything but a money-grubber as some have alleged, of persons both deserving and undeserving of his kindness, the sober man of well-conducted private life, and Martha Blount's blameless squire to the end. His sin—he was quite right—was poetry; for it brought upon him Dennis's despicable personalities, compelling him to see what a physical disadvantage his was, especially in the presence of sprightly ladies like the Misses Blount; and it was this cause, Miss Sitwell thinks, that lay at the bottom of his breaking with Miss Theresa. If he fell out with Addison, it is difficult to acquit Atticus of having earned that delicate and regretful rebuke, of which Miss Sitwell here prints the earliest draft. If he dropped Lady Mary Wortley, her treatment of him, especially over certain lines in which he did not refer to her, has to be borne in mind; she and her wit, by the way, do not impose on Miss Sitwell. If he rose and smote Grub Street hip and thigh, was it without provocation? Temper apart, though a baited bear may be allowed a temper, Pope was much too conscientious an artist not to do anything thoroughly well if he was going to do it at all. He lived, as Miss Sitwell's entire book shows, for his art all the time. It is pleasant to discover Miss Sitwell's high appreciation of the fumid magnificences of the Dunciad; they are not always so well understood. Seldom again have the essentially romantic qualities in Pope's make-up been so clearly recognized; the mechanical antithesis of classic and romantic ceases to be of application when Miss Sitwell comes to explain the magic of the "Rape of the Lock." Indeed, the two words may perhaps be left to die out of the vocabulary of criticism, since a great poet must possess both qualities. That at least seems to be the conclusion to be drawn from Miss Sitwell's first chapter, from her extraordinarily acute and sensitive "notes" on the more technical aspects of Pope's versification at the end of the book, and from her passing comments, as they are called for, on the successive poems.

Like any other writer on Pope Miss Sitwell has had a great deal of hard work to do, so abundant are the materials and so intractable are many of them still; but however severely she may have laboured, her toil has left no trace in her lively style, nor has it repressed the poetess in the biographer, as can be judged from a score of characteristic flights. There are those who may hold such things to be irrelevant in a work of prose, but their presence in this instance is not in vain. They prove that Miss Sitwell is inspired with a real feeling of affinity towards her subject, and that she approaches Pope from the heart, and not merely from the intellect.

SHORTER NOTICES

POLITICS, ARCHÆOLOGY, TRAVEL

Mr. J. Arnold Fleming is the author of two volumes on FLEMISH INFLUENCE IN BRITAIN (Glasgow: Jackson and Wylie, 30s. net). In his first volume he attempts to trace the influence of the Low Countries on British social and political history. He brings out their importance as allies, holding the balance of power in Western Europe, and played off as such by Scotland and England each against the other, and by the latter country against France; their position in the Middle Ages, as the chief customer for the wool which was the major export of England, and one of the principal commodities of Scotland; the part played by them later in British commerce, not only in the actual "money market," where our word "sterling" reminds us of their prominence, but in the founding of the wool trade (which laid the foundations of British industrialism and drew England into the disastrous Hundred Years War), and of the Scottish linen industry. Their influence on British "luxury trades," in the Middle Ages and later, was considerable, both in the actual import of such commodities as woodwork and metalwork, glass, textiles, and painting, and in their influence in providing standards for all these. Finally their numerous settlements in England, Scotland, and even South Wales were sufficiently strong and permanent to affect not only the language but the racial stock of the districts concerned, and many individual Flemings rose to positions of power and founded important landed families, especially in Scotland, where the Earls of Wigton and the chiefs of Clan Murray are both of Flemish origin. The history of these families, especially that of the Earls of Wigton, provides the matter of the second volume. Mr. Fleming's subject is important, and has received much less attention than it deserves; but, although his book shows evidence of enthusiastic research, it is somewhat chaotic and obscure, and careless in its handling of general history. The reader who is undeterred by its verbosity will find, however, that it brings before him an interesting element in our racial history.

Although DOMINION AUTONOMY IN PRACTICE, by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt. (Humphrey Milford, 5s. net), is nominally a revised edition of his "Dominion Home Rule in Practice," which appeared in 1921, so many developments have taken place since then that it is substantially a new book. It is a pity that it was not delayed sufficiently to allow of comment on the far-reaching proposals of the recent conference on the operation of Dominion legislation, but it forms a useful summary of the special powers of the United Kingdom, which the report of that conference seeks to abolish. It should, in fact, be read with that report, on many of the difficulties and reticences of which it forms an illuminating commentary. The importance of the book lies in its masses of accurate detail concerning the constitutions, policies, problems, and political developments in the Dominions. Professor Keith makes out an impressive case for the usefulness of the Imperial Conference by enumerating the important legislation which it has been instrumental in bringing about.

THE ROARING VELDT, by Gretchen Cron (Putnam, 21s. net), is a Kenya book of the kind associated with the name of Martin Johnson, and a good example of it both in the account of animals shot and photographed and in the illustrations taken of them. The author, who, like Mr. Johnson, is from the United States, has made four expeditions to Africa with her husband, and she brings to her treatment of her subject both the technical knowledge derived from experience and a capacity to put into words her obviously genuine appreciation of impressions of the veld and its creatures in which gun and camera have no part. She describes the colours of the dawn and the sounds of the night—hence the epithet "roaring"; and she has much that is interesting to say about the behaviour of animals when they are unaware of the presence of man—of their solicitude for their young, on the one hand, and, on the other, of their unperturbed acceptance of sudden death—when, for instance, it overtook one of their number in the intelligible form of a lioness. The photographs are excellent, both in clearness of definition and in the setting in which the animals are shown.

In a well-written little book, THE FLOOD (Kegan Paul, 5s. net), Mr. Harold Peake seeks to help those who are puzzled by the more "modern" view of the Flood, and addresses the general reader. What is mainly dealt with are the discoveries of the last ten years at Ur and Kish, which, it is concluded, give a historical basis to the belief in the Flood, which may have been caused by a period of heavier snowfalls in the Armenian mountains, perhaps due to the Gschnitz minor glacial phase.

The new edition is issued of THE CONCISE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY (Oxford: University Press, London: Milford. 21s. net). The original index and epitome to the main work were first published in 1903, and in 1912 appeared the index and epitome covering the years 1901-1911. The present work contains the original index and epitome in one alphabet, and brings (in another alphabet) the supplementary index and epitome from 1901 up to the year 1921.

Exactly ten years after the signature of the Versailles Treaty, Mr. Sisley Huddleston wrote the preface to his survey of its results. He believes in seeing things for himself, and EUROPE IN ZOOZOOS (Harrap, 21s. net) is primarily an account of travel and personal observation. The journey began in Spain. Thence we pass successively to Italy, Central Europe, the Balkans, and Germany. Each country provides the material for a little sheaf of essays, many of them concerned with prominent individuals. A final section deals with wider political issues.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

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ANCIENT SCOTTISH MONUMENTS

THE LOTHIAN DISTRICT

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND. Tenth Report. (H.M. Stationery Office. 32s. 6d. net.)

The reports of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland are admirably sound and thorough pieces of work. This, their 10th, covers one of the most interesting districts to the archæologist—the counties of West Lothian and of Mid Lothian, with Edinburgh, giving a complete and detailed description of over 400 "antiquities," ranging from single monoliths to the Royal Château of Linlithgow, and illustrating it by over 300 illustrations, which include not only a series of excellent photographs but valuable plans and some beautifully clear architectural drawings, including a series of "sections" of Borthwick Castle, which is almost a museum example of the great castle of the late 15th century, with an exterior that is still pure fortress, but adapted within to a life that had room for dignity and even the beginning of the comfort that in the externals of life develops later. There is a good preliminary essay and a full glossary that will save the lay reader from being puzzled by references to a skewput, a demi-placcate, or a charge debruised.

The prehistoric remains include about a score of fortified sites, but the Lothians are among the best-handled agricultural districts in Europe, and farming is no friend to the archæologist. The Roman remains include the eastern end of the Antonine Wall, but Valentia was never more than a loosely held frontier province. The notable antiquities of the district belong to the time when Scotland had taken shape as a kingdom. They are rich, for the proximity to Edinburgh brought it early into the tide of civilization, but limited in that the same neighbourhood brought it frequently into the track of invading armies. The periods of lay and ecclesiastical building are sharply defined by the progress of Scots history. The course of the latter is traced in ghostly survivals, from the 12th century Romanesque of Dalmeny, which antedates the active and prosperous reigns of the last Macalpin kings, through the many collegiate churches of the 15th century, to the reckless profusion of riches in Roslin Chapel, that should have been one of the greatest of them all had not the middle of the 16th century put an end to splendour in religious buildings, at any rate for well over 300 years. Secular building overlaps this notably. The English wars of the 14th century stripped the country bare, and for all the profusion of castles throughout Lothian, only one tower, and that but doubtfully, can be given an earlier date than 1400. It was after that that "Scots Castellated" took shape, influenced by that lovely period of French building that comes about the middle Valois reigns. We see the complete development of it here—the grim magnificence of Borthwick, the plain stark little peel at Cramond, are the two opposite sides of its beginning. More typical to the imagination than either are the later, more decorated developments of this form, the growth of Craigmillar to a castle from Malory, the tower expanding to the château as at Pinkie or Hatton; the château, as the Renaissance grew to the *grand siècle*, disguising the tower altogether as at Dalkeith, whose Franco-classic grace has conquered completely in the delicate sober richness of Caroline Park. The terms of reference of the Commission are unfortunately bounded by 1707, so the later, more Grecianized, beauties of Gibbs and the Adams are not permitted to come within their range.

NEW NOVEL

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE. By MARY AGNES HAMILTON, M.P. (Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.)

Mrs. Hamilton's novel is, in effect, an inquiry into the relationship between the idea of the value of human life fostered by civilization in the time of peace and the idea of the cheapness of human life fostered by civilization in the time of war. For most men the relationship is, fortunately, a distant one, the worlds of peace and of war move in their separate orbits, but for Harold Claviger the two were hideously intermingled, or, rather, the states of mind of peace were eclipsed by those of war. Harold was in many ways a typical Englishman, quicker with his hands than his brain, but no fool, and only unimaginative to those who lacked imagination themselves. He was happily married to Jean, a woman with ideas of her own; and, although he lived in a Lancashire manufacturing town, he had for his best friend a man, Stephen Henshaw, of a culture and eccentricity that were more cosmopolitan than provincial. Stephen was a pacifist, and after Harold, not from any violent, emotional patriotism but from a simple belief that England was right and that the War, horrible as it was, had to be fought, had enlisted, he and Jean became friends. Their friendship was innocent enough, and Jean was far less interested in Stephen than she was concerned at the changes she noticed in Harold when he came home on leave. At those times he was silent and withdrawn—withdrawn from her, withdrawn from all the gaiety an over-strained London could offer men home from the trenches, a stranger with a thousand secrets at which she could not even guess. Eventually, coming home unexpectedly, Harold finds Jean in Stephen's rooms and shoots Stephen, with a hideous lack of emotion that suggests that, to him, the act is merely one of routine, grown dull and familiar with repetition. The trial and the verdict give Mrs. Hamilton the chance to work her novel up to a dramatic climax, but the chief interest in an exceedingly good and well-written book lies in the illustration of the madness war can work in the brain of a normal man.

SOME NEW BOOKS

ALEXANDER POPE. By Edith Sitwell. (Faber and Faber. 15s. n.)
MASARYK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. By Donald A. Lowrie. (Milford. 3s. 6d. n.)
DOMINION AUTONOMY IN PRACTICE. By Arthur Berriedale Keith. (Milford. 5s. n.)
THE ECONOMICS OF SAFEGUARDING. By Alexander Ramsay. (Benn. 8s. 6d. n.)
THE INFIDEL EMPEROR. By Paul Weigler. (Routledge. 16s. n.)
FLIGHTS OF NAVAL GENIUS. By Brian Tunstall. (Philip Allan. 12s. 6d. n.)
THE CONCISE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, Complete to 1921. (Milford. 21s. n.)
EMILY DICKINSON. By Josephine Pollitt. (Harper. 12s. 6d. n.)
THE FLOOD. By Harold Peake. (Kegan Paul. 5s. n.)
THE LIFE OF MAHOMET. By Emile Dermenghem. Translated by Arabella Yorke. (Routledge. 15s. n.)
THE SOUL OF PICARDY. By Henry Parr Maskell. (Benn. 12s. 6d. n.)
A WAYFARER ON THE RHINE. By Malcolm Letts. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)
FICTION
THE TROUGH OF THE WAVE. By Olav Duun. Translated by Arthur G. Chater. (Knopf. 7s. 6d. n.)
RONDO. By Basil Maine. (Duckworth. 7s. 6d. n.)
THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN. By Naomi Jacob. (Thornton Butterworth. 7s. 6d. n.)

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

ENDORSEMENT OF LICENCES

THE MORAL EFFECT

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and discussed driving offences and the endorsement of licences.

On clause 6 (which deals with disqualification for offences and endorsement of convictions) MAJOR THOMAS (Birmingham, King's Norton, U.) moved an amendment to provide that licences should be endorsed only when a driver was disqualified. He agreed that the police should have power to examine licences, but it was impossible to examine licences without seeing endorsements. Therefore he saw no object in having endorsements except in cases of disqualification.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), hoped the Committee would resist the amendment, as the result of it would be to prevent any effective endorsement of licences. The Government were by the Bill lessening the rigour of the law in respect of endorsements; a discretion was now being given to magistrates. The machinery of endorsement had worked very well, and it was a convenient method of bringing the record of a motorist before a court. If this machinery did not exist it would be necessary to have more expensive machinery, and with hundreds of thousands of motorists it would be very difficult to bring their records adequately before courts.

After further discussion Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said that endorsement was important because it had a very considerable moral effect. Apart from the effect on the court and the keeping of a record of adventurous persons, there was a moral check on motorists, who liked to have clean licences. Clean licences should be allowed only to motorists who deserved them.

The proposed amendment was withdrawn.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

SIR JOSEPH LAMB (Stone, U.) moved an amendment to provide that where death resulted to a human being in consequence of the driving of a motor vehicle, the driver should be disqualified for life from holding a driver's licence unless he could prove that the accident was not caused by speed or by negligence or carelessness. Why, he asked, should there be sympathy for the wrongdoer because he happened to be a motorist. In cases where the very serious offence of taking life had occurred, they should not be over-squeamish in imposing penalties. The imposition of the penalty which he proposed might be a precaution in the interests of the driver concerned. In his opinion, accidents were caused by negligence and not by speed.

SIR J. MELVILLE hoped the Committee would reject this proposal, the effect of which would be to overthrow a long-established principle in the administration of justice in this country—namely, that it was for the prosecution to establish the guilt of an accused person and not for that person to demonstrate his innocence. That would be an impossible onus to put on a person, and it would also be unworkable. One effect of the amendment would be to deprive a man of his employment unless he could prove a negative.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) said that while the proposed amendment would prove unworkable in that part of the Bill, he hoped that something would be inserted in the later clauses of the Bill to meet the point that had been raised. There should be a provision that, where a conviction for manslaughter was recorded, the Court should have power to attach disqualification for a limited period, or, in serious cases, to disqualify for the whole of a man's life.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected and the clause was agreed to.

PRODUCING A LICENCE

On clause 8 (which contains provisions as to endorsement), Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) moved an amendment to lessen the penalties that could be imposed on a motorist who failed to comply with the requirement of a Court that he should produce his licence for endorsement. He proposed that the maximum penalty should be a fine of £5 for the first and £10 for the second offence, and argued that the class of offence to which he was referring was a technical error that should not be punished heavily. If the offence were more serious, it could be dealt with under other provisions. The motoring public should not be burdened with heavy penalties for trivial offences.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), said that the penalties that could be imposed for the offence mentioned could be safely left to the discretion of the Courts.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Cheltenham, U.) said that he wished to "enter a plea for mercy to the unfortunate motorist" in respect of what was only a minor offence.

Mr. MORRISON pointed out that in most of the cases with which the clause dealt the offences would be for the most part deliberate evasion. A man was allowed five days in which to produce his licence, and that was a very reasonable latitude.

The amendment was rejected by 28 votes to 17.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

CANAL BOATS BILL

EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN FROM VESSELS

Standing Committee B, with SIR SAMUEL ROBERTS (Ecclesall, U.) in the chair, further considered the Canal Boats Bill yesterday.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) moved to add to the clause which laid down that, after January 1, 1931, no child under the age of 15 should reside or travel on or in a canal boat the proviso that children might reside on these boats during the school holidays.

The amendment was agreed to.

DR. VERNON DAVIES (Royton, U.) moved, as a further proviso, that the clause should only be operative where suitable housing accommodation, within the means of the parents, could be shown to be available and convenient.

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL opposed the amendment. She pointed out that there were 468 families who were known to be residing in canal boats, and the necessity for providing accommodation for the children would be spread over a large part of the country. The districts which would be chiefly affected were Liverpool, Chester, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, the stretch of water from London to Hertfordshire, and Leicester and Nottingham. It was estimated that the number of children for whom accommodation would have to be found in the next two years was between 1,400 and 1,700. In many cases canal boat workers were already boarding out their children with relatives on shore, while they remained on the boats themselves.

Miss LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) said the children of the short-distance boats were a mere handful. Some of the biggest carrying companies and canal boat users would not allow children on their boats at all.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said that, from the statements made, the problem was largely solving itself.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said the promoters of the Bill were putting a big strain on the means of the canal boat workers in compelling them to pay for the accommodation of their children on shore.

Mr. HANNON (Moseley, U.) said the Bill was a piece of fussy legislation which would inflict much hardship on the humble bargee.

LORD WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) said that what they objected to was the removal from their parents of children of comparatively tender age without any provision being made for alternative accommodation.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., Lib.) said he thought the substantial point in the amendment might be met. There was a provision in the Education Act of 1923 which stated that, where the local education authority was satisfied that, owing to exceptional circumstances, children were not in a position to receive education, it might, with the approval of the Board of Education, make arrangements for providing such children with their board and lodging. If that provision could be made applicable to the present Bill it would go very far indeed to meet the difficulty, and he undertook, before the report stage, to see whether it was possible to bring the section in the Education Act within the ambit of the Bill.

Mr. MORGAN JONES (Parliamentary Secretary Board of Education), in reply to LORD WINTERTON, said he could not commit himself on the spur of the moment as to whether the section of the Education Act quoted came within the ambit of the Bill.

The amendment was defeated by 21 votes to nine, and the Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

THE WAKEFIELD BILL

LORD ATKIN AND CONDUCT OF FINANCES

The Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Lord Atkin, met yesterday to give further consideration to the Wakefield Corporation Bill.

LORD ATKIN referred to the fact that the Committee had found the preamble proved, and said it was obvious that the ratepayers of Wakefield must be relieved of the loss which had fallen on the city by reason of the circumstances which attended the issue last year of the loan of £750,000. The Committee, however, thought it desirable to state in public that they were very dissatisfied with the conduct that had led to this loss. They thought it was avoidable. At the present moment, without judging finally on the matter, it would appear that there was no legal justification for allowing public funds raised in this manner to be treated as they were treated.

The result of their inquiry showed that for a period of six months those who were entrusted with the administration of this issue allowed a very large amount of money, which eventually reached the sum of £320,000, to remain in the possession of the issuing house, a financial house in the City, on loan at 5 per cent. without any security. That was a matter which appeared to have been guarded against by the stock regulations and by the Corporation Act, 1887, but, apart from any regulations, there would appear to have been a violation of the ordinary principles of business. The Committee were very surprised to find that gentlemen in the position of those who had to manage this fund allowed themselves to deal with money which they had borrowed from the public under statutory powers in the way they did.

OTHER CORPORATIONS

A further matter which the Committee desired him to mention was that the circumstances in which this matter arose appeared, unfortunately, to exist, and to have existed, in the case of loans of other corporations. It seemed to the Committee desirable that steps should be taken to obviate a recurrence of the events which had happened in this case. The Committee felt, however, that they were not in a position themselves at the present moment to suggest what those precautions should be.

It was easy to point to the facts which had given rise to the loss in this particular case. The first was that the money paid to the very important banks which represented the issuing house was paid not to the account of the corporation, but to the account of the issuing house, and was at the disposal of the issuing house. The other fact was a matter which had not been directly before the Committee—that the issuing house were in a position to issue allotment letters and other documents which bound, or appeared to bind, the corporation. He did not pretend to give any final opinion on that. It would appear desirable, however, that the corporation should have some control over the form of these documents and over the persons by whom they were issued.

These were matters of very considerable financial importance, and the Committee were not prepared to make any financial proposals which might have the effect of imposing unnecessary restrictions upon eminent issuing houses as to whose integrity and solvency there could be no dispute, and who for this purpose might rank with the well-established banks.

They were not prepared to make any definite recommendations, but they desired to call attention to the facts brought to their notice and to say that in their opinion it was very desirable that these matters should be taken into consideration, both by the Ministry of Health, who, he thought, had large powers to deal with the matter, and possibly by some independent committee of inquiry which might investigate the whole circumstances in which public money was raised. For that reason they did not propose in this Bill to formulate any special conditions as to what was to be done with this money when it was raised. They had very little doubt that in this particular case the members of the corporation who had to deal with it would have had sufficient warning to induce them to take every reasonable precaution.

The CHAIRMAN added that in order that there should be no misunderstanding he would say that the Committee had no reason to doubt the good faith of any of the persons who had before them who were concerned in the administration of the issue of 1929.

Mr. Arthur Collins, who is engaged as adviser by a number of municipal corporations, was allowed to make a personal statement. He said it was true that he introduced the issuing house to the corporation, but there seemed to be an impression that he had an agreement with the company by which he was to receive a salary of £5,000 and a large percentage of the profits. That agreement was abandoned after a month on Stock Exchange objections, and he was paid a fixed sum of £5,000, afterwards raised to £7,500. Out of that he had to pay all expenses, so there was very little left for his personal remuneration. He was never an official of the company.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the clauses of the Bill in detail.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WAKEFIELD

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the Wakefield Corporation, asked that they should be allowed to borrow sufficient to cover not only the capital lost, but the accrued interest. He said there were 2,000 people unemployed in Wakefield and another 2,000 only partly employed. If they could not capitalize the interest the corporation would have to raise an additional rate of 1s. in the pound, which would be a very grave hardship in the existing circumstances of the town.

Mr. Rhodes, of the Ministry of Health, said his Department had objected to the corporation borrowing on account of interest, but he was rather moved by what counsel had said.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the period of repayment might be limited to five years.

Mr. Rhodes said that would be a satisfactory compromise.

After deliberating in private the Committee decided that the corporation should be allowed to borrow £324,685 to replace capital lost, and £8,533 to cover interest, the latter sum to be repayable in five years. The corporation would also be empowered to borrow, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, such further sums as the corporation may become liable for in connexion with or consequent upon the issue of the 1929 stock.

L.C.C.'s BILL FOR NEW POWERS

REGULATING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Consideration of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Bill was continued yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, over which LORD LYTTON presided.

The Council asked for authority to regulate buildings used for boxing contests, and the proprietors of the Albert Hall had protested against that hall being subject to those regulations. The Committee decided to grant the powers asked for, except in the case of the Albert Hall.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether it was contended that the powers which the L.C.C. now possessed in the matter of exits were less when the Albert Hall was used for boxing tournaments than when it was used for music or dancing.

Mr. R. Harker, K.C., for the L.C.C., said that was the view his clients held.

The CHAIRMAN said in that case it should be made clear in the Bill that the question of exits should be dealt with in the same manner on all occasions.

Mr. Harker proceeded to open the case on another part of the Bill, by which the L.C.C. seek power to make by-laws for the regulation of employment agencies. He said there were now 860 employment agencies in London, the number having grown greatly in recent years. That was especially the case in the matter of theatrical employment agencies, which had increased from five in 1912 to about 250 at the present time. The Council was moved to seek increased powers, because representations had been made as to certain abuses and elements of unfairness. It was complained that in some cases excessive fees were charged, and that sometimes when commission was charged on the basis of permanent employment and there was an early termination of the engagement, no refund of fees could be obtained.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

STUDENTS' MODEL ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE

Lord Cecil of Chelwood will act as "First Delegate of Great Britain" at the Model Assembly which the University of London League of Nations Society is organizing on Wednesday, March 19, at the University Union, Malet-street, at 6 p.m. Students from over 30 countries, speaking in the names of their own countries, will participate in the debate, the subject of which is "The Future of the League of Nations."

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The Directors of the Company collectively and individually are responsible for the information contained in this advertisement.

Application will in due course be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and an official quotation of the Redeemable Debenture Stock.

DALGETY AND COMPANY
LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883.)

SHARE CAPITAL.

Authorised 100,000 5% Preference Shares of £10 each	£1,000,000	
300,000 Ordinary Shares of £20 each	6,000,000	£7,000,000
Subscribed 50,000 5% Preference Shares of £10 each	500,000	
300,000 Ordinary Shares of £20 each	6,000,000	£6,500,000
Paid up 50,000 5% Preference Shares of £10 each fully paid	500,000	
300,000 Ordinary Shares of £20 each £5 per share paid up	1,500,000	£2,000,000
Reserve fund as at 30th June, 1929	1,000,000	
General Reserve (Premiums on new Ordinary Shares) as at 30th June, 1929	500,000	£1,500,000

The Company has outstanding (apart from the present issue of Redeemable Debenture Stock)

4½% Irredeemable Debenture Stock	£749,910	
4% Irredeemable Debenture Stock	£1,725,544	
5½% Terminable Debentures	£115,000	
5½% " " "	£212,300	
5½% " " "	£107,500	
5% " " "	£206,955	
4½% " " "	£17,250	£3,166,368

The foregoing all rank *pari passu* and are secured by floating charges on the Company's undertaking property and assets, present and future (including uncalled capital).

PARTICULARS RELATING TO

ISSUE OF

£500,000 4½% Redeemable Debenture Stock.

The £500,000 4½ per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock was created by Board Resolution passed on 20th February, 1930, and will be constituted by a Trust Deed to be executed in favour of the undermentioned Trustees and secured by a floating charge on the undertaking property and assets, present and future, of the Company (including its uncalled capital), ranking *pari passu* with the floating charges for securing the Company's Terminable Debentures and Irredeemable Debenture Stock.

The Company reserves the right (without prejudice to its right to create mortgages or charges ranking in priority to such floating charge) to create and issue from time to time further redeemable or terminable debentures and debenture stock and irredeemable debenture stock for such amounts and carrying interest at such rate or rates as it may think fit and to secure the same by floating charges on its undertaking property and assets, present and future (including uncalled capital), ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the floating charge for securing the Stock. But the Company may not create or issue further debentures or debenture stock, secured on any of its property or assets, beyond an amount which together with the principal amount of all debenture stock and secured redeemable or terminable debentures and debenture stock and secured irredeemable debenture stock issued and outstanding when such further issue of debentures or debenture stock is made will be equal to the amount of its share capital issued and remaining uncalled when such further issue of debentures or debenture stock is made.

The stock will be registered and transferable in multiples of £1.

Interest on the Debenture Stock will be payable on the 1st April and 1st October in each year and the first payment reckoned from 1st April will be made on the 1st October, 1930.

The Stock is repayable at par on the 1st April, 1960, but the Company reserves the right to redeem in whole or part at par and accrued interest on or at any time after the 1st April, 1955, on six months' notice and to purchase stock in the market or by tender at any time at not exceeding par and accrued interest.

The whole issue is being sold privately at the price of 80 per cent., the Company paying a commission of ½ per cent. to its agents for procuring the purchasers thereof.

DIRECTORS.

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Messrs. GERARD VAN DE LINDE and SONS, 4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

C. D. MACKINTOSH GOW, Esq., 65-68, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

A copy of the draft Trust Deed may be inspected at the offices of the Company for seven days from this date.

14th March, 1930.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Incorporated in Canada in 1817 with Limited Liability).

Capital Paid-up	£36,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	£36,735,583
Total Assets in excess of	£960,000,000

Head Office: MONTREAL.
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., President.
R. B. Mackenzie, General Manager.

London Offices: 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.2 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1
London Committee:
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (Chairman), F. R. S. Balfour, Esq., Sir Hardman Lever, Bart., K.C.B., The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. Cassels, Manager.

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Paris Committee: M. Gaston Menier. W. F. Benson, Manager.

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Paid-up Capital £4,000,000 } together	£8,850,000
Reserve Fund £4,850,000 }	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Established 1834. Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.
With which is amalgamated
THE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.

Capital Paid-up	£4,738,012 10 0
Reserve Fund	4,000,000 0 0
Reserve Capital	4,739,012 10 0

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Drafts payable on demand and Letters of Credit are issued by the London Branch on the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies of the Bank. Bills on Australasia negotiated or collected. Remittances cabled. London Office: 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

CONVERSION LOAN RESULT

SAVOY HOTEL FINANCE

The influence of cheaper money became still more apparent on the Stock Exchange yesterday, where the market for British funds and other securities of the trustee class were strong almost to the point of buoyancy. Of course, the movement is due mainly to the operations of professional investors, who are quicker than private investors to realize the implications of cheaper money. Knowing from experience that when current rates of interest for money are low fixed interest-bearing securities of the long-term type give the best return and therefore rise in price, the professional investor is once again taking an active interest in the market, which he was rightly content to neglect during the period of relatively dear money. Substantial rises were recorded yesterday in Four per Cent. Consols, Four per Cent. Funding Loan, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, but a slight decline occurred in the Five per Cent. War Loan. This is a clear indication of the tendency to transfer investments from short-term to long-term securities. The strength of the market was no doubt aided by the very satisfactory result of the recent issue of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. Approximately, total applications amounted to £92,800,000, of which £60,800,000 was subscribed in cash, and £32,000,000 in Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds. The amount of these bonds which fall due for repayment on May 1 is about £55,000,000, and when the issue was first announced it was thought to be extravagant to hope that this amount would be subscribed. Therefore, Mr. Snowden has every reason to regard the figures which he gave yesterday as very satisfactory.

Belgian American Loan Redeemed

We are informed that the Belgian Government has decided to redeem in advance the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. loan issued in the United States in 1920, the nominal outstanding amount of which is $30,000,000. The loan was for a maximum period of 25 years, and was made repayable in yearly minimum instalments of $2,000,000 nominal. The amount now due, including premium and interest, must amount to about $36,500,000. Like most American borrowing arranged shortly after the War, this was an expensive loan, both as to interest, commission, and dates and terms of reimbursement. It is natural, therefore, that Belgium should avail herself of the opportunity to pay off this debt. The holders of the security will be reimbursed at 115 per cent., and will thus secure a handsome profit. In reducing as rapidly as possible her foreign indebtedness, and in preventing her municipalities and other public bodies from borrowing abroad, Belgium is following a sound policy. The recent gold movements to Brussels have probably some relation to the reimbursement of the loan. As they do not appear to have increased the gold holdings of the Bank, according to its last weekly return, it is apparent that the gold earmarked in favour of the Bank in New York has been released there to prepare for the payment, and that it has been replaced in the reserves of the Bank by gold bought in London. According to information from Brussels, part of the necessary gold has been purchased in Paris. Under the existing conditions of exchange this operation saves most of the cost of sending gold across the Atlantic.

Central Argentine Dividend

An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared yesterday on the Ordinary stock of the Central Argentine Railway. This represents a reduction of ½ per cent. on the rate paid a year ago. The smaller payment came as no surprise to the market, in view of the unsatisfactory state of traffic returns and exchange. In the first six months of the current financial year—namely, to the end of December, 1929—the Central Argentine reported a decrease in gross earnings of £589,000; for the 36 weeks of the year to date the takings amount to £8,461,000, a decrease of £1,248,000, or nearly 13 per cent. Whether or not the position will be changed for the better before the end of the financial year as a result of the transport of the maize harvest cannot be predicted; it has to be remembered that the comparison will be made with a favourable crop in 1929. The announcement of the dividend was followed by a further fall in Central Argentine Ordinary stock. Should the company reduce the final dividend by ½ per cent., thereby paying 6 per cent. for the year, the stock at its current price of 76½ cum div. would return 8 per cent.

Savoy Hotel Earnings.

A further strengthening of an already strong financial position is disclosed by the report for 1929 of the Savoy Hotel. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of international business in the second half of the year, particularly in America, it was not to be expected that earnings of the company would be quite up to the high level reached in 1928. Actually the trading profit, £230,774, was within about £5,000 of the previous year's total, and the decision of the board not to repeat the bonus of 2½ per cent. that last year accompanied the dividend of 10 per cent. is merely an outcome of its traditional conservatism, for after making provision for upkeep on the usual liberal scale the balance of profit was equal to over 18 per cent. on the issued Ordinary capital. As before £50,000 is added to reserve and £10,000 more is carried forward. The reserve has now been raised to £430,000, and it is of interest to observe that this is larger by £25,000 than the book value of the whole of the company's important interests in subsidiary companies, which include New Claridge's Hotel, the Berkeley Hotel, and the Savoy Theatre. During the year the mortgage on the Berkeley Hotel of £110,308 was repaid and now both this property and Claridge's are free from debt, other than a charge of £25,000 on the latter which is held by the parent company. The hotel company's acquisition and reconstruction of the Savoy Theatre has already justified itself; this development has had the effect of improving the receipts of the restaurant very considerably.

Tillings' Good Balance-sheet.

Favourable results are again announced by Thomas Tilling, Limited, the road transport contractors. Net profits for 1929 were slightly smaller at £225,120, but after providing for the Preference dividend they represent over 39 per cent. on the Ordinary capital of £527,350. The actual dividend on the Ordinary shares, however, remains at 20 per cent., the directors again appropriating £50,000 for general reserve and £50,000 for the reserve for properties, investments, &c. A large part of the company's assets is represented by its interests in allied and subsidiary companies, which are valued at £1,007,986 and £48,000 respectively. The revenue from these investments, however, is not stated separately. A high degree of liquidity is disclosed by the balance-sheet. Floating assets amount to over £850,000, and include £645,742 in British and Colonial Government, railway, municipal and other securities, and loans on mortgage. Current liabilities, on the other hand, are only £364,000.

Patent Agents and Prospectuses

During the company flotation "boom" in 1928 it was necessary to warn (on November 14 of that year) the investing public of company promoters' activities in obtaining money from the public to test the commercial value of unproved inventions. At that time the speculative fever was so great and promoters so anxious to take advantage of it that some promoters did not even wait for the granting of patent rights; they thought it sufficient merely to file an application for patents. Casualties among the patent companies formed at that time renders warning unnecessary to-day, but the Council of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents is anxious that the failure of individual concerns of this type should not create additional difficulties for the man with a sound invention which will benefit industry. It will be useful to recall the fact that the institute in March last year issued recommendations to its Fellows regarding their reports to be published in prospectuses. In this document the following principles were laid down:—

A prospective purchaser of a granted patent should be satisfied:—(1) That the patent has been granted and that all due renewal fees have been paid; (2) that the patent is vested in the prospective vendor; (3) that the claims appear *prima facie* to be valid and capable of being upheld in a Court of Law, if contested; (4) that no anticipation of the claims has been disclosed by official or other searches here and/or abroad; (5) that the claims are reasonably comprehensive for preventing rival traders from making, selling, or using substantially the same thing as that which is covered by the patent; (6) that the claims of the patent cover the article as actually made or the process as practised; and (7) that the patented article or process is not likely to be held to infringe the claims of prior patents, or, particularly, that the patented article or process is not likely to be held to infringe the claims of patents which, possibly, have acquired the reputation of key patents or prominent patents in the particular art in question.

Institute's Recommendations

The Council also made a number of recommendations to form a guide to members regarding pending applications. They rightly urged that no report should express an unqualified favourable opinion as to the validity or scope of a patent that might be granted eventually; that no report for publication should include such an opinion unless it was founded upon the result of adequate investigation of the particular art; and that every such report for publication should contain a warning in the following standard form:—"The above opinion is subject to the usual reservations necessary in regard to any patent specifications not yet published." The Council further urged that the date of a patent or patent application, as well as its number, should appear in all reports for publication. Other points made by the Council were that after an opinion or report had been given by an agent for publication it should not be modified, on request, in any way that tended to vary its significance or import, and that patent agents should endeavour to see proof prospectuses so as to ensure that improper cross-headings, heavy type, and other objectionable devices did not tend to give a wrong impression of the purport of their reports. If these recommendations had been followed in all cases there would have been fewer disastrous flotations.

Crown Mines' Record Tonnage

The tonnage milled by the Crown Mines, Limited, for 1929—namely, 2,643,000 tons—established a fresh record for the mine. As will be seen from the following table, which summarizes the results for the past three years, it exceeded the tonnage of 1928 by 32,000 tons:—

	1929	1928	1927
Tons milled	2,643,000	2,611,000	2,508,000
Yield, per ton	6.473dwts.	6.540dwts.	6.596dwts.
Revenue, per ton	27s. 7d.	27s. 10d.	28s. 1d.
Working costs, per ton	20s. 5d.	20s. 5d.	20s. 4d.
Working profit, per ton	7s. 2d.	7s. 5d.	7s. 9d.
Total working profit	£947,113	£960,000	£970,602

Although a record, the tonnage was still considerably less than the company's full treatment capacity, scarcity of native labour again restricting output. At £965,871 the total profit for the year shows a decline of £13,014, but expenditure on capital account was less—£207,443, against £285,308—and taxes absorbed £124,996, compared with £133,949. The board has been able to raise the dividend from 55 per cent. to 65 per cent. without drawing on the balance brought forward.

The Funds of Life Offices

The report of the London Life Association bears out the statement of the chairman of the Scottish Provident Institution on Wednesday that no insurance office or investment company of any sort, however careful and however well advised, could go through 1929 without its investments being more or less affected by the severe drop in values in the last three months of that year. A valuation of the Stock Exchange securities of the London Life as at December 31 last showed an aggregate amount which fell short by £22,456 of the total at which the securities stood in the books, and a comparison with the figures as at December 31, 1928, showed, after allowing for the profits on realization during the year, a depreciation of £519,894, representing 2½ per cent. of the total funds. Nevertheless, the combined Investment Fluctuation Fund stands at £328,000, "which amply covers the difference of £22,456," and it is stated that with the Reserves and Unappropriated the total margin shown over the actuarial reserves amounts to £831,029.

Low Working Expenses

The Association is again able to record a further growth of its business—the increase over the figures for the previous year amounted to £424,683, and raised the net new assurances to £2,927,608, or after deduction of single premium (with loan) business, £2,690,608. The directors refer to their "legitimate pride" that the expansion was secured without any material increase in the expense ratio, which was only £5 11s. 9d. per cent. of the premium income, as compared with £5 11s. 6d. in 1928. The absence of commission enables, it is pointed out, pension fund business to be worked on the most economical lines, and the premium income from this source increased last year to more than £200,000. The average rate of interest earned by the total funds was £5 8s. 10d. per cent. or £4 11s. 11d. net. For the third year in succession the rates of reduction for premiums subject to reduction are increased by three; a reversionary bonus of 40s. has again been declared in respect of policies whose share of the profits is allotted in this way; high rates of bonus (£5 per cent.) are allotted to the policies in the Clergy Mutual; and extraordinarily good results have already been secured for the policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Society, whose members have now the good fortune to be associated with the London Life.

S.E. COMMITTEE ELECTION

TWO MORE CANDIDATES

The names of two more candidates for the Stock Exchange Committee which has to be elected for the year 1930-31 were posted in the House yesterday. They are Mr. W. Shand (Moir and Shand) and Mr. D. J. Singer (Rowe, Schwann, and Co.). This brings up the number of new candidates to 12.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS STRONG

LONG-DATED LOANS IN DEMAND

The stock markets yesterday were marked by certain strongly defined characteristics. While the Industrial department was quite neglected, with the tendency as a whole dull, the gilt-edged market developed fresh energy. Some large lines of stock changed hands, dealings being mainly on behalf of powerful professional interests, and the partiality shown for long-dated loans—some of the purchases represented exchanges from War Loan and other "shorts"—was clear evidence that the market is taking a confident view of the monetary outlook. Dealings began in the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan, the scrip of which rose to ¼ premium. The Southampton loan, in which business was also started yesterday, was quoted at ⅜ premium.

The principal rises in British Government stocks were ¼ in Four per Cent. Consols (85), ⅜ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (77¼) and Four per Cent. Funding (89¼), ⅜ in Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (54⅜), and ¼ in Local Loans (63). The Five per Cent. War Loan closed slightly easier at 102 3-16. The old issue of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan hardened to 96 3-16 in sympathy with the strength of the new scrip, Conversion "Fives" were steady and rather neglected. In the HOME RAILWAY market prices hardly moved all day. On balance fractional gains were shown in Great Western Ordinary and L.M.S. Metropolitan new Debenture stock rose to ⅜ premium.

In the FOREIGN market several Chinese loans met with inquiry, and the 1912 Five per Cents. rose sharply to 49½. The 1898 loan hardened to 81⅛ for the English issue, and 79½ for the German issue, while the German portion of the 1896 hardened to 98⅛. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. of 1908 showed small gains at 55⅛ for the English issue, and 54⅛ for the French issue. Japanese bonds had an easier appearance. San Paulo Six per Cents., at 71, were better, but the Brazilian Coffee bonds eased to 88. Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak bonds were firm. There was a fair inquiry for some of the Scandinavian issues, and Norwegian Four per Cents. of 1911 were better at 85. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were weak in tone. Central Argentine fell 2 to 76½ on the reduction in the interim dividend, although the heavy falling-off in receipts had led the market to expect a lower rate. Buenos Ayres Western declined further to 71⅛.

OIL shares were very quiet. The Eagle shares were firm, and there was support for British Controlled, the Preferred rising to 6s., and the Common to about 3s. 7½d.

RUBBER shares were idle and steady, and there was little interest in TEA shares. James Finlay hardened to 33s.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES DULL

Lack of support made for heaviness in leading INDUSTRIAL shares, and sales from New York in the afternoon caused falls in the American group. Courtaulds were well maintained, but British-American Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Margarine Unie and Union, United Molasses, Turner and Newall, Hudson's Bay, Dalgety, and Lautaro Preferred declined. Columbia Graphophone, Gramophone, Hydro-Electric, Brazilian Traction, and International Nickel closed with small falls, the last-named being $40⅛ after hours. Mexican Light and Power were marked up sharply to $80-$85. There was support for Kreuger and Toll, which rose to 29½, and for Swedish Match. Among motor shares Austin advanced to 20s. bid, the Preferred rising to 12s. 6d., while Rolls-Royce and Leyland met with inquiry. Distillers were better at 68s. Indian bank shares met with some support.

Small falls took place in most of the more active Kaffir shares, and Nigel Otanga fell 3-16 to 9 9-16. Globe and Phœnix declined to 14s. 1½d. SOUTH AFRICAN shares showed scarcely any movement. New State Areas, East Rand, West Rand, and General Mining were firm, and Central Mining rallied to 18. The tin group was affected by a fall of £4 8s. 9d. per ton in the metal, Southern Perak, Siamese, London Tin, and a number of others experiencing small falls. Rio Tinto fell ½ to 44. Burma Corporation reacted after rising to 13s. 9d. San Francisco and Santa Gertrudis were a little better.

NEW YORK REDISCOUNT RATE

REDUCTION TO 3½ PER CENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 13

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its discount rate to-day from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. This is the lowest rate since February, 1928, and except for a period of six months beginning in August, 1924, the lowest since the reserve system was established 15 years ago.

Brokers' loans by reporting member banks in New York City showed an increase of $137,000,000 to $370,000,000. This is a new high record for the year. Banks' loans for "own account" increased $140,000,000, mainly through the necessity of financing the flotation of some large capital issues, while loans for the out-of-town banks increased $41,000,000, and loans for others decreased $51,000,000.

In the week ended March 12 gold imports, which were almost entirely from Latin-America, totalled $1,091,000, earmarkings for foreign account decreased by $13,000,000, and exports were only $60,000.

GREEK LOAN PROPOSAL

NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS AND LONDON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, MARCH 13

M. Drossopoulos, the governor of the National Bank, is leaving for Paris and London to-morrow with authority to sound the two markets and to negotiate the conclusion of the second portion of the Public Works Loan. This second portion is required for the continuation of the roads and drainage schemes and the strengthening of the Agrarian Bank, which schemes have been financed from the Budget since the failure of the Seligman negotiations. M. Drossopoulos will negotiate an advance against the loan on the security of the unissued portion of the 1914 loan.

The Bill authorizing the Government to conclude a loan not exceeding £8,000,000 was passed by the Chamber on Tuesday. It provides that the interest must not be above 6 per cent. and that the loan be repayable within 50 years. M. Drossopoulos is also endeavouring to negotiate loans on account of the banks for the assistance of Greek industries and the Credit Foncier Bank. The Premier to-day communicated the Government's decision to the party leaders and asked for their approval of the proposed loan.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, March 13

The market opened quiet and slightly lower, though changes were generally unimportant. Traders showed a disposition to await developments and, although money was plentiful and easy, the depression in the wheat market and somewhat less favourable trade advices checked bullishness. The close was dull.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 13	Mar. 12		Mar. 13	Mar. 12
Abitibi	29½	30	Cons. Mining	227	229⅞
Alberta Pac. Grain	21	21	Dom. Bridge	70¾	72
Asbestos	3	3	Dom. Textile	68	68
Do., Pref.	14	14½	Fam. Players	54½	53½
B.C. Packers	7	7¼	Fraser Cos.	14	14⅞
Braz. Tract.	39¾	40	Hollinger	5¼	5
B.C. Pwr., A.	37½	37⅝	Int. Nickel	39⅝	39⅝
Do., B.	17	17	Massey, H.	23½	23½
Brit. Emp. Steel	1¾	1¾	Montreal Lt.	133½	133½
Do., 1st Pf.	26½	26½	Nat. Brew.	27½	27½
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car	68½	No bid
Brompton	39¾	39	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	80	80
Calgary	160	160	Power Corp.	71	71
Can. Car	26¾	26¼	Price Bros.	78	78
Do., Pref'd.	30	30	Quebec Pwr.	63½	63⅞
C. Cement	17	17	Shawinigan	74	75½
Do., Pref.	92½	94	S. Canada Power	34½	34⅞
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	45¼	45
C. Indust. Alcohol, A.	8¾	7¾	W'peg Elec.	41	No bid
Do., B.	6¼	6½	Bk. Montreal	306	306
C. Power	13¼	13½	Can. Bank Com.	256	250
C. Steamship	16¼	15	Royal Bank	304	305
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	71¼			
Cockshutt	19	19¾			

*Ex dividend.

We have received a copy of the 1930 edition of Mr. Joseph Kitchin's Trade Cycles chart, which is invaluable to all students of economics.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM MARKET

TELEPHONE STOCK OFFER

NEW YORK, March 13.—The action of the market to-day was mainly based on general anticipations of a lower rediscount rate, which were realized after the close of the market when the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced that the rate was being reduced ½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. from 4 per cent. Trading was spasmodically active, sales being returned at 3,849,000 shares.

An overnight announcement by the New York Federal Reserve Bank reducing its buying rate of bankers' acceptances to 3½ per cent. for 15 days' maturities and to 3¾ per cent. for longer maturities encouraged buying in some sections of the market at the opening, but the continuance of realizing elsewhere resulted in irregular changes. The market was steadied afterwards by a further reduction in open market acceptance rates, which encouraged the belief in a lower official rediscount rate to-day. Fresh unsettlement was, however, created by renewed pressure against merchandising issues and copper stocks due to the large surpluses of merchandise as a result of the unsatisfactory trade conditions and the uncertainty over the outlook. The market, however, quietened on any downward movement and later in the morning improved again on a renewed demand for speculative favourites and oil stocks, the easiness of money helping to keep the undertone bullish.

Though the tone kept firm in the early afternoon there was general disposition to defer further operations until the bank rate announcement was made, but in the late trading a revival of public interest in public utility stocks, under the leadership of Consolidated Gas, imparted more activity. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 13	Mar. 12
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87¼	4.88⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.85 15/16
30 days, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.84 15/16	4.84⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅝	3.91⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.06¼	40.04¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.65½	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76¾
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86	23.85½
Montreal	100mtl.	13.90	13.94	13.94
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.35	19.34⅝
Madrid, cables	100pts.	19.30	12.31	12.28
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09	14.09
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.57	17.57
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.41	37.45
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.60	11.65

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 13	Mar. 12
Atchison	233	234
Atl. Coast	170	170½
B. & O.	118	118⅜
Do., Pref.	80⅛	80½
Brooklyn M. Trit	74⅛	74⅜
Can. Pac.	205⅜	202⅛
Cent. N.J.	275	275
Ches. & O.	226	227
Ch. & G. W.	13	13
Do., Pref.	36	35⅝
Ch. N. W.	83½	84½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	22½	22¾
Ch.Rock Is.	117⅜	117
Del.& Hud.	177	177
Del., Lack.	142¼	140¼
Erie	58	57¾
Do., 1st Pf.	65	65
G.N., Pref.	97	97½
Ill. Cent.	128	128
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	31¼	31½
Lehigh Val.	104	104
Missouri, K. & T.	54¼	53¼
N.Y. Cent.	162½	163
N.Y., C. & St. L.	113	113
N.Y., C. & St. L., Pf.	106	106
N.Y., N.H. & H.	62⅝	62¾
N. Pacific	92½	92½
Pennsylv'a	80⅞	81⅛
Reading	123	121½
S.L. & S.F.	110½	110½
S.L. & S.W.	62⅝	62¼
S. Pacific	120½	120½
Southern	125¼	125
Do., Pref.	100	100
Union Pacific	222¾	222¾
Do., Pref.	85⅞	85¾
Wabash	55	52¼
Do., Pf., A	85	85½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	136	132
Allied Chem.	265½	268
Am. Agric. Chem.	32	31
Am. & F. Pwr.	85¼	83⅛
Am. Can.	142½	140¼
Am. Loco.	94*	98
Am. Rolling Mills	92⅞	93
Am. Smelt.	71⅜	73½
Am.Sug. R.	65¼	62
Am. Tel.	239½	239
Am. Tob.	233	232
Am.Wool'n	15⅛	14
Anaconda	72⅜	73⅛
Armour D. A'ts.DryGds.	74¼	—
Atl'tic Ref.	42	42⅞
Baldwin	47½	46¾
BarnsdallA	27⅛	26½
Beth. Steel	100¼	101¼
C.de Pascoe	60	60
Chile Copp.	25⅝	25¼
Chrysler	55	55⅝
Col. Fuel	57	56½
Colum. Gas	91	90¼
Col. Graph.	29⅝	29⅞
Cons. Gas	120⅜	118⅞
Cont. Can	64½	64½
Cont. Oil	24⅛	23¼
Corn. Prod.	93½	93⅜
Crucible	85½	86¼
DavisonCh.	39⅜	37⅞
Dtrg. Inc.	98	85
Du Pont	129½	131
Eastman K	226	224
Elec.P.& L.	76⅜	75½
Electric Storage	73¼	74
Fox Films	35	35½
Gen. Elec.	76⅞	76½
Gen. Foods	51⅜	51¼
Gen.Motors	44½	44½
Gillette	91	90¼
Goodrich	47¼	47¼
Goodyear	86¼	86½
Hou.Oil'T's	85¾	81
Hud. Mtrs.	55	55⅜
Ind. Rayon	97½	100
Int. Harv'r	92	90⅞
Int. Match	79¼	78

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	14	14
Assoc. Gas	45	45
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	—	26¼
Celanese	—	25
Elec. Bond	99¼	96½
Gulf Oil	147½	140½
Hydro.Elec	46⅛	47⅛
Int. Pet.	20¼	19⅜

BONDS

Liby. La. 3½%	100 22/32	100 23/32
Do., 4½% (48)	101 14/32	101 19/32
Do. (48) 4½%	101 28/32	101 25/32
U.K. 5½% 1937	103¼	104
Do. 4½% 1960-90	84½	84½
Arg. 6% 1959	98¼	98½
Aust. 5% 1957	88¾	88½
A'stria. 7% 1943	105½	104½
Belg. 6% 1955	103¼	103⅜
Do. 7% 1955	111¼	111
Bordeaux 6% '34	103½	103½
Brazil, 7½ 1952	102	102
Bulg.7,'67	81	81
Canada, 5 1931	100⅝	100½
Chile,7,'42	102	102
Do.,6,'60	92¾	92½
Czech.8% 1951	110¼	110½
Denm'k6% 1942	105	104⅞
Dutch E.I. 6% '52	102¼	102¼
Do.,5½% 1953	101¼	101¼
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105¼	105¼
Finl., 6% 1945	95⅛	95⅛
Fren.,7½%	122⅝	122¼
Do.,7,'49	116⅜	116¼
Ger.,7% '40	107¼	107½
Greek, 7% 1964	99

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES EASIER

RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Money was more plentiful in Lombard-street yesterday. Borrowers occasionally paid 4 per cent. in the morning for fresh accommodation, but the more general rate was 3½ per cent., while by the close the rate had declined to 3½-3¼ per cent. Old loans carried at variable rates were renewed at 3½ per cent. Easier money and the hope that the period of high money rates is approaching an end, together with more favourable exchange movements, imparted a slightly weaker tone to the discount market in spite of the fact that Continental buyers continue to hold off. The general working rate for three months' fine bank bills became 3 11/16 per cent., small sales being reported at 3 13/32 per cent. Home banks bought April and May maturities from the market at 3¼ per cent. and 3¼ per cent. respectively. At the Bank £300,000 in sovereigns was released; the first of the present series of consignments of sovereigns from Australia is expected to go into the Bank to-day. The New York exchange was inclined to move in favour of London, being influenced by the possibility of a reduction in the New York rediscount rate. There was also a rise in the German exchange.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)			Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)		
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3—4	3½	3¼—3 5/16	3 5/16—3 3/32	3¼	3⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
%	%				
3½	3 5/16	4—4¼	4⅛—4¼	4⅛—4¼	

POLISH BANK RATE REDUCED

The Bank of Poland will to-day reduce its discount rate from 8 to 7 per cent., and the rate on securities from 9 to 8 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

—	March 6	Inc. or Dec.
	Francs	Francs
Assets		
Reserve:—Gold coin and ingots	42,753,011	+ 102,459
Silver and copper coin	258,320	+ 9,317
Current postal accounts	620,027	+ 196,829
Available at sight abroad	6,950,889	+ 3,978
Commercial bills discounted	5,642,974	+ 378,217
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,775,599	— 22,536
Advances on securities	2,634,594	+ 23,936
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Debt	5,395,545	— 57,000
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,636,401	+ 1,301,328
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	70,973,157	+ 742,912
Treasury current account	4,915,393	+ 160,997
Sinking fund current account	5,564,525	+ 90,624
Current and deposit account	6,760,521	+ 12,547
Other sight liabilities	1,727,827	+ 541,797
Various liabilities	1,778,827	+ 149,657
Total liabilities	85,949,642	+ 1,069,876
Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 49·74 per cent. (previous week, 49·25 per cent.).—*Reuter.*		

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

—	March 7	Inc. or Dec.
	Schillings	Schillings
Assets		
Metal reserve	372,886,618	— 243,196
Other banking assets:		
Net Foreign Exchange not included in metal reserve	314,477,805	— 177,314
Subsidiary coin	2,421,496	+ 145,230
Bills discounted	201,630,291	+ 32,600,200
Advances against securities	457,300	— 400
Government debt	108,513,021	— 45,322
Securities	3,465,211	— 2,828
Bank premises and fittings	10,440,000	—
Other assets	275,069,053	+ 14,849,818
Liabilities		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	9,253,750	—
Notes in circulation	914,496,332	+ 59,902,575
Deposits and other sight liabilities	85,705,294	+ 26,760,999
Other liabilities	236,481,585	+ 14,647,290

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved in favour of London owing to a general inclination to offer dollars, New York selling dollars in the afternoon. The rate rose to $4.86 5/16, closing at $4.86 9/32, compared with $4.86 11/64 on Wednesday. There was a demand for Canadian dollars and the Montreal rate is now only slightly above the gold export point, the closing quotation being $4.87 1/16. German marks were offered, the Berlin rate being finally 20.38m., against 20.38m. Both the Swiss and Italian exchanges, however, were slightly less favourable to sterling at 25.19¼f. and 92.80l. respectively. Spanish currency appreciated. The Batavia rate rose to 12.11⅛fl. ; £5 1s. 6½d. the Hong-kong rate showed a further decline, while the Shanghai exchange fell to 1s. 11 9/32d. Indian rupees were cheaper, the Bombay rate being 1s. 5 27/32d. The Buenos Aires rate again moved against the peso, closing ¼d. lower at 41 27/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 13	March 12
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.86 31/32—5 1/16	4.86 1/2—86 1/4
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.87 13/16—88 1/4	4.88—4.88 1/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.24-124.27	124.23-124.27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.86-34.89	34.86-34.90
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75-92.83	92.75-92.83
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.15-25.19¼	25.13½-13½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	199.23	199.15-199.50	199.10-92½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	99.25-99.90	99.50-99.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½-109¼	108½-109¼
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12¼-12¾	12.12-12.12½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38-20.39	20.37¾-39½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50-34.55	34.50-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.85	27.80-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35-43.40	43.36-43.41
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.26	25.18-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-820
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0302	1.0302
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¾-275¾	275-275¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.06	48½-48¾	48½-48¾
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	669-674	669-674
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17-18.25	18.17-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11-18.11⅞	18.11-18.11½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.180	18.16¾-18.17	18.16½-18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 15/16-97 9/16	97 15/16-97 9/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5 27/32—5 29/32	1/5 27/32—5 29/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5 27/32—5 29/32	1/5 27/32—5 29/32
Madras	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5 27/32—5 29/32	1/5 27/32—5 29/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5¼-1/5¾	1/5½-1/5 13/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.5/8d.	2/0 15/16-2/0 31/32	2/0 15/16-2/0 31/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10 15/16-1/11⅛	1/10 15/16-2/0⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3/0 1/16	2/3 31/32-3/0 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅝-12.12	12.12⅛-12⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 9/16	2/0 9/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5 31/32-6 3/32	5 31/32-6 3/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41 15/16-41 15/16	41 15/16-42
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.85	39.84
Montevid.	Per dol.	91d.	43/4-43/2	43/4-44
Lima†	£ to £p	Par	220 4% prem.	220 4% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100l.r. ; Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	Buying Rates per £100				Selling Rates			
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	Cable Transfers		Demand	
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Australia	95 6 0	94 8	93 10 17	93 8 3	96 2 6		96 3 6	
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8	94 10 17	94 8 3	97 2 6		97 3 6	
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2	97 10 0	97 7 6	99 13 9		99 14 9	

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.66	24.70
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.50	25.55
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.93	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.87	9.86
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the release of £300,000 and the export of £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net influx of £296,000, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
March 13—		March 13—	
Sovs. released	300,000	Sovs.	4,000
		Net influx	296,000
Total	£300,000	Total	£300,000

Net influx for 1930 to date £5,629,464; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to March 12, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £3,119,726.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER was unchanged for cash at 19½d. per oz., but China was again a buyer in a limited market, and the forward price was advanced ¼d. to 19 5/16d.

CROWN MINES, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

Extracted from the Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

Issued Capital:

£940,106, in 1,880,212 Shares of 10s. each.

Note.—Of the above Issued Capital 34,087 ex-Enemy shares are held by the Company.

DIRECTORATE:

S. EVANS, Chairman and Managing Director.

A. W. ROGERS. W. H. A. LAWRENCE. F. G. C. E. ROBELLAZ.
J. MARTIN. J. L. JOURDAN. A. J. WRIGHT.
A. F. MULLINS. C. L. READ. F. RALEIGH.

Tonnage Milled - 2,643,000

		Per ton Milled
Total Working Revenue	£3,642,769 17 1	£1 7 7
Total Working Costs	2,695,657 0 6	1 0 5
Working Profit	£947,112 16 7	0 6 7 2
Total Profit for the year	£965,870 11 4	
Balance unappropriated at 31st December, 1928	346,170 14 1	
Forfeited Dividends Account	332 12 5	
	£1,312,373 17 10	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Expended on Property, Shaft Sinking, and Equipment	£197,516 10 10	
Annuity in respect of Undermining Rights leased from the Government	9,926 0 0	
Miners' Phthisis—Provision on account of Outstanding Liability as at 31st July, 1929	21,552 0 0	
Government and Provincial Taxes	124,896 4 8	
	£353,890 15 3	
Dividends declared during the year—No. 56 and No. 57 of 32½ per cent. each	£958,583 2 7	
	599,990 12 6	
Leaving a balance unappropriated of	£358,592 10 1	

The **Ore Reserve** has been revalued as at 31st December, 1929, and is as follows:—

	Available. Tons.	Value. Dwts.	Stope Width. Inches.
Main Reef Leader	5,737,190	7.05	45.6
South Reef	3,159,080	5.37	47.5
Totals	8,896,270	6.45	46.3

	Shaft and Safety Pillars. Total. Tons.	Value. Dwts.	Tons.	Value. Dwts.	Stope Width. Inches.
Main Reef Leader	1,631,210	7.90	7,368,400	7.24	46.0
South Reef	313,990	6.19	3,473,060	5.45	48.2
Totals	1,945,190	7.63	10,841,460	6.66	46.7

The Full Report and Accounts (with Plan of Workings) may be obtained from the London Secretaries, A. MOIR & CO., No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

BARCLAYS BANK

LIMITED

Executor and Trustee Business transacted. Every class of Banking Business undertaken. Agents and Correspondents throughout the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

And over 2,000 Branches in England and Wales.

COMPANY MEETINGS

LONDON BORDER AND GENERAL TRUST

INCREASED TOTAL INCOME

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION ON INDUSTRY

HON. J. MONCREIFF BALFOUR'S ADDRESS

The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London Border and General Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

The HON. JAMES MONCREIFF BALFOUR, O.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Trust Secretaries, Limited) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your approval I propose to hold the report and accounts as read. On this occasion a comparison of the accounts with those of the previous year can be of little value, seeing that the latter covered the first period of the company's existence, which, as I pointed out last year, was of necessity abnormal. I will, however, refer briefly to the principal changes shown.

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will observe that our investments, less reserves, stand at £2,080,000, an increase of £358,000. On the debit side we have the £299,000 of Debenture stock issued during the year, while the capital reserve account disappears, the sum standing at the credit thereof having been applied in writing down the book cost of investments. The other figures do not, I think, call for comment.

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

The revenue account shows our total income at £117,000, an increase of £39,000. Management expenses, which include directors' fees, secretaries' salary, office rent and expenses, amount to £6,400, a decrease of £700. Bank interest is £300 higher at £9,600, while Debenture interest calls for £11,200. The Preference dividend for the full year (as against six months in the previous accounts) amounts to £36,000, leaving a balance of £36,500, equal to rather over 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary stock. The balance brought in from the previous accounts was £4,200, making a total disposable balance of £40,700. This your directors propose to utilize in paying a dividend on the Ordinary stock of 5 per cent., less tax, in transferring £10,000 to capital reserve and in carrying forward £6,700. While the payment of a somewhat higher dividend might have been justified in normal times, we feel sure that you will agree that under present conditions it is most desirable to husband our resources.

During the year, as I have mentioned, £299,000 of 4½ per cent. Debenture stock was issued, and the discount thereon was written off out of the capital reserve fund, to which the balance on changes of investments amounting to £44,800 has been transferred. We might, of course, have written off the discount over a period of years—a not unusual course—but we feel that we cannot too soon eliminate such an item from our balance-sheet. I need hardly point out that the benefit which the company will derive in the future from the use of a large sum of 4½ per cent. capital will be considerable. Recently, conditions have not been favourable for placing Debenture stock, but your directors hope that in view of the prospect of cheap money it may be possible to dispose of further amounts during the present year. The balance of the capital reserve and the sum standing at credit of general reserve have been applied in reduction of the book cost of investments.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

I now come to the question of the valuation of our investments. As you are all aware, the past year has been one of the most difficult financial periods for very many years. Money has been dear throughout the year; a change of Government occurred during the summer, and in the autumn the recent boom was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the Hatry crash, while a month later this was followed by perhaps the most precipitous collapse in the history of the New York Exchange. Under the circumstances no class of securities has escaped, the setback having been world-wide. In our case the depreciation amounts to approximately 12½ per cent., of which a very considerable proportion is in respect of our fixed interest-bearing securities. In this connexion it is of interest to recall to mind a recent speech of Mr. J. M. Keynes, in which he pointed out that the average depreciation on fixed interest-bearing securities—other than British Government securities—was 10 per cent., and on ordinary industrial stocks from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. Taking the above figure for fixed interest-bearing securities and the lower of 20 per cent. for others and applying them to our list, we arrive at a depreciation of over 14 per cent., so that although our depreciation may appear considerable it is within the average.

In this connexion I would like to emphasize that for companies such as ours, which are managed on the strict investment trust principle, the value of our securities upon any given date is largely a matter of academic interest, so long as these securities are themselves sound. As you are all aware, our revenue is derived from the interest and dividends which we receive, and is consequently in no way affected by the nominal value of our securities at any given time.

It may be of interest to you to know that your company never had any relations with the Hatry group, and although we do hold two small investments coming within the orbit of that group there is every reason to hope that both will work out satisfactorily.

OUTLOOK FOR PRESENT YEAR

As to the outlook for the present year, it is unusually difficult to speak. The world is suffering from a glut of securities and commodities due to over-production, and until these are absorbed a rapid recovery cannot be anticipated. Nevertheless, I do not anticipate that the depression in Canada and the United States will be of long duration. As regards the immediate outlook in this country, however, I find it difficult to be optimistic. That British industry can recover if given a fair chance I firmly believe; but a fair chance is just what our politicians of all parties refuse to give it. It is surely perfectly useless to profess a desire to reduce unemployment while at the same time, by additional taxation for the so-called social services and by Government interference—as in the case of the Coal Bill, which must have repercussions on other vital industries of a highly injurious character—it is rendered progressively harder for our industries to compete in the world's markets.

COMPARISON OF SOCIAL SERVICE COSTS

The comparative burdens imposed by these social services have frequently been emphasized; but they are so vital to our national prosperity that I would like to remind you that, while the cost per head of population is 78s. 6d. for Great Britain, the corresponding figures for France, Belgium, and Italy are respectively 13s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 3s. When such a handicap is added to higher wages and shorter hours it is not surprising that we should suffer from very serious depression in industry. We have been assured that the banks are ready and anxious to render industry the utmost assistance in their power, but in the last resort the money for the rationalization of our factories must be provided by the individual investor, and it is difficult to imagine that the latter will respond readily until such time as he feels that he will receive just treatment.

Is it too much to hope that the politicians will some day cease to compete in endeavouring to secure the suffrages of the electorate at the taxpayers' expense and endeavour to bring the country's burdens more into line with its taxable capacity? If not, I fear that we shall continue to witness an ever-growing depression at home, coupled with a progressive increase in the present movement of capital to countries where it is not regarded as a legitimate target for every political adventurer.

I now move: "That the accounts and report for the year to January 31, 1930, be approved; that the payment of the dividend on the Preference stock for the year be confirmed; and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. in the pound, be paid on the Ordinary stock for the year to January 31, 1930."

The HON. ARTHUR O. CRICHTON seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

KENSINGTON AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE ELECTRIC LIGHTING

RAPID GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

REDUCED DISTRIBUTION COSTS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 63-81, Pelham-street, London, S.W.1.

COLONEL R. E. CROMPTON, C.B. (chairman of the company), presided.

The MANAGER AND SECRETARY (Mr. G. S. Britton, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, — I assume that, as in former years, you are agreeable to take the directors' report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Reviewing first our capital account, you will see that during the year we spent £29,397, the principal items being upon sub-station equipment, mains, and meters. The rapid growth of the company's business compels us to accelerate the work of changing our system from direct current to the new standard alternating current system, and we propose, therefore, to embark upon an intensive programme in the current year. For this reason it is probable that our expenditure of capital during the next few years will be heavy. The writing off of the cost of plant dismantled during the year has been met from the appropriate sinking funds.

SALES INCREASE OF 21 PER CENT.

Turning to the revenue account, you will observe that the item "purchase of current" from the London Power Company, Limited, increased beyond that of 1928, but this increase is only natural, seeing that the units sold in 1929 — namely, approximately 19,500,000—exceeded by over 3,000,000, or 21 per cent., our output in 1928.

Taking our distribution costs, it will be noted with satisfaction that there was a reduction in all the items, and, after careful analysis, the board are satisfied that these costs compare favourably with those of any company operating in London, having regard to those factors peculiar to our area.

Passing to the credit side of the revenue account, you will notice that sales of electricity produced £181,262, against £171,834 in 1928. This increase is eminently satisfactory, having regard to the consistent and substantial reductions which have been effected in our tariffs for all classes of supply during the past few years.

Our average overall return in 1929 was 2.237d. per unit, compared with 2.514d. in 1928. On comparison with the corresponding return five years ago—namely, 3.49d.—we find that our consumers have benefited during the period to the extent of nearly 40 per cent.—no mean achievement.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME—STRIKING DEVELOPMENT

Our area presents a very striking illustration of the development of the use of electricity for domestic purposes, for whereas in 1924 69 per cent. of our sales was represented by lighting we find that in 1929 supply for lighting represented only 33 per cent. of the total sales. Our connexions at December 31, I am glad to say, show a satisfactory advance of 3,089kw. I do not think there are any items in the balance-sheet to which I need direct your special attention.

I ought, perhaps, to remind shareholders that the stock known as the Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Lighting Company, Limited, and Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company, Limited, 4 per Cent. First Debenture stock falls due for redemption on January 1, 1931. Your board are satisfied that the sinking fund established under the trust deed securing the stock will provide adequate funds for the redemption of all stock outstanding at that date.

ALLOCATION OF THE AVAILABLE SURPLUS

The surplus with which the directors have to deal, as shown by our report before you, is £32,032, and in that report are detailed our recommendations as to its allocation. Item 3 (d) discloses the benefit, £10,316, due to the Ordinary shareholders for 1929 under the "sliding scale" provisions of the 1925 Act, and, as above, your board consider it wise in your interests to transfer the amount to the "special reserve" instead of, as would be permissible under the Act, distributing it now by way of additional dividend on the Ordinary shares.

You will recollect that you agreed last year to a similar transfer in respect of the "shareholders' benefit" for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, amounting to £7,544. This appropriation, as you know, represents one-sixth of the amount by which our consumers have already benefited during the year under the "sliding scale." In other words, it is one-sixth of the difference between the actual amount charged to customers and the amount that would have been received had they been charged at our agreed "standard prices."

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME

Under item 3 (e) of the report appears for the first time an appropriation to co-partners. Acting in conjunction with certain other London electricity supply companies the board have established, with the consent of the Electricity Commissioners, as required by the Act of 1925, a co-partnership scheme applicable to all permanent employees of the company after one year's probationary service. The co-partnership bonus is dependent upon the rate of additional dividend earned under the "sliding scale" upon the company's issued Ordinary share capital, and the amount due in respect of the year 1929 is £3,998.

The board are convinced that the inauguration of a co-partnership scheme will prove an added incentive to our workers to give loyal service to the interests of the company, and will still further cement the cordial relations existing between the board and the employees.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

I cannot conclude without expressing a warm tribute to our staff and workmen alike for their efficient service during the past year. If you will turn to the figures shown on the last page of the report and accounts you will see that, out of 22,500,000 units purchased from the London Power Company the units paid for by consumers amounted to 19,500,000; in other words, the efficiency in conversion and distribution was 86½ per cent. This high figure reflects the greatest credit upon our chief engineer and his staff.

I have now to move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as submitted by the directors, be received and adopted," and I will ask Mr. Walker to second the motion.

Mr. FREDERIC J. WALKER seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. CHARLES P. SPARKS, seconded by Mr. FREDERIC J. WALKER, the retiring director, Mr. Colin C. Wyllie, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors and to the staff and employees of the company, and the proceedings terminated.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday there was little chartering business for grain cargo owing to the instability of the commodity market. Rates in most sections were unchanged on the basis of 22s. 6d. for tonnage from Western Australia to home ports, 10s. from St. John to the Mediterranean, and 1s. 6d. from the Gulf to the Bristol Channel. For tonnage from the Russian Black Sea additional space was taken for April shipment to the Continent at 12s. 7½d. The River Plate section remained easy, with business restricted to a steamer of handy size from San Lorenzo to the Bristol Channel at 10s. 6d., and a moderately large vessel from Buenos Aires to Greece at 12s. 7½d., both for March loading. The American market was interested in tonnage for coal to the Mediterranean, $6.10 being paid for April shipment to Civita Vecchia and $6.05 for March shipment to Algiers.

Fixtures included the following:—Buenos Aires—Maris, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Greece, 12s. 7½d., March. San Lorenzo.—Felix, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., Bristol Channel, 10s. 6d., March. Santo Domingo.—Glenluss, 6,000 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Continent, 18s. 6d., May. Black Sea.—Majestic, 4,500 tons, 10 per cent. basis, Continent, 12s. 7½d., early April; Oksanda, 4,500 tons, 10 per cent. basis, Continent, 11s., March (fixed in Piraeus). Marmora.—Steamer, 6,500 tons maximum, Calais/Dunkirk/or Antwerp, 17s., manganese, June-July. Baltimore.—Atlanticos, 8,000 tons maximum, Civita Vecchia, $6.10, coal, April; Scheldestad, 6,500 tons maximum, Algiers, $6.05, coal, March.

HOFFMANN MANUFACTURING

CONTINUED EXPANSION IN DEMAND

RECORD OUTPUT

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hoffmann Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 8, Bedford-square, W.C.

Mr. R. ARMITAGE (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. Butchard) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, have been circulated, and I propose that they should be taken as read. (Agreed.) The profit and loss account, in accordance with the new Companies Act, is on the table.

During the year which we are now reviewing the demand for the company's products in all parts of the world has continued to expand and we have created a further record in the volume of our output. To meet this, further extensions of our buildings and plant are in hand.

EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKS MAINTAINED

Every care has been taken to maintain our works at a high state of efficiency, and during the year a good deal of reorganization has taken place.

You will observe certain alterations in the accounts which we have put before you. For some years past we have carried a large depreciation reserve account. This has now been used to write the item of goodwill, patents, &c., down to £1. Freehold land, buildings, fixtures, and office furniture have been reduced by £70,001, and £100,000 has been written off fixed plant, machinery, and loose tools.

Our investments, which have been taken at cost as in previous years, stand at a lower figure as the result of the sale of Government securities to provide additional working capital.

The Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corporation, of Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A., continues to make progress, and, in spite of the somewhat unsettled conditions on the other side of the Atlantic, the prospects for the present year are very good. We are maintaining our close association with them, and Mr. Cooper and myself visited the works at Stamford last autumn. The interchange of ideas with the Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corporation is proving to be of considerable mutual advantage.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the board to the staff at Chelmsford and our various branch offices for the hard work which they have done on behalf of the company during a difficult year. With a continuance of this loyal support we can face the future with confidence.

I beg to move the adoption of the directors' report and accounts.

Mr. E. S. SPYER:—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by the chairman. I only wish to add one other small matter, which may be of interest to the shareholders and to which the chairman has not referred—namely, that it is, and always has been, the practice of this company to have its share transfers audited by its auditors, and its share registers and new certificates checked by the auditors. That to-day is a matter of some public interest, and you may rest assured that proper precautions are taken by this company with the assistance of its auditors.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by LORD ERNEST HAMILTON, the payment on April 3 next of a final dividend of 6 per cent., free of income-tax, making 10 per cent., free of income-tax, for the year, on the Ordinary shares was approved. The payment of the dividend on the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares was confirmed.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. J. Armitage and Mr. E. S. Spyer, were re-elected, and Messrs. James Fraser and Sons having been reappointed auditors the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD TRUST

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the South African Gold Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London.

Mr. E. BIRKENRUTH (the chairman) said he felt sure the shareholders would wish to associate themselves with the expression of regret with which the directors received the resignation from the board of the late chairman, Lord Harris, at the end of last year. Proceeding, he said that he thought they could consider themselves fortunate that, in spite of troublous times, their revenue from the operating company—the New Gold Trust—placed the board in a position to recommend the same final dividend as last year—namely, 10 per cent., less tax at 3s. 1.67d. in the £, making with the interim distribution 15 per cent. for the year.

There had been no material change in the bulk of their assets. It would, however, be obvious to the shareholders that, until such time as the company's stable revenue might enable the board to pay a dividend satisfactory to them, it must be the directors' endeavour to supplement the present income by profitable dealings, and they were fortunate in being able to make certain profitable realizations, including their holding in the American Potash and Chemical Corporation in the earlier part of the year. This not only obviated the necessity of making further realizations during the recent market depression, but placed them in the position to make re-investments under more favourable conditions. They had availed themselves of that position to some extent, notably by acquiring a substantial interest in the Consolidated Main Reef Gold Mining Company, and also by increasing their holding in the Lake View and Star Company and Amalgamated Mining Trust, Limited; but they still had a considerable amount of liquid capital at their disposal which they hoped to employ usefully during the current year. He then reviewed their principal investments, and concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of the proposed final dividend on the Ordinary shares.

SIR GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*, and it was announced that the dividend warrants would be posted on the 26th inst.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec.	
Argentine N.E.	£14,900	+700	−4,000	July 1†
Bengal - Nagpur (Feb. 8)	Rs.18,83,000	−1,29,537	+19,42,653	(April 1)
Entre Rios	£23,400	−1,800	−20,600	(April 1)
Madras & S. Mahr. (Feb. 15)	Rs.17,89,000	−3,57,432	−1,28,185	(April 1)
Tramways, &c.				
Chatham and Dist. Tracts. (March 6)	£1,040	+135	+754	(Jan. 1)
Egyptian Mkts. (March 6)	£8572	−1,390	−4,590	(Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.
† Includes audited figures to the end of November.
‡ Balram holidays.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, March 13.—There has been a moderate business in cotton during the week, and fully good m.g. Broach, April-May delivery, hedge contract, has advanced Rs.6 on the week to Rs.255, but the closing tone was easy. The piece-goods division remains very quiet, and in some sections up-country business in the bazaars has been practically suspended. White shirtings, however, rule steady, but printed goods are moving in favour of buyers. The quotation for 8lb. grey shirtings continues unchanged on the week at Rs.8.10. In the imported yarn section there is a moderate demand for 30's grey yarn. The quotation for 40's water yarn is unaltered at Rs.110.

The exchange rates (three months sight) credit on both London and Paris show no alteration on the week at 1s. 6¾d., and 9f. 40 respectively. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool is unchanged at 12s.

The week's receipts of cotton at Bombay amounted to 116,000 bales, the total for the season since Sept. 1 last now standing at 2,387,000 bales, compared with 1,490,000 at the same time last season. Shipments from Bombay were restricted to 20,000 bales to the Continent, while there are 9,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe. From other Indian ports 18,000 bales were shipped to the U.K. and 8,500 to the Continent. Stocks have increased to 1,934,000 bales, against 1,130,000 a year ago.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statistics:—

—	Stocks Mar. 1	Stocks Feb. 1	Deliveries Feb.	Deliveries Jan.
Baled goods	18,000	14,000	9,000	11,000
Cased goods	29,000	31,000	19,000	19,000
Imported yarns	6,500	7,500	4,100	5,000

COMPANY RESULTS

LIMMER AND TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Buin Lintang Rbr.	Int. 12½	Same	—	—	—
Cent. Argentine Ry.	Int. 2½	3	April 24	—	—
Fredk. Hotels	5	5	April 1	—	—
Investors Trust Assoc.	5*	(a)	—	5*	(a)
Primour Rubber	Fin. 10	7½	—	15	10
Wath Main Col.					
Bery	Fin. 7½*	Same	—	19*	Same
Whitehall Court	Int. 3¾	Same	April 7	—	—

* Tax free.
(a) A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was paid for the period October 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929.
† On Deferred stock.

Hamburg-Amerika Line.—A dividend of 7 per cent. is again announced.

F. W. Millington (1920) (Manchester).—No Ordinary dividend for the year 1929, against 12½ per cent. for previous years.

Trust and Agency Assets.—The directors have resolved to make a payment on and after May 5, 1930, of 6d. per share on the 500,000 shares of mortgage debenture stock, reducing the outstanding nominal capital of each share from 8s. to 7s. 6d.

Barnsley Building Society.—The profit balance for 1929 was £18,198, from which £10,000 is placed to general reserve, making that fund £120,000 and leaving £8,198 to be carried forward subject to a bonus on investors' subscription shares.

M. B. Foster and Sons (bottled-beer merchants).—

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Mar. 18	April 1	April 22
Pay-day	Mar. 20	April 3	April 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	54⅝ 54⅞	+⅛
88⅝ 81⅞	Do., 4%	84⅝ 85⅛	+¼
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	102⅛ 102⅜	+¼
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4%	102⅛ 102¼	+⅛
91¼ 82⅝	Pdg. Loan, 4%	89 89⅛	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4%	92 92¼	—
95⅜ 90	Do., 4%	92 92¼	—
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	77 77¼	+⅛
100 95	Do., 4%	96⅛ 96⅜	+⅛
100⅛ 99⅛	Do., Sm. Bds.	97½	+⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5½% '30	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 5% '33-35	101¼ 101½	—
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '30-50	100 100¼	—
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4½% '31-34	99⅜ 99⅝	—
60¼ 55	Do., 4% '31-33	98¼ 98½	—
66 60¼	Do., 4%	57 58	—
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3½%	62⅛ 63¼	+⅛
94¼ 80	Tvsal, 5% '23-57	62⅛ 63⅜	+⅛
266 239	Bank of England	249 252	+1
82⅞ 77⅛	Egyptian, 5%	79 81	—
71¼ 60	India, 5½%	79 81	—
61¼ 50¼	Do., 5%	58 59	—
51⅛ 44	Do., 4%	51 52	—
101⅞ 98	Do., 3½%	41⅛ 43½	—
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4% '50-55	83	—
109 103⅛	Do., 4% '60-90	81⅛ 82½	—
66⅜ 60	Sudan, 5½%	106 107	—
76¼ 70	Do., 5%	62½ 63½	—
104⅝ 99¼	Tanganyika, 5%	72½ 73½	—
104⅛ 100	Do., 5% '40-60	101½ 102½	—
63¼ 58	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	101 102½	—
67 58¼	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63½	—
85⅞ 81	Do., "A"	61 62	—
75⅛ 67⅞	Met. Cons., 5%	84⅝ 85½	+⅛
64 58	Do., 2½%	69½ 70½	—
	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
83¼ 78¼	Do., 4½% "B"	80 81	—
100¼ 93	Do., 4½%	95 96	—

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98¼ 98⅝	..
99¼ 90⅝	Do., 5% '45-75	90 90⅛	..
91¼ 86¼	Do., 4% '40-60	87 87½	..
85¾ 78⅜	Do., 5% '55-80	85¼ 85⅝	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	93 93¼	..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 5% '29-49	81¼ 81½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3½% '33-63	81 81½	..
113¼ 108⅜	G.Cst., 6% '48-70	108¼ 109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5½% '48-58	100⅛ 101	..
85⅛ 81⅜	Natal, 5½% '34-44	83¼ 83¾	..
76¼ 72⅝	Do., 3% '29-49	75¼ 75¾	..
88 83⅝	N.S.W., 5% '35	84¼ 84⅝	..
77 69⅛	Do., 3½% '30-50	70 70½	..
94¼ 90⅛	Do., 4% '33-63	91½ 92	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-75	93¼ 93¾	..
102 92	Do., 4½% '45-65	88½ 89	..
104 98⅛	N.Zeal., 5% '46	101 101⅛	..
97⅛ 91⅞	Do., 4% '45	92⅜ 93¼	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	83¼ 83¾	..
88¼ 84¼	Do., 4% '40	85¼ 85¾	..
104½ 98½	Do., 3% '44-64	77 78	..
100 89	Nig., 5% '47-57	99 99⅛	..
84 73⅝	Qld., 5% '40-60	85 85½	..
104¼ 98⅛	Do., 4% '36-56	74¼ 74¾	..
90 81½	S.Aut., 5% '45-75	99½ 100	..
89⅜ 83⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	83½ 84	..
102⅜ 97⅜	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	87¼ 87¾	..
85⅞ 79⅜	S.Rd.,5% '34-49	98¾ 99¼	..
99⅛ 89	Tas.,5½% '40	81½ 82	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-79	67¾ 68¼	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	67¼ 67¾	..
90⅛ 85	Do.,3½% '20-38	67 67¼	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	72½ 73	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84¼	Arg., 4% Resolution	84½ 85½	..
91⅛	Do., 4% 1900	82½ 83½	..
90¼	Do., Port Cap., 5%	90 91	..
102¾	Austrian, 6%	102¼ 103¼	..
110	Belgian, 7%	110 111	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	91 92	..
91¼	Brazil, 4% 1889	53½ 54½	..
53⅜	Do., 4% Rescission	56¼ 57¼	..
64¼	Do., 5% 1913	66 67	..
76¾	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	79 80	..
81¼	Do., 6½% 1927	86 87	..
87¼	Buenos Aires, 3½%	85½ 86	+¼
79¼	Bulgaria, 7%	78 80	..
92⅛	Chile, 6% 1926	93 94	..
86	Do., 5% 1911	87 88	..
104¼	Do., 7½% 1922	105 106	..
98¼	Chinese, 5% 1896	98 99	..
82¼	Do., 4% 1898	81 82	..
109	Do., 5% 1913	49 50	+1
61½	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	61 62	..
63¾	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	58 60	..
28½	Do., Hukuang, 5%	25 26	..
111¼	Czechoslovakia, 8%	111½ 112½	+⅛
20⅝	Egyptian Unified	77 78	..
20	French, 5%	201⅜ 202⅜	..
102¼	Do., 4%	194 204	..
102⅛	Med., 6%	102¼ 103¼	..
102¾	Nord, 6%	102¼ 103¼	−¼
102¾	Orleans, 6%	102¼ 103¼	..
103¾	P.L.M., 6%	102¼ 104	..
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	103½ 104½	..
105¼	German, 7%	108¼ 109¼	+¼
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	105½ 106½	..
74	Do., 5% 1914	58 61	..
102	Do., 7% Refugee	72 75	..
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	102 103	..
100¾	Hungarian, 7½%	89¾ 90¾	..
17¾	Italian, 5%	100¾ 101¼	..
100¾	Do., Cstl. Consert. "B"	17¼ 18¼	..
102¾	Japan, 4% 1899	101¼ 102¼	..
99⅛	Do., 5% 1907	73⅝ 74⅜	..
92½	Do., 6% 1924	99½ 100¼	..
29	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	92 93	..
81	Mexican, 5%	17 19	..
90⅛	Peru, 6% 1928	80¾ 81¾	..
42¾	Polish, 7%	90 91	..
47	Portuguese, 3% 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	..
34	Rosmanian, 4% Cons.	46 47	..
34	Russian, 4% 1889	23½ 24	..
102¾	Do., 5% 1906	32 33½	..
14	Siamese, 6% 1924	102 103	..
64	Turkish, 4% Unified	12½ 13½	..
	Uruguay, 5½%	63 65	..
114¾	Peruvian Corp.	10 11	..
52½	Do., Pref.	51 52	−¼
105	German Potash, 7%	104½ 105½	..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	87½ 88½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91⅝	Great Western	97½ 88⅛	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	79⅜ 79¾	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	93½ 94¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	90 91	..
51⅝	L. Mid. and Scottish	49¾ 50⅛	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76¾ 77¼	+¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	73¾ 74¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	68¼ 69¼	..
10⅜	L. and N. East., Def.	5¾ 10¼	..
34½	Do., Pref'd.	34 35¾	..
—	Do., 5% Deb.	56 57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	71¼ 72¾	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	57 68	..
64⅜	Metropolitan	61 61	..
74⅛	Met., Deb.	62 65	..
31⅛	Southern, Defd.	72 75	..
73	Do., Pref'd.	30 30⅛	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	70¾ 71¾	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	92¼ 93¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	93¼ 94¼	+¼
23⅛	Underground, £1	87½ 88⅛	..
105½	Do., Income	22⅜ 22⅝	..
		106 108	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81	Antofagasta, Cons.	78½ 80½	−½
—	Argentine Gt. Western	60 82	+1
—	Argentine N. Eastern	24 26	..
94⅛	B.A. Gt. Southern	94 95	..
85¾	B.A. and Pacific	92 93	..
74	B.A. Western	84½ 85½	−½
121⅜	Canadian Pacific	70¼ 70⅝	..
78½	Central Argentine	208¼ 209¼	−1
73	Central Uruguay	75½ 77½	−2
16	Cordoba Central	72½ 74½	+2
50	Do., 2nd Pref.	16½ 18½	..
28¾	Costa Rica	28½ 30½	..
81	Entre Rios	28½ 29½	..
—	Int. Cent. America	79½ 81½	..
49	Leopoldina	29 31	..
7⅞	Mexican, 1st Pref.	46½ 50½	..
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer)	8	..
185	San Paulo	4 4¼	+⅛
19	United of Havana	17 19	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	+⅛	Lloyds, A.	60/0	..
Alexanders	37/6	..	Martins	64	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5¼	..	Merc. Ind. C.	15	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾	..	Midland, £1	77/0	..
Bk. of Mtl.	65	..	Do., £12		..
Bk. of N.S.W.	59	..	(£2 10s. paid)	98	..
Bk. of N.Z.	53/6	..	National	25½	..
Barclays, A.	71½	..	Nat. Dist. B.	94	..
Do., B.	54/0	−3d	Nat. Egypt	32	−½
Do., D.C.O.	26/3	..	Nat. India	45	..
B. Overseas	5⅝	..	Nat. Prov. 64	13½	..
Can.-Cons.	63	..	Ryl. of Can.	65	..
Char. India	17⅞	+⅛	Stand. S.A.	14½	..
District	3	..	Un. of Aust.	105	−⅛
Eng., S. & A.	6¼	..	Un. Discount	8¾	..
Hambros	87½	..	Westminster	75/3	..
Hongkong	106½	−½	Wms. Deas. A	40/3	−3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19½	..	Nthn. Assur.	15¾	..
Atlas Assur.	12½	..	Phœnix, Fp.	14¼	..
Britannic	14⅜	..	Prudential	22½	..
Caledonian	23⅝	+⅛	Do., "B"	38/3	..
Eagle Star	21¼	..	Royal	81½	+⅛
Empr.'s Liab.	72	..	R. Exchange	6	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅝	..
Guardian	10⅛	+⅛	Do., "B"	72/6	..
Ldn. and Y.	28	..	Sun Insur.	57½	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅝	..	Sun Life	53¼	..
N. Brit. & M.	54½	..	Y'kah'e(50/-)	6¼	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅞	..
Bleachers	19/6	−9d	FineSpinners	24/0	..
Brad. Dyers	24/3	+6d	Hoyle, J.	4/9	..
Brit. Celanese	12/0	−3d	Imp. Chem.	25/4½	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0	..	Do., Defd.	7/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/0	−6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
Brit. Enka	2⅛	..	Linen Thread	2/6	..
Calico Print.	11/6	−3d	Lister	2⅜	..
Can. Celanese	2/9	..	Patons & B.	13/3	..
C'te's Amer.	5	..	Ryhnds	20/0	..
Coats	68⅜	−3d	Salt Unicm.	20/9	..
Cook, Son	8/0	..	Salts (S'th'p)	2/6	..
Courtaulds	2⅞	+⅛	Snia Viscosa	1¾	..
			Wardle & Dav	1¼	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	25/0	+6d	Hydro Elec.	47¾	−¼
Atlas	25/10¾	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/6	..
Barcelona Tr.	27	+½	Metro. Elec.	38/6*	..
Brazilian Tract.	46⅝	−⅛	Mex.L.Coal	62½	+7
Brit. Insul'd	70	..	Do., 1st Pf.	72	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Mid. Counties	27/0*	..
Callender's	51½	−⅛	Newc'le Elec.	25/6	..
City of Lond.	53/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
County Lond.	44/0	..	Ver. Falls	2⅞	..
English Elec.	43⅛	−3d	Whitehall Pf.	24/3	..
Gen. Elec.	46/6½	−3d	Yorkshire	31/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/3	..	Imp. Smelt.	17/0	..
Am.Dentl.Dr.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	41½	−⅛
Apollinaris	8/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	40/3*	−3d
Asd. Cement	24/6	..	Int. Nickel	40¾	..
Austin, B. Pf.	14/-	..	Do., "B"	40¾	..
Bovril, Def.	38/0	..	Kreuger & T.	29½	+⅛
Brit. Alum.	48/6	+3d	Lever.7% Pf.	22/10½	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	..	Leyland. M.	28⅞	..
Brit. Match.	25/1½	−1½	London Brick	59/3	..
Brit.Oil Cake	51/3	..	Manbre & Gar.	15/5	..
Brit. Port Cm.	2¾	+⅛	Marconi Mar.	2⅜	−⅛
Brit. Ropes	3/0	..	Do., Can.	1¾	−⅛
Cab.&W. "B"	27½	..	Marg. Unicm.	3	−⅛
Do. 7½% "A"	59½	..	Mathw. & P.	42/6*	..
Do. 5½% Pf.	95*	−¼	Nairn, M.&O.	76	+⅛
Carreras, "A"	9	..	Napier	48/6	−3d
Col. Graph.	9	..	P. & O., Def.	47/0	..
Crittall	17½*	−⅛	Phillips (G.)	1½	−⅛
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	12/0	..	Pinchin J'son	49/0	..
Cunard Str'm	21/0	..	Prim. R'dgs.	28/0	..
Dennis Bros.	1½	..	Rolls-Royce	45/3	+6d
Dunlop Rbr.	12/9	..	Rover (6/-)	7/6	+3d
E.ReadyG.B.	17/4½	..	Royal Mail	23½	..
Finlay, Jas.	83/0	+1	Singer	27/6	..
Furness, W.	32/6	−6d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	2⅛	..
Gas Lt. & C.	17/6	..	Sth. Met. Gas	98	..
Gaumont Br.	14/7½	−1d	Spillers	22/6	..
Globe Tel.	20½	..	S.T.D., Pref.	10/7½	..
Gramophone	4⅝	−⅛	Swed.Match.B	16⅜	..
Guy Motors	15/0	−⅞	Turner & N'T	3⅛	−⅛
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Utd. Dairies	31/0	+1d
Imp. Airways	25/0	+6d	Un. Molasses	4⅛	−⅛
Imp.Con. Gas	55⅝	..	Utd.Tob.(8/-)	4⅛	..
			Wall Paper	42/6	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/3	..	Howard & B.	2⅛	..
Armstrong	0/6	..	Lambert	36/3	−3d
Babcock&W.	59/0	..	Tredeg.&Pens.	3⅛	−1d
Baldwins	3/0	..	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal	10/6	..	Powell, Daff.	11/1½	−1d
B.S.A.	9/3	−3d	Richds. West	5/0	..
Bolsover	16/3*	..	Ruston & H.	7/0	−1d
Brown(John)	2/10½	+3d	Sheepbridge	12/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley	19/9*	+3d
Consett	9/3	..	Stew.&L.Def.	26/6	+1d
Cory (Wm.)	15/0	..	Stn. Durham	21/5	−3d
Dorman Long	5/7½	−3d	Swan, Hunter	23/0	..
Ebbw Vale	1/0	..	Tata, Deb.	97⅛	..
Ginnel, Keen	33/3	..	Thomas, B.	2/0	..
Hadfields	6/3	..	Vickers	8/0	..
Harld.&W.P.	9/0	..	Weardale, Dr.	19/3	..
Hopkinson	35/0	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/3	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	22/6	..	Ind, Coope	51/0	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	61/0	..	Meux's	33/0*	−3d
Benskin's	31/6	..	Mitch's & B.	51/0	..
Co(Lon., Def.	8/9	..	S. Africa	58/6	..
Courage	50/6	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	31/6	..
Distillers	68/0	+1/3	Threlfalls	50/0	..
Guinness	99/6	−9d	Wagker,P.&C.	17/0	..
Hoare	61/6	+6d	Watney, Def.	54/0	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/3	..	Lewis'sPfg. Pf.	45/0	−1/3
Army & N.	58/0	..	Lipton	4/1½	..
Barker	64/0	..	Lyons, "A"	20/9	..
Boots	6	+⅛	Maple	53/6*	−3d
Carlton	54/0	..	Map.& Webb	13/6	..
Debenhams	9/0	..	Maypole, Def.	5/3	..
Gordon Htls.	13/4½	+1d	Savoy Hotel	32/3	−1/3
Harrods	68/6	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/0	..	Spicr&P10/0	17/6	..
Home&C.4/0	16/4½	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	20/3	−1d	Whitelcy	56/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Aust. Est.	11/6	..	Dalgety	11	−⅛
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Forestal	15/0	..
Aust.Mrc.f.p.	7⅛	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/6	..
Brit. N.Born.	7/3	..	Hudson's B.	41⅜	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/1½	..	Kassala Cot.	5/0	..
Cordova	1/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	103	..
			SudanPlanta.	2⅞	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	15/9	..	L. Asiatic	4/3	..
An.-Dutch	32/6	..	Linmut	11⅝	..
An.-Java	2/10½	..	Malacca	17⅛	..
An.-Malay	3	..	Malayalam	2/3	..
Bah Lias	1⅝	..	Mendaris	24/3	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜	..	Merlimau	2	..
Batu Tiga	1⅜	..	Pataling	2/6	..
Bertam Cons.	4/1½	..	Rembau Jeki	15/16	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jeki	25/0	..
Castlefield	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	3/3	..
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak	35/0	−1d
Duff Devt.	9½	..	Selangor Un.	1/10½	..
E. Asiatic	2/1½	..	Semnah	2/0	..
Grand Cent.	2⅞	..	Sialang	1⅝	..
Gula Kalump	1⅜	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅝	−⅛
Highlands	1⅛	..	Sum. Para.	1⅛	..
Java Invest.	1⅜	..	Tandjong	3/1½	−1d
Java United	1⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
JugakCarey	15/0	..	Teloerordjo	1⅛	..
Kapar Para	1⅞	..	U. Serdang	1⅛	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sua B't'g	3/7½	..
Labu	1⅛	..	U. Sumatra	2/6	..
Lasadrom	4	..	U. Temlang	2/3	..
Linggi	1⅝	−⅛	Vallambrosa	12/6	−3d

TEA

Amal. Est.	21½	−¼	Eastn. Prod.	4⅝	−⅛
An.-Ceylon	1⅞	−⅛	Empire	2	..
Assam Co.	11/16	..	Galaha	2	..
Assam Front.	21/6	..	Imperial Tea	25/6	+⅛
Bogawt'nwa	3¼	..	Jhanzie	13½	..
Brahmaputra	28½	..	Jokai	46/6	..
Brit. Indian	2⅝	..	Jorehaut	3¼	..
Budla Beta	31/16	..	Lanka Plant.	46	..
Carolina	2¾	..	Lebong	36/3	−⅛
Ceylon Plant.	100/3	..	Lungla	11/0	..
Chargola	1⅜	..	Makum	15/6	−3d
Chubwa	3⅜	..	Nedeom	11/16	−3d
Cons. T. & L.	2¼	..	New Dimbula	43/0	−⅛
Darjeeling	3	..	Rungaraj	6	..
Darj. Cons.	3¼	..	Samaroo Rllys	5	..
Deundi	15/3	..	Pabbojan	5⅛	..
Dooars	49/6	..	Scot. Tea & L.	63/0	..
DoomDooma	32/16	..	Singlo	2⅞	..
Eastn. Assam	3⅝	−1/16	Travancore	21/16	..
			Upper Assam	2⅛	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	11/16	+1/32	Lobitos	11⅝	..
A.-Egypt. B	2⅝	..	Mex. Eagle	12/1½	+1¼d
A.-Persian	5/32	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	12/1½	..
Apex Trin.	1⅛	..	Phœnix, Hnds	11/6	−1¼d
Attock	1⅛	−1/32	Pol. Dutch	31⅞	..
Brit. Borneo	9/6	..	Shell	81½	..
Brit. Burmah	6/0	..	Spies (2/-)	0/3	..
Brit.Contl.Pf.	6/0	+4½d	Steaua Rom.	7/3	..
Burmah	5/0	..	Trinidad C.	4/3	..
Canad. Eagle	11/1½	..	Trinidad L.	2/6	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U. Brit. Trin.	3⅝	−1/32
Creole	1/32	+1/32	Ural Caucasian	2/6	..
Kern River	5/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2/1⅛	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	0/2	..	Liverpool	8/6	..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	16/6	..
Brit.&S. Pac.	11/3	..	Pan d'Azucar	3	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅛	−⅛	Rosario	2/6	..
Do.Delaware	6	..	Tarapaca	6/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/3	..	Modder.Deep	15⅛	..
Anglo-Amer.	1⅛	..	Modder. East	1/32	..
An. French	15/16	..	Mozambique	10/9	−3d
Brakpan	2⅛	..	Natal N. Col.	1⅛	..
City Deep	5/6	..	New Jagers.	2	..
Cons. Dunds.	10/3	..	New Modder.	4/32	..
Cons. G.Flds.	1⅛	..	New State A.	1⅝	+1/32
Cons. M. R.	15/0	+3d	Nourse	9/3	..
Cons. M. Sel.	17/0	..	Randf'n	5/6	..
Crown	2⅝	..	Rand Mines	2⅛	..
Dargafontein	1⅜	..	Rand Selec.	12/3	..
De Beers, D.	9⅝	−⅛	Rob. Deep, B	7/6	..
Durban Deep	10/3	..	S.A. Gold Tst	1/32	..
East Geduld	1⅛	..	S.A. Town	8/9	..
East Rand	9/6	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
Geduld	5¼	..	Springs	33/9	−1/32
Gen. Mining	2⅛	+1/32	Sub Nigel	1⅞	..
Govt. Areas	1⅛	+1/32	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅞	..
J'b'g Con'ns	42/6*	..	T. Coron	3⅝	..
Knights	9/6	..	V. Ryn Deep	11/16	..
Langlaagte	20/6	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅜	..
Meyer & C.	1/32	..	Village Deep	7/9	..
Modder, B.	13/3	−3d	W. Rd. Cons.	5/6	..
			West Springs	11⅛	..

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'K'b	21/0	−3d	Rhod.Cons.Br	14½	−⅛
Cam & Motor	1/32	..	Rhod.K'ting	1⅞	..
Chartered	39/6	−1½d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1⅞	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/0	..	Roan Antel.	2⅛	..
Loangwa	5/4½	..	Selukwe	3/6	−3d
Lonely Reef	1⅜	..	Shamva	1/6	..
N'Changa	2⅛	−⅛	Tang'kaCon.	1⅞	−1/32
Rhod. Anglo A.	1⅝	−1/32	Wankie Coll.	25/6	..
Rhod. B.H.	2/1⅛	−1½d	Zambesia Ex.	1⅛	−1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	9/9	−6d	Ftanti Cons.	12/9	..
Asiauti	26/3	..	KadunaSynd	1⅛	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta	9/6	−6d
Bisichi	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/0	..	Fahang	9/6	..
Bangrin	1½	..	Petaling	12/9*	−3d
Gopeng	2¼	..	Rengong	23/0*	..
Hong-kong	18/3	..	Siamese	11/0	..
Idris	10/9	..	Sthn. Mala'n	16/6	−3d
Ipoh	19/0	..	Sthn Perak	2⅜	−1/32
Kampar Mal.	18/0*	..	Sungei Best	11/0	..
Kamunting	8/0	−3d	Tavoy	6/9	..
London Tin	21/6	−6d	Tekka Taip.	21/6	−9d
Malayan	25/6	..	Tronoh	21/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1⅝	..	Mt. Lyell	1⅞	−1/32
Balaghat	4/0	..	Mysore	12/0	..
Basse Met. Min.	14/3	..	Mzuzu Mining	1/0	..
Bkn.H. Prop.	20/6	..	Nundydroog	16/9	..
Do., North	2⅛	..	Ooregum	6/3	−3d
Do., South	2*	..	Patino	6	..
Burma Corp.	13/3	−3d	Rio Tinto	44	−⅛
Cent.P.Mang.	3¼	−⅛	Rus. A. Cons.	0/3½	..
Champion Reef	9/1½	+1½d	S'th. G'tfields	8/9	..
East Pool Pf.	2/0	..	St.J. Del Rey	18/9	+3d
Edie Devt.	1½	..	SanFrancisco	22/9	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	11⅜	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	2/6	+3d
L. Vw. & Star	11/6	−3d	Sulphide	11⅛	..
Mex. Sepn.	6⅝	..	Thannin	4⅜	..
Mining Corp.	12/0	..	Vipond	4/0	..
Mining Trust	10/9	..	Wiluna	17/0	..
Mount Isa	1⅞	..	Zinc Corp.	11/4	..
* Ex-dividend.			Do., Pref.	31/3	..

‡ London Tin Corporation 10/- shares.
‡ Ex Arrears. ‖ Ex rights.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Brighton, 5%, 1950-60	99⅛	1¼

Alliance Boots and Gen., 26/3 -/3 6/- 5/9 -/10½ -/10½ 6/1½
Do., 5½ Deb., 93½
Do., 7% Pref., 22/11¼ 4/- 3/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 98½ ½
Bankers', 41½ Preferred, 83
Do., Deferred, 200½
Bell, Arthur, 5% Pref., 92
Bell Invest., 5% Pref., 92
Cadbury Bros., 5% Pref., 108
Cadbury Fry., 21/9
Carlton Hotel, 5% Pref., 98
Carpets, Ltd., 5% Pref., 98
Carreras, Ltd., 5% Pref., 98
Cavendish Hotel, 5% Pref., 98
Charterhouse, 22/6
Continental and Industrial, 228
Deb. Corp., 170
Drages, Ltd., and Gen. Inv., 5% Preld., 85
Drages, Ltd., 7% Pref., 102
Do., Deferred, 170½ 2
Drage and Colonial Invest., 175
Do., 5% Pref., 80½ 4 9½
Do., 5% Deb., 93
Do., Rts. Invest., 81½
Do., 5% Pref., 78
Drage Invest., 20/9
Drages, Foborgh., 20½ ½
Drages, Ltd., and Gen., 242
Edinburgh Electric Light, 5% Pref., 108
Edinburgh Investment Trust, 5% Pref., 108
Electrical Securities, Ltd., 1/-
Electrical Securities Corp., 12/6½ -/- 6½ 12½ -/11½ 12/-
Electrical Securities Gen. Share, 9/11½ -/9¼
Empire Gas and Fuel, 108½ -/10½ -/10½
Empire Trust, 5% Pref., 108
Empire View Invest., 21/6 -/10½ -/10½
Equity and Law Life Assce., 5% Pref., 85
Equity and Law Life Assce. Invest., 17/3
Do., 5% Pref., 16/6
Ernest M. and S. Stk. Convrn., 4% Pref., 44½
Do., 5% Pref., 125
Mercantile Bldgs. and Gen., 310
Do., 5% Pref., 90½ 4½ 2
Do., 4½% Deb., 78 ½
Merchants, 5% Pref., 73
New York and Gen., 146½
Parent and Finance, Defd., 2/- -/2½ -/2½ 1/6½
Do., 5% Pref., 4/11½
Property Holding, 134½ ½ 4 ½
Rly. Deb. Assn., 42/3
Rio Claro Rly., 5% Deb., 93
River Plate and Gen. Invest., 4½% Preld., 79½
Rubber Estates, Ltd., 1/-
Rubber Plantns. Invest., 35/- -/11½ -/11½ -/2¼ 4/9 5/2¼ -/2¼ 5/-
"Similar," 10% Pact. Pref., 25/3½ -/7½
Scottish American Invest., A., 51½
Do., 5% Pref., 74
Second Mercantile, 6% Pref., 88½
Second Scottish Esta. Invest., 5% Preld., 82½
Sel. Mtges., 5% Deb., 93
Stock Conv. and Invest., Pref., 5
Traction and Gen. Invest., 313½ ½
Trans-Oceanic, 5% Pref., 85½
Trustees Corp., 227½
United States Deb. Corp., 235½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Consold., 5% Deb., 29
African Invest., -/6½
Anglo-Scottish Tea Invest., 10/10½
Brit. and Contl. Plants, 6% Pf., 6/6
Capital and Nat., New 5% Deb., 92½ ½
Carnegie, 2/1½
Colonial Secur. Def., 111½ 12½ 11
Daily Mail, 10/- New 5% Deb., 80½
Deerhound Racing Assn., 7½ -/-
Do., 6% Pfd. Pref., 9 3/4 ½ -/3½ -/6
Lond. and Provincial Pref., 10½
Lon. and Canadian Invest., 5% Preld., 81½
Lon. Mid. and Scot. Stk. Conv., Def., 15½
Malayan and Gen., -/6½
Mexican Eagle, 2/-
Do. Scrip, 19/9½ 19/- ½ -/9 -/6 -/4½ -/9

GAS

Bournemouth, 5%, 13
Do., 6% Pref., 19½
Commercial, 83 9 9 8
Dividend Stabilising Scale, 102
Gas Light and Coke, 17/6¾ -/6¾ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6¾ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/6¾ -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 99
Gas Continental, 350 2 2 5
Greenock and Gateshead, 4% Prefce., 70½
South Met., 98
South Suburban, 5%, 90½
Swansea, 7% Pref., 98
Wandsworth, Wimbledon, 107½ ½

INSURANCE

Alliance, 182 182 18
Atlas, 13½ ½ ½
Com. Union, 23½½ ½½ 13½ ¼ ¼
Eagle, 12½, 12½ ½
Employers' Liability, 73/3 ⅜
Equity and Law Life, 11¼½
Gen. Accdnt., 145½½ ½½ ¾ ½ ½
Guardian, £10/1/0
Legal and Gen., 15
N. British and Mercantile, 4% Prefce., 77½
Northern, 12½
Do., Part. Pref., 14½
Pearl, fully paid, 12½½
Do., partly paid, 12½ ½ ½
Prudential, A.," 25½ ¼
Royal, 6¼
Scottish Un. and Nat., "A," 16½
Sun, 27½
Sun Life, 53½ ½ ½
Trade Indemnity, 12¾
Victory, 3/-
World Auxiliary, 22/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," fully pd., 21½½ ¼ ½ ¾ ¼ ½ ½
Do., Fractl. Certs., 85/- 5/- 2/6 pm.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amald. Anthracite, 5/4½ -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 13½
Ammonia, Whitworth Secs., "A," -/6 -/6½ -/7¼
Do., 4% Deb., 65 3½
Babcock and Wilcox, 50/3 -/4½ 9/- -/6
Bolckow, 2 ½ ½
Do., "B" Pref., 4/0½††
Do., 6% Deb., 97
Do., Non-Convert., 61½ Deb., 80
Bengal, 10/6 -/9 -/9 -/10½
Beyer, Peacock, 16/6
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/10½
Cambrian Colls., 5% "A," Deb., 84½
Do., "B" Deb., 83½
Consett, 9/4½ -/7½ ⅜
Cory (Wm.), 35/3 4/9 5/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 77
Do., 4% Deb., 74 3½
Dorman, Long, 5/9
Do., 5% Pref., 8/6 -/10½
Do., 4½% Deb., 84 4
Ebbw Vale, 5% Deb., 93
Elsecar, 3/3 -/7½ -/8 -/6
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 20/11½
Hadfields, 5/3
Do., 4½% Pref., 3½
Do., 5½% Deb., 83½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 9/3 8/7½ -/6
Kerr, Stuart, 7% Pref., 3/9
Lambert, 35/9 6/10½
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 90½
Manganese and Alumin. Bronzite, 7% Pfg. Pref., 16/3
Nant-y-glo and Blaina, 5% Pref., 45½
North's Navigation, fully pd., -/11¼△
Powell-Duffryn, 11/3 ½
Principality and Exp., New, 6/6
South Durham, 6% Pref., 18½½
Staveley, 19/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Defd., 26/6 -/3½ -/3
Summers, 7% Pref., 59/6 -/6½
Swan, Hunter, 22/6 -/10½ -/7½
Tata, 7% Deb., 98½
Thorncroft, 6% Pref., 19/9
Tod, Heaton, Powell, 5% Pref., 108
Do., Deferred, 10/- -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Tth. Broken Hill, 64/4½
Tredegarby, 16/3 -/10½ -/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 82
United Coys., 1/3††
United (Malaya), 1/8½
Vickers, 15/7½ -/-
Do., 5% Pref., 108½ -/4½ 12/-
Wearmouth Coal, 1/-
Do., Asiatic Coys., -/4
West Australian Mortgage, 22/9½†† -/6 3/- 2/6 3/- -/6 3/- 2/10½ -/6 2/- -/3 -/10½
Banca Gertrudis, 3/6†† 9/- 9/- 8/7½ -/9 -/9 -/6
Bisichi, 2/-
Bwlfa Mentor Copper (New), 2/3 -/2
Burma, Malayan Dredging, 16/7½
Burma, Perak Dredging, 42/3 -/3
Chenderiang, 9/6½
Chugai Kinta, 18/6
Dulang, 12/7½
Eastern, 19/9
Erkin-Taiping, 21/9 -/10½
Gopeng, 6/3
Hongkong, 5/3½ -/3 -/10½
Idris Hydraulic Tin, 2/-
Do., Deferred, Bata, Guinea, 2/3 -/6½ -/3
Zinc Corp., 22/9½ 6½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 15/9 -/9 16/6
Anglo Maling Trust, 21/- -/10½
Anglo-American of Africa, 29/9†† 9/6½ 8/11½ 9/3 8/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 91½½ 1½ 2 80
Anglo-Transvaal (Bearer), 14/- 14/- 13/3
Bonanza, 8/- 7/6
Brakpan, 21/5 20/10½ -/10½ 1/3 -/11½ -/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 93
Cam and Motor, 21/10½ ½
Cape Asbestos (New), 14/- 10/-
Cape Prov. Pfg. Pref. (New), 16/- 17/9 18/- 17/9½ pm
Charterland and Geldenhuis, 11/12
Cons. Main Reef, 7/3 14/7½ -/7½
Crown Deep, 84/-
Crown Mines, 4/-
Daggafontein, 2/3
Dominion Reef, 19/-
Do., 5% Deb., 93
Doornfontein, 16/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/3
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 4/-
East Rand Proprietary, 9/3½†† -/9 -/9 -/6½ -/11½ -/11½
Do., 7½% Deb., 98½
Eastern Deep, 5/5
General Mining and Finance, 13/11½

Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 22/6 3/3 -/9
Henderson's Transvaal, 3/1½ -/10½ 7/- 3/4 2/-
Jo'burg Cons., 42/- -/9 1/3½ 2/1½ -/3 2/-
Knight's, 8/11½ -/3
Langlaagte Est., 29/6½
Lobengula, 3/4½†† -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3½ -/3
Lond. and Rhodesian, 1/2½
Mexican, Def., 16/10½ 17/2½ 16/10½ 17/6
Messina (Transvaal) Devt., 16/11½ -/3 15/9 16/3
Modderfontein "B," 18/- 13/- 13½ -/- 13½ 13½ -/9½
Modderfontein Deep, 23/- -/10½ -/-
N'Changa, 53/9½†† 2/6 3/10½ -/- 2/6 -/6 1/3 3/9
New Modderfontein, 79/6½
New State Areas, 31/3 -/6 -/10½ 2/6 28/9½ 32/6
Do., 6% Debs., 93½
N. Charterland Expl., 2/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½
Nthn. Rhodesia, 4/-
Nourse, 8/-
Occaza Cons., 1/2½†† 1/6½ -/3½ -/6½ -/1½
Onverwacht, -/9††
Potgietersrust, 3/11 4/- 3/9½ -/10½ -/11 4/1½ 3/-½ -/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 93
Premier Diamond, Pref. (Bearer), 98/9
Rand Selection Corp., 12/6½ -/3½ -/4½ 9/9½ 12/- -/1½ 12/-
Randfontein Est., 1/9½ 2/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/4½
Rhoanda, 17/6½
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2/1½ -/3 -/3½ -/1½ -/3 -/6½ 2/- -/6½
Rhodesia Copper and Gen. Expl., 3/1½
Rhodesia Katanga, 36/10½ 7/6 6/3
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 30/3½ -/7½ -/10½ 29/3½ 30/11½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14½½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Rhodesian Corp., 1/9½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9½ -/11½ -/11½
Rhodesian Selection Trust, 48/1½ -/1½
Rhodesian Tobacco, 4/1½
Roan Antelope, 28/6
Rose Deep, 3/4½
Schikwa, 6/9½ 7/- -/6
Simmer and Jack, 2/6
S. African Land and Expl., 2/7½
S. Rhodesia Townships, 9/- 8/6 -/6 -/11½
S.-West Africa, 14/- 14/-
Springs, 61/3 2/2½ 1/9½ 2/2½ 1/10½ -/3 2/6
Stockdale, 10/6
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Invest., 71/9
Van Ryn, 30/6 -/9 -/6 -/10½ 1/6
Village, 7/- -/6 -/6
Wankie Colliery, 5/-
West Rand, 5/4½ -/7½ -/3 -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/6
West Springs, 13/11½ -/6 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/3 -/11½ -/9 14/- 14/- 13/11½ -/3 11/6½
Wilsonbby's, 8/6 -/4½
Zaalplaats, 4/4½ 3/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Anglo-Continental, 16/- 16/-
Ashanti, -/9½
Asscd. of Nigeria, 6/6†† -/3 6/- -/2½ -/6 6/- 6/- 5/- -/6 5/10½ 6/1½ -/3½
Jos Tin Area, 5/9 -/7½
Morkwa, 4/9††
Taquah and Aboso, 2/3 -/6 -/6 -/3½

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 49/9 9/4½ -/9½ 50/-
New Tamarugal, 13/-
Rosario, 2/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 63/7½ 6½
Do., Prec. Certs., 81½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 12/7½ -/9
Anglo-Persian, 77/6 8/11½ -/11½ 9/9
Do., 6% Pref., 25/9½† 6/- 5/9½ 6/11½ 5/9 -/9
Do., 9% Pref., 29/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
Burmah, 78/11½ 7/6 6/10½ -/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 26/7½ -/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
Canadian Eagle, 11/1½†† -/2½ 11/- -/11½ 11/- -/10½† -/9½† -/11½ 10/10½ -/10½ 11/- -/9½ -/11½ -/11½
Do., 1st Pref., 7% 12/4½
Do., 2nd Pref., 11/5½ and
Kern River, 4/10½ -/10½ -/9½ 5/-
Lobitos, 35/3½ -/3½ -/7½ 7/3½ 5/9 6/3 -/8½ 5/7½ -/9½ -/8½
Mexican Eagle, 12½†† -/3 -/2½ -/2½ -/11½ -/11½ 12/- -/11½ 12/-½ -/2 11/11½ 12/0½ 12/- -/3½ -/0½ 11/10½ 12/3 11/10½ 12/9½ 11/10½ 12/9½ 12/0½
Phoenix and Transport, 4% Pref., 11/4½ -/4½
Royal Dutch, 32½ ½ 2 11½½†† ½ ½
Shell Transport (Regd.), 92/6†† -/6 1/10½†† 2/6½
Do., Bearer, 92/6 91/10½ -/10½ 2/6½ -/10½ -/6 -/6 -/6 1/3 -/6 90/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½△ 1/6½ -/6½ 2/- -/9½ -/3½ 1/3 2/9½
Do., Deferred, 93/11½ -/11½ 2/9½ -/9½ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/9½ -/5½
Do., 5% Pref., 9½
Do., 7% Pref., 24 7½ -/9 -/9 -/8½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American (Voting) (Certs. of Dep.), 73/-
Anglo-Egyptian, "B," 40/10½ 5 7½ ½
Apex Trinidad, 22/9½ -/3 -/3 1/10½ -/10½ 3/3 2/6 3/3
Bolivia, 2/6 1/7½ 2/4½ -/3 1/7½ -/10½
Brit. Columbia, 5% (1st Lien) Deb., 103½
Bts. Elec. Trust, Defd., 15/60 45 60 45
Do., 4½% Deb., 84½
C.A.D.O.C., 4½% Deb., 91½ 2 1
Maidana and Dist., 6½% Pref., 20/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½
National, 7% Pref., 20/3
Para Rest Rlys., 2/2½
Portland Rly., 5% Bds., 97
Rio de Janeiro, 5% Bds., 86
Singapore, 7% Pref., 18/- 17/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brazilian Trac., Frac. Certs., 8½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Faroe Islands.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira†‡, Mauritius†‡, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c.‡‡, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.*‖

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)*†, Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Madeira†.

8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia), Canada (all parts), Newfoundland, China (all parts), Guiana (British), Japan, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*†, Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine Iraq, Persia, India and Afghanistan.‖

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Teneriffe), Pitcairn Islands.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*†, Canary Islands (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Falkland Islands, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Kasenga) and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland and French Cameroons, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Boulder†† (Upway Grange)	Mar. 15	6 a.m.	
Fr. pkt.† (Orduna)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Mar. 21	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : †.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Ormonde) ..	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
P. and O. (Razmak and Chitral) ..	Mar. 27	6 p.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail‖	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, Peru (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Desna) ..	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.	
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Sheridan)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Polonio)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desna) ..	Mar. 17	6 p.m.	
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Hildebrand) ..	Mar. 18	2 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	Mar. 18	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Hildebrand) ..	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : B.Star†‡ (Almeda Star) ..	Mar. 20	6 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Massilia) ..	Mar. 21	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.	
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Arabic) ..	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic) (Nova Scotia, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 21	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 20	5.30 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (Teneriffe) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.	
(all parts) : Yeoward (Ardeola) ..	Mar. 17	8 p.m.	
(all parts) : E. & P. (Argual) ..	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Princess)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.	
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Almeda Star)	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
CEYLON : Orient (Ormonde)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral) ..	Mar. 27	6 p.m.	
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon	
(all parts) : Holt* (Aldredian) ..	Mar. 18	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia) ..	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Arabic and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Morea)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
(S. Marta) : E. & P. (Coronado) ..	Mar. 20	7.30 a.m.	
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Arabic) ..	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden) ..	Mar. 19	1.30 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mores)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Mombasa)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Hamburg) ..	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &C. : Air Mail‖	Mar. 15	6 a.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Mar. 19	9 a.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Mar. 20	9 a.m.	
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Mores)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Cap Polonio and Loreto)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
FAROE IS. : Direct (Sleipner)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.	
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Orimpie and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.	
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Chancellor) ..	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
R. & F. (Cavina)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.	
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Mores)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‖	Mar. 15	6 a.m.	
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Angkor) ..	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mores)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. : (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon	
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
Via Vancouver† (Arabic and Emp. of Asia)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Mar. 20	5.30 p.m.	
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town‡‡ (Windsor Castle)	Mar. 14	11.30a.m	
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
Via N.Y.† (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Orimpie and Aorangi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
Via Vancouver (Berengaria and Aorangi)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.	
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand) ..	Mar. 18	2 a.m.	
Booth (Hildebrand)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
PITCAIRN IS. : Direct (Raahine) ..	Mar. 15	7.30 a.m.	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*‖	Mar. 14	11.30a.m	
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &C. : Via N.Y. (Cradle) : (Windsor Castle) ..	Mar. 14	11.30a.m	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Aldredian)	Mar. 18	6 p.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Mores)	Mar. 20	6 p.m.	
UNITED STATES : Ger. pkt.* (Hamburg)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
W. Star (Arabic)	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
W. Star (Olympic)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Arabic) ..	Mar. 15	2 a.m.	
Du. pkt. (Cryntsen)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.	
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Kasenga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Mar. 19	6 p.m.	
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Foria) ..	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Medie II.)	Mar. 17	6 p.m.	
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Foria)	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Fr. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Aldred) ..	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
Ivory Coast : Fr. Togoland and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Amerique) ..	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15	6 p.m.	
K.D. (Abinsi)	Mar. 19	2 a.m.	
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Hamburg)	Mar. 14	8 p.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Traveller)	Mar. 14	7.30 a.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : R. & F. (Cavina) ..	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.	

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

†‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. .. 3d. per half oz.
" Iraq .. .. .. 3½d. "
" Persian Gulf, and India .. .. .. 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡‡ Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., by the Windsor Castle, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station, March 14, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 4d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Lithuania, Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), New Zealand (direct), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, Turkey (by sea direct), United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands), Malta, Pitcairn Islands. **11 A.M.**—To Guiana (British and Dutch). **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and, Desert Motor Service), Mauritius (direct). **TO-MORROW 11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Turks and Caicos Islands (*via* Jamaica).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—China and Japan, *via* Siberia. **TO-MORROW** —Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Demerara, U.S.A. Canada, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America by ss. Berengaria. Egypt, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Siam, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, China and Australia, by ss. Naldera. U.S.A., Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. American Merchant. Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Inanda.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ACHILLES (R.-Funnel), from Japan; King George V Dock, noon.

BRESSAY (Cunard), from New York; Southampton, 8.30 p.m.

DE GRASSE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 1 a.m.

DEMERARA (R.M.S.P.), from South America; Liverpool, 4 p.m.

MODASA (B.I.), from East Africa; Plymouth, a.m.

SURREY (Federal), from New Zealand; Gravesend, 1 a.m.

VICEROY OF INDIA (P. & O.), from Bombay; Tilbury Dock, 10.15 a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN MERCHANT (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, a.m. Due London, Sunday, 9 a.m.

CITY OF VALENCIA (Ellerman), from South Africa; London.

INANDA (Harrison), from West Indies; London. Passengers land 9 a.m.

JAMAICA SETTLER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica, Plymouth, 10 p.m.

MONKEDORA (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; Greenock. 4 a.m. Dun Liverpool p.m.

NEWBY HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar; London.

RANGITATA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand; Southampton, Passengers land 8 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

FRINDALE ..	..	Fm. Cairns, arr. Ldn. 13th.
	..	For Cairns, left Ldn. 13th.
BATHURST ..	..	Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 11th.
BERERY ..	..	For Hull, left S. Leone 10th.
NEW BRIGHTON ..	..	For Accra, left Forcados 11th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA ..	..	Fm. Glb., arr. Naples 10th.
BOSNIA ..	..	For Naples, left Gladiini 10th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MARYLAND ..	..	For Baltimore, left Boston 8th.

BEN LINE

BENMORE ..	..	For Far East, left Middlesbro' 13th.
BENNEVIS ..	..	For Far East, left Penang 11th.

BIBBY

DORSETSHIRE ..	..	For Bombay, left Suez 13th.
LANCASHIRE ..	..	Homeward, left Rangoon 13th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGAPENOR ..	..	Fm. Japan, arr. N.Y. 10th.
ANTILOCHUS ..	..	For L'pool, left Havre 12th.
ATREUS ..	..	For N. China, left Panama 10th.
DEIPHOBUS ..	..	Fm. N. China, arr. Ldn. 12th.
HELENUS ..	..	For Ldn., left Padang 11th.
IDOMENEUS ..	..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 12th.
LAOMEDON ..	..	Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 10th.
MENESTHEUS ..	..	For N.Y., left Yokohama 10th.
PHILOCTETES ..	..	For Ldn., left Singapore 11th.
TITAN ..	..	For Java, left Belawan 11th.

BLUE STAR

AVELONA STAR ..	..	For R. Plate, left M'video 12th.
GARLIC STAR ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Frey Bentos 11th.
VIKING STAR ..	..	For Ldn., left Santos 11th.

BOOTH

BASIL ..	..	Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 11th.
HILDEBRAND ..	..	For L'pool, left Lisbon 11th.
PANCRAS ..	..	Fm. Maranhão, arr. Para 10th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APAPA ..	..	Fm. L'pool, left Accra 11th.
ESANI ..	..	For L'pool, left S. Leone 10th.

BULLARD, KING

UMLAZI ..	..	For Beira, left Gravesend 13th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BRAEMERDALE ..	..	Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 12th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	..	Fm. Nassau, arr. N.Y. 12th.
EMP. OF FRANCE ..	..	Cruising, arr. Corfu 12th.
MINNEDOSA ..	..	Fm. St. John, due Greenock 15th.
MONTROSE ..	..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Antwerp 12th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

BAOULE ..	..	For Pta. Notre, left Tahon 9th.
BRAZZA ..	..	For Matadi, left Souellaba 8th.
CAP ST. JACQUES ..	..	Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Singapore 13th.
EUBEE ..	..	For B. Aires, left Coruna 11th.
KRAKUS ..	..	Fm. Gdynia, arr. M'video 11th.
LIPARI ..	..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Santos 12th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KEITH ..	..	Fm. S. Africa, arr. N.Y. 11th.
CLAN MACBEAN ..	..	For Norfolk, left Wilmington 11th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH ..	..	Fm. Chittagong, arr. Ldn. 12th.
CLAN MACNAB ..	..	For Ldn., left Madras 12th.
CLAN MACRAE ..	..	For Glasgow, left Mauritius 12th.
CLAN MACNEIL ..	..	For U.K., left Algoa B. 12th.
CLAN MALCOLM ..	..	For S. & E. Africa, left Ldn. 12th.
CLAN SKENE ..	..	Fm. Chile, arr. Mobile 12th.
HALIARTUS ..	..	Fm. Madagascar, arr. Morondava 12th.

HARMONIDES ..	..	Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 13th.
HYACINTHUS ..	..	For S. & E. Africa, left Lourenco M. 13th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ALAUNIA ..	..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 12th.
ASCANIA ..	..	For N.Y., left Ldn. 13th.
BERENGARIA ..	..	For S'thmtn., due Cherbourg 14th.
CARINTHIA ..	..	Cruising, left Naples 14th.
LACONIA ..	..	Cruising, arr. Naples 13th.
SAMARIA ..	..	For N.Y., left B. Aires 11th.

ANCHOR

BRITANNIA ..	..	Fm. Bombay, arr. Mersey 13th.
CASTALIA ..	..	For Bombay, left Mersey 13th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BOWEN ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Newcastle 13th.
PORT CAROLINE ..	..	Fm. Sydney, arr. Launceston 12th.
PORT DARWIN ..	..	For Ldn., left Halifax 14th.
PORT FREMANTLE ..	..	For Hobart, left Launceston 13th.
PORT HUON ..	..	For Cont., left Ldn. 11th.
PORT SYDNEY ..	..	Fm. Napier, arr. Ldn. 13th.

DONALDSON

CORRIENTES ..	..	Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool. 12th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CORONADO ..	..	Fm. S. Maria, arr. A'mouth. 12th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF AUCKLAND ..	..	For Philadel., left Baltimore 12th.
CITY OF LONDON ..	..	For M'seilles., left Pt. Sudan 11th.
CITY OF OSAKA ..	..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Philadel. 12th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

RASSANO ..	..	For Bombay, left Hull 12th.

FURNESS LINES

CANONES ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Curaçao 11th.
DROMORE ..	..	Arr. Bralla 11th.
LON. EXCHANGE ..	..	For Ldn., left Halifax 12th.
LON. MERCHANT ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Philadel. 12th.
NEWFOUNDLAND ..	..	For L'pool, left St. John's 11th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO ..	..	For Hamburg, left Lisbon 13th.
CAP ARCONA ..	..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 13th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

EDAM ..	..	For R'dam, left N. Orleans 12th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

THESEUS ..	..	Fm. Para, arr. Pernambuco 12th.
TINTORETTO ..	..	For N.Y., left Para 11th.
VOLTAIRE ..	..	For N.Y., left Barbados 11th.

LEYLAND

BARBADIAN ..	..	Fm. Kingston, arr. N. Orleans 12th.
DELILIAN ..	..	Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 12th.
MESSIAN ..	..	Fm. Curaçao, left Savanvilla 11th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCNISTR. BRIGADE ..	..	Fm. M'chstr., arr. St. John 11th.
MCNISTR. HERO ..	..	Fm. St. John, arr. Philadel. 12th.
MCNISTR. PRODUCER ..	..	Fm. Philadel., arr. Halifax 16th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AV. R. GARROS ..	..	Fm. M'seilles, arr. Majunga 10th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

GROTIUS ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 13th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	..	For R. Aires, cld. Las Palmas 12th.
HIGHLAND HOPE ..	..	For Ldn., left La Plata 12th.
HIGHLAND MONARCH ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. M'video 12th.
MESSONIER ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 12th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

HAKUSAN MARU ..	..	For Ldn., left Glb. 12th.
HARUNA MARU ..	..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 12th.
KASUGA MARU ..	..	For Yokohama, left B. Aires 11th.
LYONS MARU ..	..	For Shanghai, left Tsingtao 13th.
RANGOON MARU ..	..	For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 12th.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	..	For Seattle, left Yokohama 12th.
TAKEYOYO MARU ..	..	For Keelung, left Hong-kong 12th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALRICH ..	..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Rio de Jan. 12th.
ARTA ..	..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Bahia 12th.
BERLIN ..	..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Bremen 9th.
CHEMNITZ ..	..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Manila 12th.
DESSAU ..	..	For Yokohama, left Shanghai 12th.
DONAU ..	..	For Hamburg, left Los Angelos 8th.
FRANKFURT ..	..	Fm. Nagoya, arr. Dairen 11th.
FULDA ..	..	For Singapore, left Manila 13th.
GOSLAR ..	..	For Hamburg, left Shanghai 13th.
LAHN ..	..	Fm. Bremen, arr. Belawan 13th.
MAIN ..	..	For Bremen, left Yokohama 12th.
MOSEL ..	..	For Hamburg, left Adelaide 12th.
SCHLESIEN ..	..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Saigon 8th.
SIERRA MORENA ..	..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 11th.
TRIER ..	..	For Singapore, left Manila 13th.
WORMS ..	..	Left Fernando Po 10th.

ORIENT

ORAMA ..	..	For Brisbane, left Suez 13th.
ORSOVA ..	..	Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 13th.

PACIFIC STEAM

BALLENA ..	..	For Talcahuano, left Cristobal 12th.
ESSEQUIBO ..	..	Fm. Valparaiso, arr. N.Y. 11th.
LORICA ..	..	Fm. Magallanes, arr. Ldn. 13th.
OROPA ..	..	For La Pallice, left L'pool. 13th.
OROYA ..	..	Fm. L'pool., arr. Callao 12th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD ..	..	For Brisbane, arr. Melbourne 13th.
BARADINE ..	..	For Ldn., left Pt. Said 12th.
BARRABOOL ..	..	For Ldn., left Melbourne 12th.
BRUTAN ..	..	For Calcutta, left Suez 12th.
BURDWAN ..	..	For Calcutta, arr. Antwerp 12th.
KASHMIR ..	..	For Ldn., left Singapore 11th.
KHYBER ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Sudan 13th.
MACEDONIA ..	..	For Ldn., left Colombo 13th.
MALWA ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Hong-kong 13th.
NAGPORE ..	..	For Yokohama, left Singapore 12th.
NALDERA ..	..	Fm. Sydney, arr. Adelaide 12th.
NANKIN ..	..	Fm. Calcutta, arr. Madras 11th.
RANCHI ..	..	For Bombay, left Suez 12th.
CHAKDARA ..	..	Fm. Bombay, arr. Shanghai 13th.
KHANDALLA ..	..	For Pt. Natal, left Bombay 12th.
MAHRONDA ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 13th.
TAKLIWA ..	..	Fm. Osaka, arr. Calcutta 13th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

PYAKO ..	..	For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 13th.

FEDERAL

SOMERSBY ..	..	For Napier, left Wanganui 12th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND.

AORANGI ..	..	For Vancouver, left Auckland 11th.
NIAGARA ..	..	Fm. Vancouver, arr. Honolulu 12th.
OTOKIA ..	..	Fm. Wellington, arr. Los 'Angeles 11th.
WAIRUNA ..	..	Fm. Vancouver, arr. 'Frisco 12th.

PRINCE

CASTILIAN PRINCE ..	..	Fm. Victoria, arr. Bahia 11th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE ..	..	For Pt. Swettenham, left Singapore 11th.
JAVANESE PRINCE ..	..	Fm. Macassar, arr. Sourabaya 12th.
PORTUGUESE PRINCE ..	..	For Syrian Cst., left S'Andria 11th.
SYRIAN PRINCE ..	..	For Mersey, left Syrian Cst. 11th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

GELRIA ..	..	For B. Aires, left S'thmtn. 13th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALMANZORA ..	..	Fm. S'thmtn., arr. Fernambuco 12th.
LOCHMONAR ..	..	For L'pool, left Everett 11th.
NEBRASKA ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Vancouver 12th.
SABOR ..	..	For U.K., arr. Pto. Alegre 12th.
SILARUS ..	..	For U.K., arr. Santos 12th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

VENEZUELA ..	..	Left Barbados 12th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERHAZEL ..	..	For Calcutta, left Rangoon 11th.

UNION-CASTLE

GARTH CASTLE ..	..	For Ldn., left Ascension 12th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	..	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 13th.
SANDGATE CASTLE ..	..	For Mauritius, arr. Algoa B. 13th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICA ..	..	For Hamburg, left N.Y. 12th.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA ..	..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Las Palmas 12th.
ALONDRA ..	..	Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 12th.

MARINE INSURANCE

FIRE IN THE COMORIN

News from Lloyd's agents at Colombo showed that a fire broke out in the P. and O. liner COMORIN on Wednesday night just as she was about to leave Colombo on her homeward voyage. It is understood that considerable damage has been done to the cargo. The cargo affected consists of wool, fibre, and wine, and it is thought that the frozen cargo in the lower hold may have been affected by the heat. It was also stated that there was a possibility that the Australian mail had been damaged. Another message stated that the vessel had also sustained considerable structural damage.

The COMORIN, a vessel of 15,132 tons, was built in 1925. It is understood that the vessel was carrying a consignment of Australian gold for the United Kingdom.

The American steamer MUNAIRES, on fire at New Orleans, was introduced into the London market yesterday and 25 per cent. was quoted. The MUNAIRES caught fire on Tuesday when a fire broke out on the wharf alongside which she was berthed. She is understood to have had a full cargo of cotton on board, and it is stated that extensive damage has been done both to the vessel and the cargo. The MUNAIRES, a vessel of 4,620 tons, managed by the Munson Steamship Line, was built in 1918.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
JUSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwer

FLATS FURNISHED WITH SERVICE.

CHESTERFIELD COURT,

1, CHESTERFIELD GARDENS, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR.

OPENING THIS WEEK.

BACHELOR AND FAMILY FLATS, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED.

RENTS, INCLUDING LIGHTING, CENTRAL HEATING, SERVICE, AND VALETING, FROM 9-20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.

FINEST MINIATURE BLOCK IN TOWN.

EXPERT CATERING, RIVALLING THAT OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS.

ENTRANCE
by Hanslip Fletcher.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, AND TO INSPECT, APPLY TO THE RESIDENT MANAGER.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717, 3718, 3719.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

WAY & WALLER, FLATS,
3, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

£350 PER ANNUM.—LANCASTER-GATE.—Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and kitchen. This spacious accommodation is available in a well-appointed maisonette situated close to the Park. Reasonable sum for lease and improvements.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).

BAKER-STREET.—Well Furnished Mansion Flat: recently redecorated: double bed room; two reception rooms and kitchen; electric cooking: constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent £3 3s. per week.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—LARGE SELECTION of FURNISHED FLATS and MAISONETTES at moderate rents; also a few unfurnished; per week.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, W.12 (overlooking Green and close to Stations).—Very light SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; three rooms, bath, and kitchen; fitted bath room; newly decorated; rents from £2 5s. per week; no premium.—Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Main road MANSION FLAT; two top reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, kitchen; newly decorated throughout; lift; porter. Rent £260 per annum.—Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An opportunity occurs to let on lease for four years the first floor of this exceptionally nice FURNISHED FLAT, containing three bed rooms, two reception rooms, and all usual offices. Eight guineas per week.—Apply Estate Office, Cole hare Court, Old Brompton-road, S.W.7.

AT ONLY £180 PER ANNUM.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—MANSION FLAT with 3 three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and bath. Inspection by appointment.—Apply MARCH and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7346.

STREATHAM-HILL.—Delightful ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT, verandah view over large garden; three bed, bath, and large reception room; constant hot water, electric light, power. Rent £140 inclusive.—BM/ZAGG, London, W.C.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
MANSION FLAT.
Exty modern conveniences.
Four bed rooms, two reception rooms.
£320 PER ANNUM.
Strictly moderate terms for, to include fixtures, &c.
Apply ALLISON and POOLE, 3, Cavendish-square, W.1.
Tel. 1234 Hamilton. 2 Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; frigidaire; fitted cupboards; large gardens; garages. Some rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 15s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet to Resident Estate Office, Larkhall-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

THE Owner of a large OLD-WORLD HOUSE, standing in its own grounds, near Richmond Bridge, wishes to LET part of it to a tenant who would appreciate a delightful lounge and bath, available for a lady or gentleman with chauffeur's quarters if desired.—Write Box 0.787, The Times, E.C.4.

THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,000. Can be viewed any time. Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CLORE PARK, IS FAVOURITE MANSION BLOCK. To be LET, FURNISHED, for season or longer. Three bed rooms, bath, two reception, and offices; constant hot water; good bath to remain. Terms 7 guns per week, Apply, HERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7245.

TUDOR HOUSE, near London.—FURNISHED SUITE; modern conveniences; no service; 2 gns.; part garden; quiet married couple or two ladies; really worth while.—Write Box T.4525, The Times, E.C.4.

NO. 6, PALACE COURT, W.
TWO FLATS to be LET in small mansion block, facing Kensington Palace Gardens; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, fitted kitchens; refrigerators. Wayground: Only passenger floors; constant hot water; caretaker in attendance. Rents, inclusive of rates and all outgoings, £450 and £525 per annum. Write or telephone JAMES L. NAYLOR, 19, Hanover-square, W.1, or Caretaker, No. 6, Palace Court, W.2. Park 8699.

UNFURNISHED FLATS: one bed room, one sitting room, kitchen, and bath; ground floor; £160 a year. 27, Eccleston-square (near Victoria Station). 'Phone, 6710.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS AVAILABLE.
At Harewood Court, Hanover-square, Bloomsbury Court, 29, St. James's-street; Park-lane Court, 43, Park-lane; Pall Mall Court, 49a, Pall Mall, and Canwell Chambers, 22, Ryder-street.
Apply respective Manageresses.

WELL FURNISHED GARAGE FLAT, overlooking garden; hard tennis court; to be Let for any period; service; housekeeper can cook breakfast; 20 mins. from Waterloo by South Kensington Station. Kelvin 3135.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT and NEWLY DECORATED.
WESTMINSTER.—Attractive BALCONY FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; rent about £6pw. per week; long let preferred.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7666.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Six rooms and bath room, seventh floor, facing River and Embankment Gardens. Beautiful situation. Moderate rental.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 2160.

CENTRAL LONDON.
W.C.1.—Quiet position; two reception, four beds, modern bath and kitchen; entrance floor; constant hot water; £250 per annum inclusive.—Offices, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 4377.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLAT.
QUEEN'S GATE.—Well-appointed Unfurnished 25, Suite; best Park; constant hot water; one bed, one sitting room; passenger lift; excellent service and exterior. Rent £200 per annum inclusive.—Apply Manageress.

125, QUEEN'S GATE.
Unfurnished Service Suites, two or three rooms. Catering.
With right of entry to delightful Garden.
7 GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, with four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; telephone, garage.
LEAKE and RUCK,
29, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

TO be LET, FURNISHED, from now, a good FLAT and garage, best part of Oxford.—Apply Pilkington, 21, Bardwell-road, Oxford.

WANTED

FLATLET WANTED, Furnished or Unfurnished, near Piccadilly-circus, by Gentleman; about 8pm in Town two nights weekly; moderate rent for permanency; very best references, financial and otherwise; might consider upper part for convenience.—Write Box 0.857, The Times, 72a, Regent-street, W.1.

REQUIRED at once, FLAT, either North or South of Hyde Park; four bed rooms minimum.—Replies to Lady D., care of HUGHES and NORTON, 3, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED for genuine applicants, FLATS in Kensington; three-five bed, three reception rooms; up to £600 per annum.—Particulars please to SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6511-2.

WANTED, from May 1st for three months, in Bures or Rochampton district, SERVICE FLAT or modern lodgings; minimum accommodation, bed room, dressing room, bath, large sitting room.—Write Box T.1450, The Times, E.C.4.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

PUTNEY HEATH (close).

A substantially built, detached residence, standing in its own well-kept garden of about ½ acre.
A FREEHOLD (unrestricted) PROPERTY in good residential part, on gravel soil; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; brick garage two cars; all in excellent repair; electric light, &c. Only £3,500 (easy terms if desired). Might be let unfurnished or furnished. Possibly and whole contents.
HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
'Phone: Putney 3361 (4 lines).
And at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN, 17 minutes Waterloo, Southern Railway, two other railways, convenient for omnibuses, yet with the quietude of the country. Nine bed rooms, three excellent reception, drawing room 400 sq. feet, lounge hall; three garages with rooms over; for 16½ years in present hands. Only £2,500. Lovely old garden about ¾ Acre. FREEHOLD £5,000.—Write Owner, Box C.788, The Times, E.C.4.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

PETWORTH, WEST HEATH-ROAD, facing Golders Hill Park, three minutes station, theatre, shops, &c.—Exceptionally attractive MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two excellent reception rooms, lounge hall, ground-floor cloak room, domestic offices; full-size garage; gardens. For SALE by private treaty, or to be submitted to Public Auction at the London Auction Mart, on Thursday, March 20th next.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I. The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

23, MIDDLEWAY, HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB, situated quite close to churches, Heath, and the Big Wood, &c.—Charming semi-detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms (three fitted lavatory basins), bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, wood block flooring, exceptional domestic offices; room for tennis court. For SALE by private treaty, or to be submitted to Public Auction at the London Auction Mart, on Thursday, March 20th next.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I. The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

CHISWICK PARK.—With VACANT POSSESSION. —The well-situated FAMILY RESIDENCE, overlooking tennis courts, 23, CHARLBERT-STREET, NW.8; accommodation comprising six large bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, excellent offices; garden; lease 99 years from 29th March, 1887, at ground-rent of £5 per annum. Will be SOLD by AUCTION during the evening 27th March, 1930, at 8 p.m., by Messrs. TYSER, GREENWOOD and Co., 29, High-road, Chiswick, and The Bedford Park Estate Office, Turnham Green Station, W.4, from whom particulars can be obtained.

DULWICH.—Attractive modern, double-fronted, detached near Colleges, station; full-size billiard room; garage; south aspect; tennis lawn. LEASEHOLD £2,850. VACANT POSSESSION.—14, Red Post-hill, S.E.24.

SURREY, EAST MOLESEY, NEAR HAMPTON COURT.
EXCEPTIONALLY well built detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; river ten minutes, golf five minutes; three reception, six bed and bath rooms, constant hot water, central heating, garage, well-timbered gardens; room for garage. £2,850. FREEHOLD.—Turner and Co., Solicitors, 7, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

FOR SALE, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, well-appointed HOUSE, facing Tooting Bec Common; open position; balcony, verandah, and kitchen lobby; three bed, bath room, kitchen, &c.; modern improvements and decorations (electric light and power, gas cooker, hot and cold water in three bed rooms); garden; £10 ground-rent. Lease 60 years. Price £1,000, or near offer.—Write W., care of Hurley's Library, Balham.

A RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION.
NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—An expensively appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE commanding delightful views; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, basement offices; labour-saving features; CENTRAL HEATING; brick garage; pleasant garden grounds; for SALE by PRIVATE TREATY.—Price Apellon Parade, 1930.—E. RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

ROEHAMPTON CLUB.

Close to, and facing large open space.
Excellent opportunity of acquiring attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE at MODERATE PRICE.

8 bed, dressing, bath, and offices.	Non-basement 3 reception,	Garage Attractive Lawn and Flower Borders.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Two minutes from railway station, omnibus, &c.
Recommended.
HILLYER and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (F.4484A.)

SIDCUP, three minutes station and omnibuses, 10 minutes golf links.—Detached pre-War RESIDENCE, well planned on two floors; three reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold) and usual offices; separate w.c.; kitchen, scullery; garage; electric light, gas, telephone; garden one-third acre; tennis court, well-stocked kitchen garden with fruit trees; rose pergola. SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately) at Sidcup, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930, at 3 p.m. POSSESSION. £1,600 FREEHOLD, or offer.—Write Box N.140, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL CONTRACT-BUILT FREEHOLD HOUSE (1931); two reception, four bed rooms, usual offices; workshop, &c.; S.S.W. aspect; company's electric light, gas, water; pretty garden. ONE ACRE. On restricted estate Kingsham Common, 35 minutes Waterloo. Close to golf and tennis.—APPLY OGDEN, 177, Regent-street, W.1.

SURBITON.

Waterloo 18 minutes, exceptional train service.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND COMPACT RESIDENCE, in quiet select position, and well-wooded surroundings, 10 minutes' walk of station, easy reach of river, golf, &c.; specially adapted to City man; splendidly built and appointed; six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, three reception; hall with fireplace, tiled floor; cloakroom, lavatory basin, outdoor offices; electric light all labour-saving, and in excellent condition.
DELIGHTFUL GARDEN and GROUND, about 1¼ acre, in two parts, fine old trees, heated greenhouse, sheds, and brick garage.
£2,500, OR NEAR OFFER.
BONIWELL and Co., Surveyors, Surbiton.

HOLLOND COMMON (close to), high ground, gravel soil.—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, good garden and garage. FREEHOLD £3,000quite CROSS and PRIOR, 54, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WINCHMORE HILL, N., unique position, excellent shopping centre.—Charming detached RESIDENCE, newly built, latest conveniences, garage, very compact; four bed rooms, three receptions; parquet; four minutes station and tram. With two extra detached garages £2,350 FREEHOLD. Whole or would divide.—Leigh, 34, Arthur-road, N.21. Tele., Palmers Green 837.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (last off).—Gravel soil, exceedingly choice detached HOUSE; five good bed, bath, three reception rooms, lounge hall, cloak room, &c.; good offices; large garden; garage; modern conveniences; beautifully fitted. FREEHOLD £3,600.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

FURNISHED HOUSE, on the heights of NORTH LONDON, overlooking Ken Wood. Quiet and select road. Detached; four reception rooms, nine bed rooms; garage. Beautifully fitted and in excellent repair. Moderate rent for a good tenant. The house is to be let from the end of April for five months.—Apply PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

HENRY F. DUNSTER,
2, KING'S-ROAD, READING.
WOODLEY, Near READING, BERKS.
£4,250. 11 ACRES. Gentleman's RESIDENCE and FRUIT FARM.
Well-built HOUSE, COTTAGE. Lovely situation; protected from further building. Photographs available.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, BERKS.
£2,200. Unique COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernised throughout. Lounge, three reception, four beds (basins), modern drainage; ½-acre of grounds. Photographs available.
GENUINE TUDOR PERIOD.

SONNING-ON-THAMES.

ADJOINING GOLF CLUB.—Tudor Cottage Residence. Every modern convenience, tasteful, ready for occupation; Freehold.—For inspection and terms apply PADDICK, Builder, Sonning.

BETWEEN READING and OXFORD.
ARCHITECT'S medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE, having a quiet situation, on high ground, in TWO ACRES, with pleasant views. One mile from Station (London under an hour). Hall with gentleman's cloakroom, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; gas, main water; garage for two cars and other useful outbuildings. For SALE.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.
AN attractive Georgian style RESIDENCE occupying a pleasant position; six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, loggia; beautiful pleasure grounds; central heating, electric light, gas; garage, stabling. PRICE £3,400; inspected and highly recommended by DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

BETWEEN
AXMINSTER & LYME REGIS.
The opportunity occurs of securing a very small property in this very favourite district.
It comprises an old-fashioned HOUSE in the Tudor style, amidst lovely and well-timbered grounds and meadowland of
16 ACRES.
Spacious hall, four reception, nine or more beds, Stabling, coachhouse, garages, cottage.
PRICE £4,500.
HAMPTON and SONS, 25, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.8115a.)

ALVERSTOKE, easily accessible Hilsea Bay and Southsea.—Conveniently arranged RESIDENCE, containing three reception, six bed, bath, and usual offices; garden. For AUCTION on 19th March, 1930, unless sold privately. Very low reserve.—Auctioneers, PAINE and MARSH, Gosport.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

EWBANK & CO.,
WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE, and COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62. Cobham 47.

By Auction on the 24th March, at very low reserve.
THE ARDEN, BYFLEET, SURREY.—COUNTRY HOUSE, on two floors, about one mile from main line station; nine bed rooms, bath, three reception, maids' sitting room; GARDENER'S COTTAGE; garage, stabling; secluded and well-kept grounds of about 1¼ ACRES. LEASEHOLD 21 years from March, 1927, at £50 per annum. Will be SOLD by AUCTION during the evening 27th March, 1930, at 8 p.m., by Messrs. TYSER, GREENWOOD and Co., 29, High-road, Chiswick, and The Bedford Park Estate Office, Turnham Green Station, W.4, from whom particulars can be obtained.

Commanding very extensive views.
TREGLOS, OATLANDS DRIVE, Walton-on-Thames, and Delightfully situated HOUSE, standing on gravel soil about 1¼ mile from main line station; golf at St. George's Hill, Burhill, &c.; five principal bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, two dressing rooms, maids' bath room, four secondary bed rooms, &c., OAK-PANELLED lounge hall, three good reception rooms, ALL PARQUET FLOORS, fine HILLMAN heating system, garage, stabling, &c.; beautifully laid out in terraces, lawn tennis court, rose garden, kitchen garden, &c. ABOUT 3 ACRES. Possession on completion. Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co.

Excellent position in quiet road near station.
£1,800.—WEYBRIDGE, south aspect, with LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE; four bed, heated linen cupboard, good bath room, entrance hall, cloak room and lavatory, two reception rooms (one 20 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.), central heating, garage; about one-third Acre with kitchen garden, &c. SALE by SERVICE. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Favourite Fairmile District.
COBHAM.—Attractively situated on high ground. Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; two reception, eight bed and dressing, bath room, garage and cottage. Freehold £3,500 or nearest offer. To be SOLD by Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

COBHAM.—Beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking Downs and Surrey hills. Modern RESIDENCE, 17 miles Town. A charming and exceptionally well-built BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed rooms fitted lavatory basins, tiled bath room, &c. Garage, matured garden. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

Favourite Surrey and Sussex Border.
AMIDST delightful unspoilt country about 90 minutes by car from London, compact RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about 70 acres, including a beautiful Georgian style residence in park of perfect order; four reception, seven principal, five secondary bed rooms, dressing rooms, three bath rooms; every modern convenience and labour-saving device; central heating; garages; charming gardens, lovely views, pasture and woods; very moderate price.—Write Box P.1087, The Times, E.C.4.

BLACK and WHITE TUDOR COTTAGE, week-end retreat, 24 miles London, G.W.R.; four bed, bath, three reception rooms; company's water, drainage; garage; pretty garden under ONE ACRE.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

BOURNEMOUTH, near 16-HOLE GOLF LINKS.—Detached FAMILY RESIDENCE on high ground and convenient building site; nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, cloak room and lavatory, butler's pantry and usual offices; electric light, &c.; large garden with fine lawn, greenhouse; seven minutes' walk golf, tennis (hard) courts, shops, and motor-buses; £2,500 FREEHOLD for quick sale.—JAMES and SONS, Auctioneers, Parkstone, Dorset (and Poole Hill, Bournemouth).

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WEICH & CO., Est. 1893.

BRIGHTON (SUSSEX-SQUARE), in this delightful position, close to and overlooking private gardens. ONE of the finest of those dignified FIVE-STOREYED HOUSES, with eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, servants' hall, and usual conveniences. CENTRAL HEATING. AMPLE ROOM FOR GARAGE in the rear of the property. Price only £3,000 FREEHOLD for quick SALE with VACANT POSSESSION.—Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.

This Estate presents a golden opportunity for builders with capital. Houses are in great demand. Station 20 mins. on the Estate.—Write for illustrated brochure ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Managing Agents, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, and Brookmans Park, Herts.

BROADSTAIRS.—FREEHOLD HOUSES from £650. Main drains, water, electricity; brick and tile; gardens; easy terms.—Mitchell, Builder, Broadstairs.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—For SALE, attractive RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, hall (oak staircase), nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; electric light, telephone, central heating; garage for three, stabling; grounds, tennis courts, and gardens; early possession.—Particulars from S.686, The C.G.A. Ltd., Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1.

BEACONSFIELD.

COUNTRY COTTAGE to be LET or SOLD; three bed, bath, two reception rooms; large garden; ACRE garden; all modern conveniences; near station; moderate price or rent.—Apply BAILEY-DENTON, Beaconsfield 528.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD THATCHED COTTAGE and ONE ACRE; five miles from Bournemouth: £650.—MAGGS and MAGGS, Parkstone, Dorset.

DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD HOUSE FOR SALE; three reception, five bed rooms, bath, &c.; gas, electric light; main drainage; garden; space garage; five minutes station, main river; gravel soil. VACANT POSSESSION June; might Let.—Apply The Chestnuts, Eastworth-road, Chertsey, Surrey.

DEVON.—Old Stone Thatched COUNTRY COTTAGE for SALE; four bed rooms, three ground-floor rooms; excellent water supply, good drainage; garage; large garden and 2½ ACRES of land; five miles from sea.—Apply Redfern, Honiton.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS.
ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
EXCEPTIONAL FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE for SALE in high-class residential district, having direct South aspect; accommodation comprises: Director's office; most expensively fitted, perfect order throughout and ready for occupation; magnificent matured grounds, greenhouse, &c.; very fine heated garage for two cars. PRICE FROM £2,500 to £4,000 according to land taken. Railway station seven minutes, Epping Forest three minutes.—Apply AMBROSE and SON, Loughton.

PYRFORD, SURREY.
Golf at West Byfleet, 40 minutes Waterloo.
First-class residential position. Sandy subsoil.
FASCINATING COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; large lounge with two fireplaces or two reception rooms, four bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), bath room, excellent offices; all services; large garage; well-stocked garden, tennis lawn. For SALE FREEHOLD, or to be LET FURNISHED for three years from Lady Day.—Further particulars of the Sole Agents, WATERER and POWLEY, W. Byfleet. 'Phone, Byfleet 57.

HAYLING.—£1,000 FREEHOLD; perfect condition; two reception, five bed, two w.c.s, bath (hot and cold); garden and garage; country, sea and yacht anchorage; golf; motor-boating.—Write Box N.141, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSHIRE.—To be LET Unfurnished on Lease, old-fashioned HOUSE, with three reception, six bed and dressing, bath; garage; good garden, tennis court, and paddock; co.'s water and gas. Rent £127 per annum. —Apply AUSTIN and WYATT, 18a, London-road, Southampton.

HASLEMERE, SURREY, healthiest spot in the South.—Charming small HOUSE for SALE; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, box room, bath, usual offices; nicely fitted, first-class condition inside and out; every investigation courted. Vacant possession. £1,400, or near offer.—Write Box T.1458, The Times, E.C.4.

HORLEY.—Pre-War HOUSE, FREEHOLD; vacant possession; modernised, up to date; five bed, three reception, usual offices; 25 miles London, good train service. Accept £1,600 for quick SALE. Genuine opportunity.—Apply Crypt Chib, Cannon-street, E.C.

£425.—NEAR DEVIZES.—Attractive little COTTAGE; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms; garage and large garden.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

EASTBOURNE, occupying a splendid sunny position, facing Princes Park.—A very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE with large rooms and pleasant gardens. Room for garage; two reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and ground-floor offices. £1,750 with immediate possession.—Owner's Agents, JAMES KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

THE PARK CLOSE.
EASTBOURNE.—Central and best residential district. Modern detached COTTAGE-STYLED FREEHOLD HOUSES of XVth-Century design and of first-class workmanship and appointments; unique and attractive interiors; three rooms, two tiled bath rooms, tiled bath room, tiled kitchen, larder, &c.; minimum maintenance and upkeep; road, paths, and gardens completed; separate garages. VACANT POSSESSION. Agents, JAMES KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, or any principal Eastbourne Agents, or Messrs. Harrods, Ltd., Brompton-road, London, S.W.

HERTS and BUCKS BORDERS, 1½ mile from station, Met. and L.N.E.R.—Compact, well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE for SALE; rural situation; 2 miles golf; three reception, eight bed, bath, and three reception rooms; electric light, gas; garage two cars; attractive grounds 1¼ ACRE; tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard.—Write Box P.1084, The Times, E.C.4.

KENT, 23 miles London, 200ft. up, with good views.—A Gentleman's (old-style) COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, hall, two reception, kitchen and offices; gas, water, and electric light; garage; 2½ ACRE grounds. Near village and station. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,575.—Recommended HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

LEE-ON-SOLENT, in this delightful seaside resort, for which a rapidly increasing demand is in favour, a convenient commodious HOUSE, close to the front, containing two reception, six bed, bath; garage, &c.; independent water heater. VACANT POSSESSION at very low reserve.—At AUCTION by PAINE and MARSH, Gosport, on the 28th instant, at the property. Immediately following the furniture will be offered.

ST. PETER'S-IN-THANET
TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.
MODERNIZED DETACHED RESIDENCE secluded in beautiful wooded grounds of about 10 ACRES overlooking the North Foreland Golf Course and the sea. Two miles from a first-class golf links. Three reception, lounge hall, four reception rooms, including a small library overlooking the links, billiard room, 12 bed rooms, six bath rooms, two kitchens, usual offices, and stabling. The Grounds contain an excellent kitchen garden partly walled, greenhouses in first-rate order with vine and peach houses, ample heating by high water circulation. There is also the use of a bathing hut in June, July near Broadstairs. All modern conveniences, electric light, gas, water laid on. Apply to TANTON and Co., 7, Augusta-on-Sea, Broadstairs (Phone 444) and Westbrook, Margate.

OUNDLE, NORTHANTS.—For SALE, FREEHOLD detached DWELLING HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception, kitchen, &c.; large enclosed garden, stabling, garage (two); tennis grounds. ONE ACRE. For SALE by AUCTION or privately.—Particulars from Messrs. SADLER and BAKER, Auctioneers, 31, High-street, Oundle. 'Phone 19.

SURREY HILLS, OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.
"WHITE BEAM," OAKWOOD-AVENUE, PURLEY.—Commodious BUNGALOW; five bed (four bath and dressing), three reception, kitchen and scullery, wood block flooring; electric light, central heating; delightful gardens, tennis, fish pond, woodland; two garages. To AUCTION 27th inst., or privately.—MARTIN and GRAHAM-KING, 10, Godstone-road, Purley. Tele., Purley 104.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

WATFORD.—Six-bedroomed HOUSE with specially attractive interior decorations and fittings; tennis court, well-kept garden; garage, &c.; £3,250 FREEHOLD.—W. WELLER and SON, Estate Agents, Watford. (Established 1862.) Tele. 374.

WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.—To be LET unfurnished at £160 per annum, MODERN HOUSE; seven bed rooms, three sitting rooms; garage.—Write Box P.1090, The Times, E.C.4.

WYE VALLEY.—Unfurnished stone-built COTTAGE (Abbeydore 1597); hall, two reception, four bed, bath; garage; electricity; oak doors, beamed ceilings; £1,250.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

WOKING.—An attractive, conveniently situated RESIDENCE containing two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, fitted panels; garage; all services; £1,000 FREEHOLD.—Write Box T.1457, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.—FURNISHED modern HOUSE; eight rooms; garage; electric light, gas; garden.—Scott, 20, Gladbow-gds., S.W.5. (Kens. 5256.)

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

LADY'S well FURNISHED LITTLE HOUSE for few months; 31 miles London; living room, three bed rooms; every convenience; garden; 2½ guineas weekly.—Owner, 2, Handside-close, Welwyn Garden City.

MARGATE, CLIFTONVILLE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE and FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET. Moderate terms.—Miss Samuels, 84, Strand, London, W.C.2.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Really comfortable SMALL HOUSE; 3 rooms, reception, seven bed; garden; with view of golf links. Terms 3 guns per week till July. Moderate rent.—Write Box G.807, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX (two miles main line station).—Charming old-fashioned HOUSE, in picturesque village, with over four Acres lovely old grounds, and views to South Downs, to be LET FURNISHED from April for few months; 10 bed, two bath, four reception rooms; gas, company's water. Rent 15gns. a week. Indoor staff might remain. Recommended by JARVIS and Co., Haywards Heath. 'Phone 133.

TORQUAY.—To be LET FURNISHED or SELL, pretty modern semi-bungalow in best position near Torquay Station, overlooking sea; rent 3gns. per week for long let. LEASEHOLD for sale; owner going abroad.—Apply TEARLE and Co. Ltd., 140, Union-street, Torquay.

TO be LET FURNISHED from Easter, for summer months or longer, picturesque COTTAGE, in orchard district of Kent, 45 miles from London, on Canterbury-Dover road; two sitting rooms, hall, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); indoor sanitation; company's water; well-stocked garden and tennis lawn; garage by arrangement. Rent £3 3s. per week.—Photographs if desired.—Write Box G.852, The Times, E.C.4.

WARWICK and STRATFORD-ON-AVON (near).—Comfortable COUNTRY HOUSE; high ground; modern conveniences; 3 reception, 7 bed rooms; garage, stabling. Very moderate rent.—FAYERMAN and Co., Estate Agents, Leamington Spa.

WORPLESDON, SURREY, ½ mile Station.—An expensively FURNISHED RESIDENCE commanding exceptional views; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, two garages, and two living rooms; electric light, company's water; tennis; orchard; April to 6-15 months; £75 guineas per annum.—Photo and particulars from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, The Broadway, Woking.

WINCHELSEA (SUSSEX).—Most comfortable HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED; five rooms; good garden. 3½ to 3 gns. weekly.—A., 73, Marina, St. Leonards.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED,
AND
FACTORIES
will be found on Page Four.

BUSINESS PREMISES

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, 8, and 8, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2972.

BAKER-STREET.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR, comprising two well-lighted rooms. Rent £300 inclusive. Further particulars of GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

LORD-STREET,
LIVERPOOL.
COMMANDING SHOP PREMISES
CENTRE OF THE CITY.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.
Apply:—
MESSRS. W. F. BRAYAN,
7, UNION-COURT, LIVERPOOL;
or to
MESSRS. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN,
27, MADDOX-STREET WEST, LONDON.

MAIN ROAD, London to Eastbourne.—Popular village close East Grinstead, valuable PREMISES suitable any business; shop, seven rooms, bath; garden; 67ft. frontage.—Agents, TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER, East Grinstead. (Tele. 70 and 432.)

20 GOOD SHOPS
TO BE LET.
T., 2, WARRIOR-SQUARE.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

TO be LET, Magnificent SUITE of OFFICES, 2,300 sq. ft., consisting eight rooms, four overlooking St. James's Park; in perfect condition; £1,900 per annum; premium £500.—Write Box P.1036, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER, 7, VICTORIA-STREET.—TWO GOOD OFFICES, Second Floor (lift). Bright, large rooms; excellent position. Rent £140, inclusive rates. Would let separately. Lease to September, 1934.—Apply Housekeeper of 'phone 3347 Avenue.

TO be LET, 6,500 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE on THREE FLOORS, well lit, in modern building of fine frontage and imposing entrance with lift; would let separately or as a whole; £1,250 per annum, plus rates and taxes; situate over Thorn's, 19-21, Great Portland-street (one minute's Oxford-circus).—Apply VICKERS, 19, Gt. Portland-street, Oxford-circus. Langham 3966.

WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED, by well-known concern, WAREHOUSE and OFFICES, area 4,000 to 7,000 sq. ft., in Westminster or immediate district. To rent on lease.—Full details to GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

GALE, POWER & CO.,

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanus," Picy., London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0088. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

PRICE £4,250.
In a favourite part on the
SOUTH DEVON COAST.
Within two miles of the Sea and Golf Course.
GLORIOUS VIEWS. DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.
High up, overlooking beautiful river valley.
Delightful and well-built COUNTRY HOUSE.
In first-class condition.
Ready for immediate occupation.
The accommodation is most conveniently planned, and includes lounge hall, cloak room, drawing room, dining room, morning room, sun parlour, seven bed rooms, bath room, good offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Gravitation water.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Very attractive gardens and grounds. Tennis lawn, orchard, grassland, about
4 ACRES.
Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.32927.)

RURAL AND ACCESSIBLE.
LESS THAN £8,000
will be accepted for the Freehold of a most Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, with stabling, garage, two cottages, and about
17 ACRES.
Situate about
16 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN,
adjoining a well-timbered Common.
The House has practically every convenience, stands well off a quiet road, and contains lounge, three reception and full-size billiard room, 12 bed rooms and three bath rooms.
The grounds are beautifully timbered, and there is grassland with suitable cowsheds.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, *who will supply full particulars on application.*
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.33798.)

HASLEMERE, SURREY.

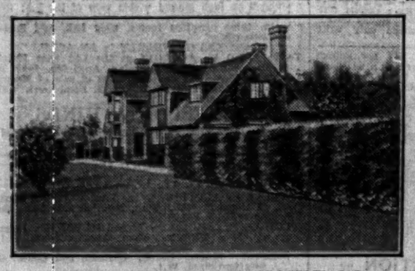
SITUATE 700ft. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL. A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.

For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM: ELECTRIC LIGHT: FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.
GARAGES. COTTAGE.
LOVELY GARDENS.
Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly
17 ACRES.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
HERTS & BUCKS BORDERS.
Lovely country. Grand soil, 300ft. up.
Frequent Train Service.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION, COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with long carriage drive, and containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, two staircases, eight bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Electric light. Gas and water. Telephone.
TWO GARAGES.
Charming old-established gardens of over
1½ ACRES.
Bungalow, excellent cottage, paddock and orchard, total area over
3½ ACRES.
Inspected and recommended by (R.1529.) HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HERTS—TOTTERIDGE.
ON RISING GROUND.
Close to South Herts Golf Course, few minutes from station.
Easy access by rail or road of CITY AND WEST END.
For SALE, well-built MODERN RESIDENCE. Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, two baths, bright and airy offices.
Central heating. Constant hot water. Company's electric light, gas and water.
Good Garage, fitted with electric light and gas radiator.
Nicely laid-out grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c.
Inspected and recommended by (R.1301.) HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SMALL "PERIOD" HOUSE
ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.
Delightful reproduction of a Jacobean Cottage by prominent architect *in fine position 500 feet up, with South-West aspect and fine views.*
UNEXPECTEDLY FOR SALE AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.



The House is most charmingly and conveniently planned and contains large hall with open fireplace, oak timbering and fine panelling, sun verandah, morning room, drawing room, dining room, cloak room, maids' room, pantry, &c., six bed rooms (fitted basins), two tiled bath rooms.
Central Heating and all services.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF TWO ACRES.
Tennis lawn, Croquet lawn; Orchard; Rose Garden; Paddock and Pond.
Garage with chauffeur's room and lodge.
AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE IN A FINE POSITION.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.38064.)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

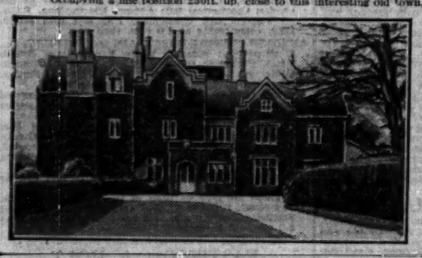
'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Audconsdan, Audley, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
YACHTING ON THE BLACKWATER.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
ROSMEADE, ULTING, NEAR MALDON.

Comprising well-appointed RESIDENCE, with lounge hall, three reception, two bath, and 10 bed rooms.
Beautiful XVIth Century Farm House and second farm, both with buildings, seven cottages and land extending in all to about
142 ACRES.
NOTE.—The residence will be sold with about 20 acres.
For SALE privately or by AUCTION next month. Full particulars from Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
WILTS AND SOMERSET BORDERS.
ONE OF THE BEST PROPERTIES AVAILABLE IN THE WEST.
"WOODLEIGH," BRADFORD-ON-AVON.
Occupying a fine position 250ft. up, close to this interesting old town, having:—

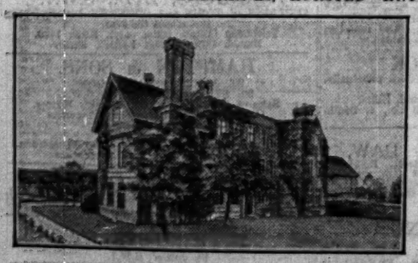


Hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.
Electric light and gas. Main water. Central heating. Constant hot water.
Garage. Stabling and three cottages.
Really delightful pleasure grounds, in all nearly
20 ACRES.
Most confidently recommended.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION, in the spring.
Apply Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH SELDOM OCCURS.
NEAR PETERSFIELD & WINCHESTER.
ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN UNSPOILT VILLAGE.

Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms. Capital offices.
Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
All modern conveniences. Garage and stabling. Cottage. Charming gardens and paddocks. About 9½ ACRES.
MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
Strongly recommended by Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SUSSEX.
Five miles from Haywards Heath (main line).
A FASCINATING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.
TREMAINES, HORSTED KEYNES.



Immortalised by the Bensons in their famous novels.
Three reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Central heating: electric light.
Lovely oak panelling.
Two garages; two cottages.
Old-world gardens, partly walled, include hard tennis court. In all about 10 acres (more land available).
For SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at an early date (if not sold privately beforehand).
Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale in course of preparation.
Apply for full details to the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

"COVENTRY HOUSE," MELTON MOWBRAY.
LEICESTERSHIRE.
Two minutes from Melton Mowbray Station.
CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE,
including genuine antique oak mahogany and walnut Furniture, with examples of Tudor, Chippendale, and Sheraton periods, the appointments of 25 bed and reception rooms, Persian rugs, Axminster and Indian carpets, a Queen Anne tallboy chest, set wheelback Windsor chairs, massive oak sideboard, refectory tables; Dresden, cut glass, bronze, and marble ornaments, table glass, china, and kitchen utensils.—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, on the premises, on TUESDAY, 18th MARCH, 1930, at 11.30 a.m. precisely. On view day prior to sale from 10-5.
Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers' Offices, 2, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1267.

FAVOURITE COOMBE HILL.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OF ACQUIRING
A REALLY CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE.
Accommodation: Hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Garage for two.
Delightfully timbered gardens with hard tennis court, in all about
ONE ACRE.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Owner's Agents:—
Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE AVAILABLE IN EACH CASE.

Offices:—7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
Telephones:—REGENT 6773 & 6774.

FAVOURITE CENTRE IN SUSSEX. AN HOUR'S RAIL FROM LONDON.
FOR SALE AT ABOUT HALF THE INITIAL COST.

A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WITH MANY CHARMING QUALITIES.
Pleasantly situated on the fringe of a favourite old market town; in a good social and sporting neighbourhood. An unusually well-built and comfortably appointed residence with spacious and well-decorated interior. Accommodation on two floors only. Lounge hall, four large reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, dressing room, bath room: maids' sitting room. Companies' electric light, gas and water; main drainage; telephone; light sandstone soil. Double garage. Splendid stables. Six-roomed cottage. The property has been in the ownership of the present family for many years, has been particularly well maintained and is in first-rate order and repair.
BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS, PROFUSELY TIMBERED AND IN A WONDERFUL STATE OF CULTIVATION.
FREEHOLD £5,500 WITH 5 ACRES. A GENUINE SACRIFICE.
(A FURTHER TWO OR THREE ACRES AVAILABLE ADJOINING IF REQUIRED.)
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE FROM THE SOLE AGENTS, F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL. REGENT 6773.

MIDWAY BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.
In a countrified and favourite neighbourhood on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. About five miles south of Reigate and within 40 minutes of the City and West End.
OFFERED FOR SALE AT A PRICE REPRESENTING A HEAVY SACRIFICE TO THE OWNER.
A WELL-BUILT AND COMFORTABLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE OF ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURE.

Well retired from a quiet road with a pretty drive approach. Accommodation compactly arranged on two floors only. Delightful lounge-drawing room with timbered ceiling, 46ft. by 18ft., and divisible into two separate rooms. Good dining room. Usual offices, including maids' sitting room. Six bed rooms, bath room, fitted wash basins with hot and cold supplies in the principal bed rooms. In the roof space (which has been properly floored and is approached by a staircase) provision has been made for the addition of two or three extra bed rooms if required. Main electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Constant hot water service. Modern system of sanitation. Large garage. Stabling and model farmery. Two excellent modern cottages, each containing three bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, kitchen, &c. Deserving of special mention are the attractively arranged gardens, which are inexpensive of upkeep and include tennis and other lawns, lily pool and crazy paving, ornamental water with small island and rustic bridge, herbaceous borders, rockery, &c. The remainder is grassland in first-rate heart and condition, and possessing about 800ft. of valuable road frontage. The property embraces a total area of about

50 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,500, YET OFFERS WILL BE CONSIDERED.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

AN ARTIST'S HOUSE IN BUCKS.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
With most beautiful woodland views to the South; not a house in sight. Architect's weekend retreat. Within easy access of the River and close to a charming old-world village. The residence contains studio or dance lounge (28ft. by 24ft.) with Georgian music gallery; two reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room, &c. Main water and gas. Gravel soil. Fine collection of tiles and old carving in many rooms. Delightful old-fashioned garden, lawns, orchard, and paddocks.
4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,000.
Particulars and photographs from the Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

CLOSE TO HAYES AND KESTON COMMONS.
A PARTICULARLY FAVOURITE PART OF KENT.
ON GRAVEL SOIL, QUITE A RURAL ENVIRONMENT, YET ONLY 14 MILES OUT.
A MODERN RESIDENCE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.
Exceptionally well built, of very attractive elevation.
Planned and equipped on modern labour-saving lines, with an interior affording an air of spaciousness without being unwieldy.
Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, and two bath rooms.
Hot and cold water services to bed rooms.
Electric light, gas and water from companies' mains. Central heating. Large garage.
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS.
1½ ACRES.
FREEHOLD, £5,500.
(ADDITIONAL LAND ADJOINING CAN BE PURCHASED BY ARRANGEMENT.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

£3,500 FREEHOLD
WITH 5½ ACRES.
GENUINE BARGAIN.
SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.
300 FEET UP. GRAVEL SOIL.
45 MINUTES LONDON.
A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE
Approached by a pretty drive and commanding pleasant views of the surrounding, unspoiled country. Accommodation on two floors only:—Three charming reception rooms, oak parquet floors, fine billiards or music room, 25ft. by 18ft., with beamed ceiling, panelled walls, and open fireplace, maids' small sitting room, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Excellent water supply, electric lighting, telephone, and other conveniences. Good outbuildings, double garage. Delightful old-fashioned gardens (inexpensive of upkeep), tennis lawn, rockery, ornamental water, kitchen garden, orchard, and large paddock.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT THE ABOVE MENTIONED LOW PRICE.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A FASCINATING XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE.
Delightfully situated away from main road traffic. In one of the prettiest and favourite localities in Surrey.
BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD.
40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
The residence, facing south and enjoying the maximum of sunshine, has a most picturesque elevation in brick with a tiled roof and leaded light windows. Internally is a wealth of interesting features, such as old oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Accommodation on two floors: Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, study; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, maids' sitting room. Co.'s electric light and water; central heating with radiators in every room. Exquisitely pretty gardens, inexpensive of maintenance. Tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, &c.

3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,250.
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents:—F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

EWART, WELLS & CO.

HIGH HERTFORDSHIRE.
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

This delightful modern RESIDENCE in a finely-timbered miniature park and having its accommodation on two floors only. Central hall, three spacious reception rooms, and billiard room; well-planned offices; 12 or 13 bed and dressing rooms; three bath rooms; electric light; company's water and gas; gravel soil; modern drainage; beautiful mahogany doors and polished oak and parquetry floors; specimen mantels; garage for four cars; cottage; model farmery; dairy; the gardens are a beautiful feature, being finely timbered, and yet are inexpensively maintained. About
32 ACRES, FREEHOLD.
OFFERED AT ONE-THIRD OF COST.
Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

PRIVATE ACCESS TO A SURREY GOLF COURSE.
IMMUNE FROM BUILDING AND 35 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

500 feet up, with lovely views.
FAULTLESS MODERN RESIDENCE IN UNIQUE POSITION,
very soundly constructed and unusually well equipped. Entrance hall, three reception, billiard room, three bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, well-planned offices, servants' sitting room; company's electric light, gas, water, central heating, constant hot water, modern drainage; telephone; chauffeur's flat, garage for two cars, stabling; finely timbered gardens and grounds, including tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, &c., in all about THREE ACRES. INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.
ONLY £4,500 FREEHOLD.
Full details and photos from EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS,
HEAD OFFICE, 51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2.

STANMER HOUSE.
BETWEEN BRIGHTON AND LEWES.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS OR FOR THE SEASON, OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE STANDS IN A WELL-TIMBERED PARK OF 500 ACRES, AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SOUTH DOWN SCENERY. IT IS VERY WELL FURNISHED AND HAS ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

HALL, SIX RECEPTION ROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES, 30 BED & DRESSING ROOMS, SIX BATH ROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER, TELEPHONE. GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS. STABLING FOR EIGHT.
MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS OF ABOUT 20 ACRES,
including hard and grass tennis courts, extensive lawns, wild garden, woodland walks; large walled kitchen garden, orchards, &c.
Rent, photographs, and full particulars from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

ST. ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE.
Within 30 minutes by express train of St. Pancras, and 10 minutes' walk of the centre of the city.
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE HOTEL, SCHOOL OR COUNTRY CLUB.

A FINELY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, commanding magnificent views over open, unspoiled country to the Abbey and old Gateway.
The accommodation comprises:
Imposing entrance hall, a fine galleried staircase and cloakroom, suite of five handsomely decorated reception rooms; magnificent billiard room with hand-painted dome ceiling and oak floor, tapestry-hung walls, and gents' cloak room. Delightful winter garden with mosaic floor. Complete domestic offices tiled throughout. Above and arranged in convenient suites are 10 principal and seven secondary bed rooms, six bath rooms.

The RESIDENCE, together with up to nearly FIVE ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, and including Cottage, Garages, Stabling and walled-in kitchen garden, is now for disposal at the EXTREMELY LOW FIGURE OF £5,500, OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND IF DESIRED.
DETAILED PARTICULARS MAY BE HAD OF THE SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS.
MANDLEY & SPARROW, ST. ALBANS. TELE. NO. 1004 (3 LINES).

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ABERDEENSHIRE.
DEER FOREST, GROUSE MOOR, and SALMON FISHING.
TO be LET for season 1930, INVERCAULD HOUSE, DEER FOREST, GROUSE MOOR, with SALMON FISHING from 1st July.
Shooting extends to 10,000 ACRES. House contains fine suite of reception rooms, hall room, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and accommodation for a large staff of servants. Electric light, ample water supply and modern drainage.—Apply ANDREW SMITH, Invercauld Estate Office, Ballater.

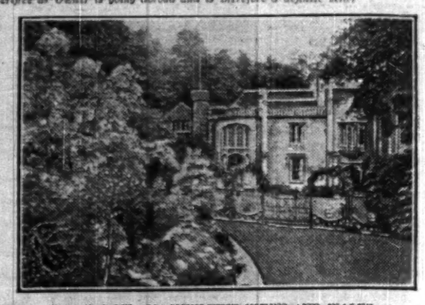
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FRANCE.
To SELL at DUCLAIR (Seine Inférieure),
"LA BOUGEOTTE."
Fine Estate overlooking two stretches of the Seine. Unrivalled Views.
Composed of a LARGE VILLA. All modern comfort. Eight best rooms, three bath rooms, six rooms for servants. Garage for three cars.
Private pontoon-bridge for boats.
Nice orchard in full bearing, about 2,000 metres in extent. Cold and hot water, gas, electricity. Telephone with Paris.—Write or apply to above address.

HARRODS

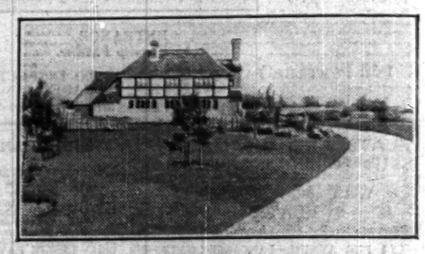
Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

FAVOURITE WILTSHIRE.
GENUINE BARGAIN. PRICE ONLY £12,000 FREEHOLD.
BEING VERY CONSIDERABLY BELOW HALF COST.
Offered at a Great Sacrifice as Owner is going abroad and is therefore a definite seller.
MEDIUM-SIZED TUDOR AND QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
(with Georgian Wings).
Subject of very lavish expenditure during recent years. Tudor fireplaces, Tudor and Queen Anne staircases, panelled walls and imposing ceilings.
Entrance hall, banqueting hall, music room or refectory with minstrel gallery and handsome raftered ceiling; four reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.
Central heating, electric light, main drainage, town and own water supply. Telephone.
Garages (two cars), rooms over, two cottages, ancient tithe barn or chapel.
Profusely timbered artistically displayed grounds, rock gardens, tennis and other lawns, specimen trees, sunk water garden.



MINIATURE GOLF COURSE AND MEADOW. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS AND WALKS.
IN ALL ABOUT 14½ ACRES.
Small staff only required both inside and outside. In first-class order. Ready to walk into. Easily reached from London. Recommend a visit by interested parties to fully appreciate.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHICHESTER AND BOSHAM.
CLOSE TO GOOD YACHTING CENTRE.
PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE
soundly constructed in the old-fashioned style of brick, half-timbered, with Norfolk reed thatched roof, containing on two floors:—
Entrance hall, gentlemen's cloak room (hot and cold), two good reception (one measuring 24 by 13), five bed and dressing rooms, and bath room.
Central heating. Modern drainage. Good water supply.
Garage. Attractive grounds of two acres laid out by well-known landscape gardeners, and comprising kitchen garden, orchard, flower garden, lawns, &c.
An exceptionally attractive property, very well fitted and ready for immediate occupation.



FREEHOLD £3,500.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1

ASHTEAD WOODS.
Retired Situation. Glorious Views. Unspoilt country.
LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.
In excellent order. Large lounge hall, four reception, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.
Electric light, Co.'s water, Modern drainage. Central heating. Independent hot water.
Good stabling. Coachhouse. Double Cottage.
LARGE GARAGE.
WELL TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS. Lawns, two tennis courts, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden. Small farm, lake, and parkline pasturelands.
IN ALL 17 ACRES.
£7,750 FOR A QUICK SALE.
Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST.
EASY REACH OF BEXHILL. ON HIGH GROUND.
QUAINT OLD 17TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE.
Two reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.
Electric light. Excellent water. Good drainage.
Good garage. Several useful outbuildings, including a large barn, suitable for a badminton court.
INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS with herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, cricket pitch, meadows, in all
6 ACRES.
ONLY £2,750 FREEHOLD.
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AN ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION.
BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY.
High and healthy situation. Open aspect.
PRICE £4,250. FAR BELOW COST.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, conveniently placed for station, shops, churches, &c., and containing entrance hall, three-four reception, seven bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, complete offices.
Polished Canadian pine floors.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone.
Garage and useful outbuildings.
BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDEN
with tennis lawn, &c., in all about
2½ ACRES.
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TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
400ft. up, overlooking the Common.
CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE of the period of the famous "Pantiles," completely modernized, and in perfect order throughout.
Three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices.
Electric light, power, Co.'s gas and water. Main drainage. Independent hot water system.
SMALL GARDEN.
£3,150 FREEHOLD.
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ESSEX & PUCKERIDGE HUNTS.
WITHIN AN HOUR OF TOWN.
PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.
A SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE, containing entrance hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; central heating, excellent water, modern drainage; garage and useful outbuildings; well-timbered pleasure grounds, with tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, and pasturelands, in all
36 ACRES.
Good Hunting and Shooting.
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HASLEMERE.
Best Residential part. 600ft. up. Commanding glorious views.
CHARMING LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, with entrance hall, two good reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices, including servants' hall and secondary staircase.
Co.'s water. Electric light, gas. Modern drainage.
Large garage and outbuildings.
CHARMINGLY ARRANGED GARDEN, full size tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden,
IN ALL ¾ ACRE.
ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD (or offer). Early Possession can be obtained.
Particulars of R. C. S. Evennett, Haslemere; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

35 MINUTES WATERLOO.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
with entrance hall, three good reception, seven bed and dressing rooms (the principal ones fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), two bath rooms, and excellent offices.
Good Garage and outbuildings.
Electric light and power. Co.'s water, modern drainage.
EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDEN, tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, &c., in all
ABOUT 1½ ACRE.
PRICE £4,500,
OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED AT 10 GUINEAS A WEEK.
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WROTHAM & SEVENOAKS.
Rural situation. Glorious views.
CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Square hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, bath room, good offices, servants' hall.
Co.'s water, Modern drainage, Central heating.
Garage. Stabling. Usual Outbuildings.
Shady gardens with full-size tennis lawn, flower garden, kitchen garden, in all
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
£3,000 FOR A QUICK SALE.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHARLES J. PARRIS,

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND VALUERS.
CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX, AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

SUSSEX, CROWBOROUGH HILLS.
500 feet above sea level, commanding grand views.
One mile from famous Golf Links, half a mile from Station.
PRICE with 10 ACRES £3,500 (or near offer).
FOR SALE.
By order of Executors.
A very attractive country RESIDENCE, with 10 or 17 acres in a beautifully sunny spot in this favourite district.
Three reception rooms.
Six bed and dressing rooms, bath, good offices, and gardens, with tiled paths.
Companies' water, gas, electric light, main drainage.
Excellent modern Farm Buildings with Electric Power, standing for 11 Cows, up-to-date dairy, Stabling, paved court, and Garage.
Cottage and field by arrangement.
No ingoing. Suitable for small pedigree herd.

FREEHOLD.
Recommended by the Sole Agents:—CHARLES J. PARRIS, Crowborough.

CROWBOROUGH, within half-a-mile of the village and convenient for golf course and shops. A very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing in matured grounds, and containing three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two baths, usual offices; all modern conveniences; garage and outbuildings. The whole in good order. PRICE £3,500.—For further particulars apply CHARLES J. PARRIS, Crowborough.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.
EXECUTORS' SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.—An old-fashioned RESIDENCE on outskirts of country town. Standing high, with extensive views; three reception, six bed rooms, bath, large studio; matured grounds and paddock; cottage. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £2,500, only.
Full particulars on application to the Agents, as above.

AN ISLAND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.
NEAR MOMBASSA.
CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT. DELIGHTFUL ALL-YEAR CLIMATE.
18 ACRES COCOANUT PLANTATION. BUNGALOW RESIDENCE.
BATHING
BOATING
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INCOME PRODUCING £1,250.
DOUGLAS YOUNG AND CO., LAND AGENTS,
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By Order of Executors.
AT A LOW RESERVE.
PADDINGTON 40 MINUTES.
OUTSKIRTS OF READING
(*Station G.W.R. within two Miles*).
In the best Residential District. An exceptionally attractive Residential Property in capital order and replete with all modern conveniences. Close to the New Calcot Park Golf Club.
Accommodation: Spacious hall, four reception rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, complete domestic offices, six-seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; partly central heated; electric light and gas, main water and drainage; two garages, stabling, &c.; heated conservatory and green-house; gardener's cottage. The gardens, including tennis lawns, are a feature of the property, inexpensive to maintain, and embrace an area of about 2½ Acres. For SALE by AUCTION 3rd April, 1930, or Privately.

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